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## STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

We have often heard and seen unhappy illustrations of the sharp irony of fate, but the saddest and yet the most startling instance is the nomination of Jo Turner for Congress by a committee of Radicals. We knew that he had fallen far below the plane he moved on when he was blowing his bugle-blasts in 1869, and laying bare with his claymore the festering sores of the Radical leaders; but we did not know he had fallen so low as to be taken up by the remains of the moribund party, and made the chosen champion of Radicalism—of Radicalism that had destroyed and desecrated and pillaged the old State, and had put Turner himself in jail amid murderers and vermin. In our time there has been no such fall. In this instance it is like the fall of Lucifer, son of the morning, "never to rise again."

It is the strangest alliance that was ever entered into. It shows that the Radical leaders have no self-respect, and Turner no principles. They take up their ancient enemy as the proper tool with which to rive the great Democratic party. Poor Turner, in his last for office, and in his sad demoralization, willingly allows himself to be thus used, a needy pick-thanks only too glad to get a crumb of comfort.

The Radical Delilah enticing the blind Samson after he is shorn of his strength (his moral principle) to attempt to tear down the Democratic temple in which his party friends find refuge and safety, and not to turn and destroy his old enemies who put out his political and civil eyes, bound him hand and foot, and cast him into prison, is a pitiable and humiliating sight.

We might resort to ancient mythology for illustrations—to Sisyphus and his everlasting stone—to Tantalus with his eternal thirst and eternal disappointments—to Ixion and his ever-turning wheel—to the cunning Prometheus chained to the rock with the vulture eating eternally his liver. But to resort to classical literature to find comparisons for Jo Turner would be really ridiculous, for he seems to be made out of very common clay, and homespun illustrations will suit his case best. It is quite true that the fables referred to fit him in some particulars; for instance, he has been rolling that same old stone (editorial about "rings") up the hill for many years, but it only rolls down again; he is consumed with an undying thirst for office, but he can never get the refreshing and coveted waters to his lips (Jo is dying to be Senator, or Governor, or Congressman); or he is forced by an unhappy fate to be forever turning the wheel of disappointed ambition; or he is chained to his eternal rock awaiting in agony forever deliverance from that ravenous vulture (greed for office) that is eating away his happiness, contentment, reputation and life; but these are too fine spun, smack too much of classicalness for Jo; we turn to his own abundant stores of plantation illustrations, and take the one he used to rub on the sore places of Lassiter and Dick and Hargrove, and Quenten Busbee and Reade and others, as peculiarly applicable to himself—that he wants "to be hit in the belly with a pone of Radical bread."

But Jo will not get the pone. He is too late. Some men are always doomed to be just in time to be too late. He comes to the table after the

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feast of fat things has been devoured. Only a few old stale morsels are left. Deweese, and Ladin, and Holden, and Carrow, and the rest got their baskets full in 1865-1870, when Jo was calling them all manner of names, and swearing they were thieves and scoundrels. And now when he comes with whimpering voice to his old enemies and cries out in suppliant tones—"Give me office or I perish!"—he comes in vain. The sceptre has departed from Holden and his crew. New and better men every way have come into their places, and Jo is too late. He ought to have joined the Radicals in the time of their dominancy. He would have been a power then among them.

If we are not altogether mistaken Jo will come out the little end of the Congressional horn, and the only pap he will get will be his *per diem* as a member of the North Carolina House from Orange county, that still pities him in his wide departure from the old ways in which he so long walked. We do not write just to be severe. We well know that Turner has many good traits—that he is not all selfishness. We are not forgetful of the past; of what he has done for North Carolina when he was the boldest and most untiring assailant of the worst elements of Radicalism. It is because he has deliberately turned his back upon his past record—that he has so stultified himself before the public, that we feel disappointed and mortified, and that we are led to use a caution when we might apply a salve.

## THOSE AWFUL CLAIMS.

The first thing to be noticed in regard to the "Rebel Claims" spook is the wide difference in the statements of the Radicals. No two are agreed as to the amount of these claims. They vary from one hundred million to one thousand million of dollars. The New York Tribune—a very unscrupulous organ of Radicalism—has varied a half dozen times in its estimates of the amount. It has variously stated the sum to be from \$100,000,000 to \$350,000,000. In Thursday's Star we gave an extract from the Philadelphia Press, in which the stupendous falsehood was told that the "claims amount to not less than a thousand million dollars." But this does not agree by a long shot with the statement made by the Chicago Inter-Ocean, one of the ablest of Radical papers, and a genuine exponent of the most pugnacious and hateful elements in the North. In the same column of the Star an extract is given from a recent number of the Inter-Ocean, in which it is asserted that the "rebel claims now before Congress aggregate about \$200,000,000."

If there was any substantial basis of truth for the declarations of these papers, there could not be such a wide difference in the magnitude of the sum at stake. Unless men wish to be classified with liars and slanderers they should be more agreed among themselves as to what accusations they shall bring. When one Radical slanderer charges that the South stands resolved to make a raid upon the public treasury to the amount of one hundred million, and another bull-dozers swears that it is not one hundred but one thousand million, how much confidence can be reposed in such wild falsifying? We cannot suppose that such greedy Munchausens expect to be believed. They could not so expect unless they take all men to be fools. So much for the disagreement among themselves as to the amount involved. Mr. Davis, in his able and impressive speech, states that he had added up the figures in the list of claims as presented by Representative Hanna, of Indiana, who is a very unscrupulous Radical, and that the whole amount is not one hundred or one thousand million of dollars, but only \$5,000,107.06—five million one hundred and seven dollars and six cents.

The next point is the number of the claims now before Congress. This Mr. Hanna, who appears to be a first-class fraud every way, made a speech on the war claims, in which he wantonily and wickedly falsified the record, and misrepresented and slandered the people of the South. Here is an extract from his speech, in which he boldly charges that the South meditates a raid upon the Treasury of the Government, and that the evidence is abundant and "cumulative": "Ever since the suppression of the rebel-

lion the persistence with which this class of claims has been pressed upon the attention of Congress has furnished well-grounded cause for the minds of the people that it is the declared purpose of the Democratic party, in the event of ascendancy, to compel the Government to assume and pay all losses and damages resulting from the prosecution of the war in defense of our nationality. Each succeeding year furnishes cumulative evidence in support of the truth of the charge that such is the well-settled purpose of the party, and that the section of that party, for a time the approach to the Treasury were cautious, guarded, gradual, and well calculated to deceive the unsuspecting."

Now a fellow who would charge such a lot of "charges" against a free and noble people ought to be abundantly fortified with facts. He ought to be very careful that all his facts are such as will bear the test of the closest scrutiny. But, unfortunately for Mr. Hanna's reputation, when Mr. Davis is done with him, his character is found to be as unsound and "ragged" as the Radical cause, and his slanderous accusations. Mr. Davis quotes the following from Hanna's speech:

"I have carefully examined thirty-seven hundred and ten of the bills introduced and the abstract of the character stated of those referred to the Committee on War Claims, I will, by leave of the House, print as part of my remarks."

This Mr. Hanna had the impudence to head the list as follows: "Abstract of war-claim bills introduced in the Forty-fifth Congress." Now no one would suppose it possible for any man—not even a Radical of the meanest type—to get up in the United States House of Representatives and deliberately parade a list of war-claims as a true "abstract" of those that had been actually "introduced" in the Forty-fifth Congress, when only a small part had actually been "introduced." And yet such is the fact. And, mind you, this Mr. Hanna, all the way from Indiana, starts out with the declaration that "it is the determined purpose of the Democratic party to compel the Government to assume and pay all losses and damages resulting from the prosecution of the war"—that "each succeeding year furnishes cumulative evidence in support of the truth of the charge," although they had been "for a time" duly "cautious, guarded and gradual" in their "approaches to the Treasury." That this "cumulative evidence" should be made perfectly plain, this great man from Indiana had "carefully examined" thirty-seven hundred and ten of the bills (3,710) introduced.

Now to make good this charge, two things must appear:

First. That the 3,710 bills have really been "introduced" in the Forty-fifth Congress.

Second. That they were introduced by Southern Rebels.

If Northern Radicals, or Northern Democrats, or Southern Union men, "introduced" them, then his charge falls to the ground, and he is a gross and wilful slanderer and liar. If, too, it should turn out that he has magnified the record to suit his own vile and despicable ends, then he stands before the country as a common falsifier, without truth or honesty of motive.

Let us now turn to Mr. Davis's speech and see how he answers the Indiana blatherer. Mr. Davis said: "I have taken pains to count the list, and I find the number to be six hundred and thirty-one. To make this terrible array of long columns—six pages in the Record—I find that bill No. 415, introduced by I find from Tennessee [Mr. Dill], has been reported just fifty times; bill No. 389, by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Crittenden], four times; No. 878, by Mr. House, twenty-four times; No. 955, by my friend, Mr. Nance, eight times; No. 1049, by Mr. Turner, six times; No. 1083, by Mr. Carlisle, twenty-nine times; No. 1083, by Mr. Atkins, forty-nine times; No. 1728, by Mr. Giddings, nineteen times; No. 2568, by Mr. Williams, eight times, and No. 2780, by Mr. Carlisle, seven times. Of course I will not do the gentleman the injustice to charge that this was done for the purpose of misleading anybody, but it does make the array look imposing, and then, too, it shows how careful was the examination." But it so happens, as I am informed by my friend from Kentucky, [Mr. Caldwell], that bill 1049, introduced by Mr. Atkins, and which is divided by the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Hanna], into forty-nine parts, was reported back to the House from the Committee on War Claims, and the same bill, appropriating \$24,237.31, is charged again in the list to Mr. Caldwell, thus not only doubling the number of times, but doubling the amount. Now it seems to me that a little careful examination could have sufficed to show not only that Mr. Caldwell was reporting a substitute, but that the names of the parties were the same. How many more errors there are in the gentleman's "carefully prepared statement" I am unable to say, but I have added up the figures, and I find the whole to amount to \$5,000,107.06. One would infer, naturally, from the gentleman's speech that all those were Southern war claims—"rebel claims," as gentlemen call them—which the "controlling element of the Democratic party" is to legislate, not mine—intended to "extort" from the people by a "raid upon the Treasury."

This will do for to-day.

all who wish to themselves no injury, to watch well the course of the Radical party in North Carolina. The Radical leaders are trying to conquer by dividing the Democratic party. They mean to control the Greenback clubs if they can, and to entice as many unsuspecting Democrats as possible into the trap which they have set. The game is to vote for any so-called Independent to defeat the nominee of the Democratic party whether that Independent be called a Greenbacker or a Democrat or what not. The Philadelphia Press—bitter Radical—indorses a suggestion of the New York Graphic, another Radical paper, to have the Greenback party continue to grow in strength by electing three Federal candidates to the House, and the election may be thrown into the House. The Graphic recommends, in every instance where a Republican Congressional nominee has no chance of success, that the Republicans unite on the Greenbacker to defeat the Democrat.

The Berlin Treaty is beginning to fail already. Austria has not been able yet to perform the part assigned her. It is said that Gortschakoff foresaw this, and hence yielded to much that was done in the Berlin Congress. At this time over 200,000 Austrians are in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and they are unable to establish the authority of their country. A starving policy is to be adopted. That is to say, this large force will not be aggressive, but will play the watching and waiting game. According to the Philadelphia Times:

"The moral of the whole business, to date, is: A single Congress of the Powers may lead the people of Bosnia to the overthrow of Austrian authority, but an army of Austrians two hundred thousand strong cannot make the people of Bosnia drink."

Murch, the Greenbacker, who defeated little Eugene Hale, in Maine, can neither read nor write, it is said. He boasts that he has never been to school. The Republicans claim that he will vote with them save on the financial questions.

Sitting Bull, at the head of a thousand warriors, is said to be on the war path again. Look out Howard. But that is premature. Sitting Bull will have to use the telegraph or telephone if he finds the hero of the Freedman's Bureau.

## A War Melic.

Has drifted into our possession a relic of the past, which no doubt will recall many pleasant recollections, mingled with a shade of sadness, to the minds of those survivors of the gallant 18th North Carolina Regiment who may see this notice, and serve to remind them of a happy episode in the camp life of their regiment. It is no less than a programme of a musical entertainment given at Camp Stephens, S. C., in January, 1863, by members of the regiment, and we give with pleasure a transcript of the whole programme.

On the first page is written:

CAMP STEPHENS, S. C., January 1st, 1863.  
"We Come with Songs to Greet You"  
"Let those now laugh who never laughed before!"  
"And those who always laughed now laugh the more!"

"A Happy New Year to All."  
The Southern Harmonists will, by universal request, give one more Grand Ethiopian Concert to-night at the Camp of the 18th Reg't, N. C. Vols.

On the next page:

## PROGRAMME.

Overture (Medley) by the Company.  
Opening Chorus, "Down the River," by the Company.  
"Coro Lee," by Mr. Tentler, Co. I.  
"Malinda May," by Mr. M. Stevenson, Co. G.  
"Lynchburg Town," by Mr. A. D. Lippitt, Co. G.  
"Coastage by the Sea," by Mr. J. I. Metts, Co. G.  
"Farm Yard," by Mr. Tentler, Co. I.  
"I've wandered by the Hutside," by Mr. R. C. Dudley, Co. I.  
"Virginia Rosebud," by Mr. J. I. Metts, Co. I.  
"Come Hunt," by Mr. Tentler, Co. I.  
"Let Me Kiss Him for His Mother," by Mr. J. I. Metts, Co. I.  
"Ladies' Delight," by the Company.  
PART II.  
"Old North State," by the Company.  
"Dry Goods Clerk," by Mr. A. D. Lippitt, Co. G.  
"Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," by Messrs. J. D. Barry, R. C. Dudley, Tentler and Metts.  
"When I Was in the Army," by Mr. M. Stevenson.  
"Pompey's Music Lesson," by Messrs. Williams, Co. I, and Lippitt, Co. G.  
"Wake Lady, Wake," by Mr. Stevenson, Co. G.  
"Comic Statue Dance," by the Company.  
"What Are the Wild Waves Saying," by Messrs. Metts, Barry, Tentler and Stevenson.  
"The Degenerate Gallery," by Messrs. Metts, Dudley, and Duncan Cruise.  
"Carolina Boys Are Ready," by the Company.  
Performance to begin at 6 P. M.  
From seats reserved for ladies of Grahamville.  
Thus, with frolic and song, as we learn from some who were present, passed a very agreeable evening beneath the pine trees of South Carolina, on the banks of the Coosa-hatchie—the first evening of a year whose close found many who had joined in the festivities of that occasion filling a soldier's grave, for whom a comrade could have answered, "Died upon the field of battle." Boys of the "Bloody 18th," do you recollect that concert?

## THE STORM.

A Severe Storm of Wind and Rain—The Wall of a New Building Temporarily Down.

One of the severest storms that has prevailed here in a long time, taking into consideration the immense rainfall, commenced on Wednesday evening, continuing all night and all day yesterday. At intervals during Wednesday night the rain came down in torrents, accompanied by a severe southeast gale, and the same was the case during yesterday. Market street, yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, was literally flooded, the pavement on the south side of the street being completely submerged, and the water threatening to enter the stores. An immense volume of water swept through the drains on either side of the street, in the direction of the river, taking with it goods and boxes and everything else of a buoyant nature that came in its way. A number of boys mounted some of the boxes and had an exciting race, much to the amusement of the spectators. A colored individual from the rural districts, who rejoiced in the possession of a big basket of potatoes and green corn, put it down on the edge of the pavement near the market house for a few moments, and the next thing he knew his basket was adrift on the "fast rolling tide." Discovering the accident the poor fellow shouted, "Save my lotus!" but he was too late; the basket was overturned, and together with its contents, was swept on in its resistless course until it reached Market dock.

Several trees were uprooted and fences prostrated in various sections of the city, but the only damage of special importance, so far as we were able to discover, was the falling of the wall of the new brick building on the west side of Front, between Market and Princess streets, which was being erected for Mr. Donald MacRae. The accident is supposed to have been caused mainly by the frequent heavy rains that have prevailed recently, preventing the mortar from drying, together with the lack of the proper support, which would have been given it by the iron front but for the delay in receiving it and getting it into position. Fortunately no one was hurt, those who had been at work on the building having taken refuge in the porch of the W. U. Telegraph office from the storm of wind and rain. It was the wall on the south side of the building that fell, and the damage will probably not exceed five or six hundred dollars.

We learn from Signal Officer Ralston that the rainfall here from Wednesday morning up to 4.30 P. M. yesterday amounted to 4.53 inches, and during the eight hours yesterday from 7.30 A. M. to 8.30 P. M. it aggregated 2.55 inches.

The gale at Smithville was very severe, the velocity of the wind yesterday, Sergeant Ralston informs us, being at the rate of forty-eight miles per hour. No damage was reported, however, Sergeant Seyboth, in charge of the office there, stating that everything was snug and safe. The pilot boats came in as soon as the storm signal was displayed, and the tugs took refuge under the lee of Battery Island.

The signal officer at Sloop Point reported the gale there to have been one of the most fearful ever known.

We learn from Masonboro Sound, by telephone, that the storm was very severe there, but no damage had ensued, except the washing away of a few gangways—Morning Star, 13th inst.

## Discovery of the Body of a Drowned Man—Man-Inquest.

Yesterday morning the body of a drowned man suddenly rose to the surface of the river nearly opposite the foot of Princess street. It was secured and towed into the Princess street dock, when Coroner Hewlett was notified. An inquest was soon afterwards held over the remains, which proved to be those of a colored man, when the body was identified by Larry Low and Robert Terry, two colored men, as that of one March Freeman, aged between 50 and 55 years. Larry Low keeps an eating house somewhere on Water street, and deceased boarded with him. He originally hailed from Georgia, but had been staying in Newbern for some time past. Upon returning to this city a week or so ago he complained that somebody had taken his wife away from him. After this he appeared to be in a very deplorable mood, and acted at times as if he was not exactly in his right mind. On Tuesday last he told Low that he was going to the City Hospital to see if they would admit him there, as he did not feel well. He returned late in the evening, but soon went out again, since which time nothing had been seen or heard of him until his body was found in the river. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

We regret to learn, through advices by the steamer D. Murchison, which arrived here Friday night, that there are indications of a heavy frost in the Cape Fear. Capt. Garrison states that the river had risen at least twenty-five feet in the twenty-four hours preceding his departure from Fayetteville Friday morning, the recent rains having been very heavy above Fayetteville. The water was still rising rapidly when he left, and it was thought probable that all the low lands along the line of the Cape Fear would be overflowed, and the crops to a great extent destroyed. At Aversboro, twenty-five miles above Fayetteville, the rain fell in torrents on Thursday, and a party who arrived at Fayetteville from that place on Thursday evening said the indications there were that the freshet would be a tremendous one. The steamer Waco was to go up the river above Fayetteville, upon her arrival, for freight, and some apprehension is now felt that the river may rise to such an extent that she will be unable to get under the bridge upon her return. The farmers along the river, who received information from Capt. Garrison of the approaching flood, hurried their preparations to save as much as possible of their crops before the destructive torrent should reach them.

## BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Prospects for the Fall and Winter Trade of Wilmington—A Cheerful Feeling, &c.

The indications at present point very decidedly to unusual activity in the cotton business this season. A variety of causes are reasonably expected to combine in bringing about this result, among which may be mentioned, first, the greatly improved facilities for preparing the staple for shipment, as by the time the season fully opens there will be three first-class cotton compresses ready for operation, capable of compressing all the cotton that may be brought to this market with the quickest possible dispatch; secondly, the increased facilities for shipping direct to the European markets. Foreign vessels are already crowding our harbor, and a fleet fifty or sixty more are now on the way here, which, with others that may clear for this port from time to time, will be simply sufficient to meet all the requirements of the trade; and, thirdly, prompt delivery on the other side of the water. Then there is, the fact, that the prevalence of that terrible scourge, yellow fever, in most of the towns and cities of the Southwest, will cause a great deal of the cotton which usually goes in that direction to seek an outlet through their more fortunate sister cities of the South Atlantic coast, and though some of the other ports may get the largest portion, it is but reasonable to suppose that Wilmington will get her share. The receipts at this port for the year ending August 31st, 1878, footed up 123,974 bales. Some of our leading cotton dealers predict that the receipts for the year commencing September 1st, 1878, will amount to fully 200,000 bales, if they do not exceed that number. We were subject to drawbacks last season which cannot possibly intervene this season, and with all the lights before us we have every reason to be encouraged at the prospect.

## DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

The almost universal opinion among the leading dry goods merchants and grocery dealers is that there will be a very decided improvement in trade this season over that of the last, and in fact several that have preceded it. One of our prominent dry goods merchants, in reply to a question from us as to the prospects of business for the fall and winter, remarked, with a considerable degree of enthusiasm, "They are just as good as can be!" and one of our prominent grocers, in answer to the same interrogatory, exclaimed, "Very good, sir; very good!" And this seems to be the feeling very generally in all classes of business, though all are not so enthusiastically confident in its expression as the gentlemen referred to. Among the various causes assigned for this cheerful view of the business outlook are the probable large increase in cotton receipts, the fact that the farmers have received less advances on their crops than for several years past, and will consequently have more ready money; and the decreased expenses for fertilizers. Our merchants generally have evinced their confidence in the business prospects ahead by their determination to lay in largely increased stocks, in which they are influenced by the anticipation of a greatly increased demand for their goods and wares, and the fact that the indications from the very dawn of the season have pointed to an increased volume of business for the fall and winter.

## GENERAL BUSINESS.

The improvement in the leading branches of trade will, as a matter of course, have its effect upon all the minor interests, and inure to the benefit of all classes of business, the mechanics, workmen and laborers coming in for their share in the general prosperity. The number of buildings now going up, including stores, dwellings, &c., is a favorable indication, and on all sides much may be seen to encourage those who feel an interest in the future of our "city by the sea."

## The Storm in Pender-Accident.

A correspondent at Burgaw gives a very graphic account of the storm at Burgaw. Yesterday morning, just before the arrival of the Northern train, the new house belonging to Mr. I. H. Brown, Register of Deeds, was blown to the ground. Three persons, Mr. Joseph Dupree, Mr. A. M. Allen and Capt. Sharp's son, were caught in the house when it fell. Their cries soon brought the citizens to their rescue, and after considerable difficulty the parties were all gotten out. Mr. Dupree was badly hurt, the whole of the weatherboarding on one side of the house having fallen upon him. It is hoped, however, that his injuries are not serious. The other two fortunately fell or jumped into the hole in the floor left for the chimney, and were not seriously hurt.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Brown in the severe loss he has sustained, and the good citizens of Burgaw have manifested the same by subscribing \$150 to assist him in rebuilding. Mr. S. P. Hand will be in Wilmington in a few days, when he will receive any subscriptions any of our citizens may wish to make towards assisting Mr. Brown in his trouble.—Star, 13th inst.

## Serious Charges.

W. C. Cowan, colored, of Masonboro Township, will have a hearing before Justice Wagner on Friday next, at 11 o'clock, in two cases of alleged attempts at rape. The other cases against him, including assault and battery, &c., have been settled. We stated yesterday that all the cases had been compromised, but since find that our informant was mistaken.

Raleigh News: Many of the Republican leaders here consider the action of the District Executive Committee of their party in endorsing Turner, as being somewhat of a bull-dozing character, and say they don't intend to let their claims for some voice in the selection of a candidate pass unnoticed.

## Spirits Turpentine.

Kinston is talking of a Light House Company.

Hallifax has sent \$70.30 to the Southern sufferers.

The colored people in Raleigh raised \$275 for the Southern sufferers. Nobly done.

Judge Kerr will hear the Granville county mandamus suit at Oxford on the 28th inst.

Judge Merrimon made an address on Friday, on "The Influence of Christianity on Mankind."

The Raleigh Calliopean Minstrels gave an entertainment in aid of the fever sufferers which netted \$53.

The Charlotte ladies have held a bazaar for the benefit of the Southern sufferers. It was quite successful.

The Odd Fellows of Oxford have sent \$19.50 to the Southern sufferers. The citizens have contributed \$66 in addition.

Mr. Alfred Bacon, employed in the Newbern cotton factory, had his arm and hand terribly mangled in the gin. Two fingers were amputated.

The Chowan Gazette notes a heavy storm on Monday evening of last week. A warehouse, awning, trees and fences were demolished in Edenboro.

Raleigh Observer: The Radicals of the Fifth Congressional District will hold a convention at Graham on the 10th inst., to nominate a candidate for Congress.

James Moore, a colored boy of Newbern, was run over by a horse and dray and injured. The colored drayman, named Edward Barham, drove the horse without a glance of sympathy. A brute.

Raleigh Observer: The death of Rev. John Rice, a distinguished Presbyterian divine, the early part of this week, near Memphis, of yellow fever, is reported. He was a brother of Mrs. M. L. Lacy, of the Peace Institute.

Oxford Free Lance: Mr. Jas. B. Hobgood lost a few days since three barns of tobacco while curing, covered by underland, by insurance. Mr. Zack Daniel also met a similar misfortune, losing one barn—no insurance.

Out of the whole number of Radical county officers elected in Beaufort in the recent election, it is not believed that a single one will be able to give bond. The office of clerk of the Superior Court has already been declared vacant from this cause.

The ladies of Charlotte were rewarded with a good success in their efforts to raise money by a bazaar in behalf of the Southern sufferers. The Observer reports in all \$550, exclusive of \$150 raised otherwise. This puts Charlotte's contributions thus far over \$1,800.

Raleigh Observer: Last night the Raleigh Typographical Union met and ordered its Secretary to forward \$10, the first installment of assistance, in answer to an appeal.

A letter was received yesterday at the Executive Department, asking \$26.18, contributed by citizens of Kinston for the yellow fever sufferers. His Excellency, the Governor, yesterday made a requisition upon the Governor of Virginia for a fugitive from justice from that State. Name withheld for prudential reasons.

Durham Plant: The physicians report a case of yellow fever in the northern part of Orange, near Cedar Grove. Jasper Hally, a resident of Memphis, left there after the yellow jack commenced its ravages, and came to Orange county, where he had relatives. After he had been in Orange about a week he was taken sick, and the physicians have pronounced it a case of yellow fever. When last heard from by his friends he was in a very delirious state, and thought there was any danger of its spreading.

Goldsboro Messenger: Our Israelite citizen has extended Governor Vance a pressing invitation to deliver his celebrated lecture on "The Southern Cause," in Goldsboro, the proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the yellow fever sufferers. His Honor, Judge McKoy, requests us to call the attention of our Greene county relatives to the fact that the Greene Superior Court convenes on Monday, the 30th instant, and not the 28th, as is stated on the Court chart published at Raleigh. Pitt Court holds two weeks.

Raleigh Observer: Duplin is the banner county at the University of the State. It has ten students in a play school at that. This does not equal Edgecombe of a year ago, when it had thirteen. Edgecombe has now seven, one more expected.

Pressy Mangum, convicted and sentenced at the present term of the Criminal Court to five years in the penitentiary and appealed to the Supreme Court, gave bail yesterday and was released from jail.

Mr. John A. McDonald, the husband of the lady dismissed from the State Normal as teacher, is a native Republican, while Col. Shaffer, the man doing the dismissing, is a carpet-bagger of the first water.

A negro in a fit of jealousy or anger, took the life of another negro in Caswell county. The Danville (Va.) News tells the story: Susan, a colored woman, a daughter of color and as many dusky maidens were engaged in a usual Sunday flirtation, when a third gentleman of color joined the party. This intrusion was objected to and one of the party threatened to play a playful scuffle, presented it at the intruder. The gun was soon laid aside, when it was taken from the rack by gentleman number three, who cocked it, presented it at the dapper fellow who had just been playing with it, took deliberate aim and fired. The whole load entered the lower part of the breast bone, tearing away a portion of the lung and liver, and perforating the transverse colon and stomach. The result was death within six hours after the wound was inflicted.

Charlotte Observer: Day before yesterday a party of revenue officials made a raid in Gaston county, and, as the result of one day's search, discovered five liquor distilleries operated by moonshiners, which were destroyed, and there was in a part of the county where it was said very few distilleries were operated.

The cornerstone of the Wilberforce College, an institution founded by the Episcopal Church, was laid in Morganton Saturday evening with appropriate and interesting ceremonies. Bishop Atkinson officiating. Highly interesting addresses were delivered by the Bishop and by Gov. Vance. The church has had such an institution in contemplation for several years, but until recently no steps have been taken further than the selection of the location.

Col. T. M. R. Talcott has been appointed general superintendent of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad; Capt. J. R. Macmurdoo has been appointed general passenger agent; and Sol. Haas, general freight agent.

Dr. Daniel Ashby, recently patented invention for drying fruit, tobacco, lumber, &c., has been through tested in Danville within the last few days, and he writes that it has exceeded his own expectations and has created quite a stir among the tobacco raisers of that region. A whole barn of tobacco was dried by the process in an incredibly short time, turning out the leaf as bright as that cured by the sun.

Cunningham Boyle, the apostle of the truth, who professes inspiration, spoke at two places in the eastern part of the county, yesterday, and had at one time an audience of three hundred persons.

A citizen of Charlotte contributed thousands of dollars of \$100 to the yellow fever fund, but will not allow his name to be mentioned in connection with it.