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A NEW VIEW.

Mr. Walter H. Page, in the Raleigh Observer, has a column article, that takes a somewhat new view of our educational system. He arraigns our colleges and high schools for the great defects in their educational methods. His complaint appears to be summed up in the statement that they turn out no great scholars and thinkers. He says he has for twelve years been gathering a list of boys who were educated at our colleges and high schools. We quote:

"There are nearly five hundred whose names I have before me, and opposite each name is written down such information of their career during these years as I have been able to gather. Will they were four or five hundred North Carolinians; they comprise graduates of each of our four colleges—the University, Davidson, Trinity and Wake Forest—and a large number have been students of our best preparatory schools—Bingham's, Horner's, &c."

According to Mr. Page there are no scholars and men of high abilities among them. We quote further:

"Now these men, in the main, are very successful in their various ways. They are useful and excellent citizens, and even acknowledged leaders, in some cases, of public opinion. But where are the scholars and the thinkers among them? Where is even the promise of scholarship and thought? Have they acquired the habit of high thinking? What will they leave of great intellectual attainment and of enduring thought that will make their time greater than the time before? Will they ever have permanent advancement in our civilization?"

We do not know what names are in his list, but many logical thinkers, some good scholars, some fine writers, some able statesmen, some profound lawyers, have been educated at our colleges. We published last year a long list of eminent men who had been educated at the University. Some of these have national reputations.

There are no Bacons, or Shakespeares, or Barrows, or Chillingworths, or Sir William Hamiltons, or Grotes, or Miltons, or Tennysons, or Faradays, among them, but there are men of great scholarship and marked abilities and admirably disciplined minds. But Mr. Page says further:

"Of course, out of these five hundred men that have had the advantages of our educational system the greater number are all that they proposed or desired to be—faithful preachers, not theologians, money-making lawyers, not legal scholars, and so on. Surely this is as it ought to be. But are we never to have men that can be preachers and great theologians, lawyers and great legal scholars, teachers and great masters of great subjects? Or if that be impossible among us, are we never to have men that can make a literature for us?"

We respectfully submit that any institution that has produced such lawyers as the late B. F. Moore and Judge Murphy, not to mention a dozen others; or such scholars and theologians as the late Rev. William Hooper, or Professor Charles Phillips, not to mention scores of others—men of solid learning, and who were trained to think severely and "logically"—cannot be said to be without efficiency and excellence in its educational methods. One of the acutest thinkers in our country is General Clingman, and he is an alumnus of the University. He has rendered excellent service in puncturing the sophistical bladders of some of those famous European "thinkers and scholars" who have afflicted the world with their wild theories and ingenious fallacies.

Mr. Page's article may do good, but there is a vein of unmistakable disparagement running all through it. Because Chapel Hill and Davidson and other institutions have not done as well as Oxford and Cambridge, or Gottingen and Heidelberg, they are to be condemned. The test of the excellence of an institution is

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NO. 11.

that it turns out world-wide famous "scholars and thinkers" who can "make a literature," at once splendid and enduring. That good time may come hereafter. In the meantime let us help on our literary institutions by endowing them with money and by words of cheer.

As to Horner's and Bingham's schools we will only say this: some of the really great men of the South received their preparation in the latter school, whilst the Horner boys have been able to bear off the highest honors in other States, and even in the North that has its thinkers and scholars, and boasts of a literature.

But our object is not to reply to Mr. Page, but to note his criticism and the injustice of his sweeping accusation. He appears disposed to judge our home schools by a standard that is not quite fair. We really believe education in the South is quite as thorough as it is in the North. The North has no man equal to Dr. James C. Southall in his departments. It never had a Gessner Harrison or a Gildersleeve. Charles Venable, of the University of Virginia, ranks, and deserves to rank, with Pierce of Harvard. But we are saying much more than we purposed.

JUDGE THURMAN'S LETTER.

The Select Committee of Investigation may now proceed to examine the various witnesses of fraud and intimidation offered in Senator Thurman's well considered letter published in our last issue. By the time they have followed out thoroughly the line of investigation suggested, they will doubtless be supplied with "more of the same sort." We trust they will specially consider the reports published in the New York World relative to the ingenious, efficient and wide-spread "Massachusetts plan" of compelling workingmen to vote as the rich said, or starve. Senator Thurman makes no reference to this the most important work to be done. Gen. Ben Butler must be heard on the Massachusetts system of bulldozing.

If the Committee are really in earnest to find out the truth concerning election frauds and intimidation they will have ample opportunities offered them. The field is wide, and not barren. A faithful gleaning will no doubt secure an abundant crop of very ugly political cockles, weeds, briars and thorns, some of which will prick the huge Radical carcasses in its vital parts.

Judge Thurman very properly tells the Committee that whilst he acted in the utmost good faith in offering his amendment to Blaine's resolution, (which, by the bye, was introduced in the way of vindictive persecution, and to gratify a mean, malignant nature,) yet he took no part of the responsibility of investigation upon his shoulders. The Select Committee had been raised for that special purpose, and upon them the duty and responsibility devolved. We hope they will meet this responsibility like honest men, and faithfully discharge their grave and important duties. The country will not acquit the Committee of neglect if they fail to scrutinize Northern bulldozing whilst inquiring into Southern outrages.

THE EVIL OF BAD EXAMPLE IN POLITICS.

Our readers have not forgotten the conduct of Gov. Rice, of Massachusetts, when Gov. Hampton, of South Carolina, made a requisition upon him for the thief Kimpston, a Radical fugitive from justice. Well, that bad example has had bad effects, as was predicted at the time. Referring to that case a Radical paper, the Philadelphia Inquirer, of a recent date, says:

"This judicial inquiry was the first false step, and it had to be followed by others, of course. The motives were found to be political, and the requisition was disallowed, an act as disgraceful as it was illegal. In spirit it sought to establish a State right that Alexander Hamilton would have scorned to consider, and which the most advanced Democrat of his time would never have approved. After a time Kimpston saw what a bad blunder had been made, and he surrendered himself to the authorities of South Carolina, and had Gov. Rice acknowledged his error no harm would have followed his decision of the case. But the precedent was set, and the order was not revoked."

Gov. Van Zandt, of that little plantation called Rhode Island, has availed himself of Gov. Rice's bad manners, and has fed the latter out of the very spoon with which he had served up his sulphur to Hampton. An alleged swindler from Massachusetts seeks a hiding place in "little Rhody." Rice desires the pleasure

of his company, but Van Zandt objects. Of course he would be glad to oblige, etc., but he rather questioned "his motives," and so he declined. But Massachusetts does not relish this sort of interchange of gubernatorial courtesies. It does not want sauce for the goose to be sauce for the gander. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle remarks upon this new instance of retributive justice as follows:

"Kimpston is the only person who has yet derived any benefit from Attorney General Train's construction of the law in the case, while the complications which have already arisen are likely to render the execution of justice difficult in the future. The Governor of Massachusetts will experience much annoyance, and his State much mischief as the fruit of his folly and wrong-doing, and we predict that many years will not elapse before some Executive of that State abandons the position taken and maintained in the case of Kimpston."

But while all this sort of ugly business is going on the rascals are shielded and the law is disappointed. But this is not the only example of the absurdity and injustice of the Rice manner of procedure. Already another case is in point, and Pennsylvania is the sufferer. The Inquirer says:

"Governor Hartranft sent requisitions to the Chief Magistrate of a Western State for some persons charged with high crimes and misdemeanors who had fled from the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and they are yet unnoticed or unanswered, because Gen. Cullom, the Governor of Illinois, 'questions' Gov. Hartranft, and will first inquire into the cases of the alleged criminals before he delivers them up to the watching and waiting minions of the law from Pennsylvania. And there is no telling where this dangerous practice will stop unless some one brings the case before the Supreme Court of the United States for final settlement."

Ah, ha, how soon the physis intended for a Southern patient becomes a disturbing force among Radical Chief Executives. "Honesty is the best policy," and a Governor ought rather to do right than to be President.

WILMINGTON IN 1773.

We would like to have a full description of our little city in the year 1773, when Rev. Joseph Pilmoor, a noted and estimable Methodist itinerant, went through North Carolina in that year.

In the Richmond Christian Advocate Rev. G. W. Lybrand is publishing extracts from the "Journal" of Mr. Pilmoor, accompanied with notes. We find this interesting record made of the hospitality of the people of Newbern in 1773. He says:

"To all my travels through the world, I have met with none like the people of Newbern."

Mr. Pilmoor visited Wilmington on his way from Newbern to Charleston. He spent a night at "Mr. Collier's," fifteen miles from Wilmington. He started next morning for this place. To show the difficulties of travel in those days—before the Revolution—we copy a paragraph from the "Journal":

"SUNDAY, 3d.—As I longed much for an opportunity of preaching, I set off for Wilmington, but was greatly distressed on the road. The excessive rain that fell the day before had raised the waters and washed away a bridge, so I was at a loss what to do, but I resolved to take the horse from the chaise, put some planks for the wheels and draw it over myself, which I did, and then got the horse over without any hurt, and then proceeded on my journey to the town."

Mr. Pilmoor was fortunate enough to arrive in Wilmington in time to get a good dinner. Whilst dining at the "inn" he was very "agreeably surprised at the sight of a young man who had been in society with us in Philadelphia, and he, together with a sea-captain, who had seen me in the North, were very ready to publish preaching for me; and in the evening I had a large congregation of attentive hearers, and God gave me great freedom of mind to declare, 'Yet, surely I know that it shall be well with them that fear God.' I believe many of them felt the word of the Lord, and it may hereafter bring forth fruit unto holiness, that their end may be everlasting life."

He preached in the court-house. His record shows that the people of the "town of Wilmington" were glad to hear the word of life proclaimed. It speaks well for the place then in its infancy. He held forth again in the same place to a large congregation on the next evening, Monday. On Tuesday he "dined with Mr. Morgatroyd, a merchant of Philadelphia, and in the evening had another large congregation, and was enabled to preach the whole counsel of God and to deliver my own soul." On Wednesday "a young gentleman" from the country invited him to visit him, but he was compelled to decline as he was "fixed to go forward to the South." We can but wonder who was the hospitable and interested

"young gentleman?" The Wilmington landlord and family of that day were kindly and considerate. Mr. Pilmoor says:

"The people at the inn where I stayed were remarkably civil; they would not suffer me to pay for anything, but entreated me to stay longer."

Where was "the inn" situated, and who was "mine host," who so generously presided and who so hospitably entertained God's ambassador? Wilmington was even then a place of importance, and had a considerable population. The self-sacrificing itinerant says:

"As there are many people in the place I should be glad to stay, only I am under necessity of hastening towards Charleston."

After dining on Wednesday he set off, and "intended to reach Brunswick, but the roads were so bad I was compelled to stop by the way." We give one more extract that is not without interest:

"In the morning I hastened on to the town in hopes of preaching that day, but could not get the people together until Friday, when we had a fine congregation in the church where I found liberty and power to preach the gospel."

"Saturday I dined with William Hill, Esq., to whom I had letters of recommendation. He is a gentleman of good understanding, and a friend to serious religion, so I spent the time very comfortably."

"HARD FACTS."

The Chicago Inter-Ocean of the 30th ult. has a whole page or more devoted to the "overwhelming proof of the outrages and frauds in the South." It calls them "hard facts," and says they will prove "astounding developments for Northern readers." No doubt. This is fresh grist for the outrage mills furnished by the great fraud yet known to history—one Rutherford B. Hayes, now de facto President of these United States. When we turn to these so-called "hard facts" we find them made up of reports to Attorney General Devens made in conformity with certain instructions he had sent out to U. S. Marshals, U. S. Attorneys, Special Agents, &c. The whole batch is a partisan statement manufactured, we have no doubt, of the whole cloth in many instances, and in other instances the "hard facts" have been sadly twisted, perverted and magnified to suit the exigencies of the occasion.

The whole movement is nothing more nor less than the desperate efforts of desperate men to manufacture public sentiment by lying and perversion, that something of an offset may be secured to the serious and true and just charges brought against the Radical party for the stupendous theft of 1876. It is the dying effort of a fraudulent administration and a corrupt party to avoid their inevitable doom. They have stolen the Presidency and betrayed the country, and now they are at the old game of the rogue who joined in the cry of "stop thief."

The investigation ordered by the Senate, if properly conducted and in the interest of truth and fairness, will bring to light the hidden "facts," and it will then be seen how much of truth there is in the statements of Attorney General Devens's political hacks.

The reports published in the Chicago Inter-Ocean relate to Louisiana and South Carolina. We would like to know if Attorney General Devens has issued any instructions to his tools in Massachusetts, his own State, to make a search for "hard facts" in regard to bulldozing in that State. We would also be pleased to be informed if the de facto President cannot furnish the Select Committee with some "official documents" bearing on the subject of the "unsurpassed villainy," to quote the language of the Chicago paper, in Massachusetts?

Of course it is to be entirely a "one sided" investigation as far as the Administration is concerned. The last thing Hayes and his crew desire is the precise truth—a full and thorough revelation of the rascalities practiced in Philadelphia, in New York, in Massachusetts, and in the South.

Gov. Colquitt has spoken. He says he demanded an investigation at the earliest possible movement into his official conduct; that it was made, and was "close, searching and thorough;" that "every charge, every innuendo, every hint was carefully run down, and notwithstanding they were traced back to one source, they were all weighed in the report. Every avenue of information or suggestion was explored, and hundreds of pages of testimony taken. Both the majority and the minority reports, based on this testimony, have denounced every rumor or intimation or charge against me as slanderous and malignant." He says that Ben Hill has shown that he is no friend of his, "but an active and malevolent enemy."

The only resumption we have heard of in these parts as yet was the "resumption" of those old habits who "swore upon" January 1, 1879.

A SWINDLE EXPOSED.

Numerous circulars have been received in this city from H. P. Jones & Co., dealers in diamonds, watches and jewelry, 853 Broadway, New York, pretending to be agents for a lottery which is described, and the recipient told that the agents will arrange that he shall draw a large prize on account of the effect it would have in selling tickets in this State.

The swindle clearly is exposed in a recent issue of the New York Sun. It seems that when a response is made to the first circular, a ticket is sent, and shortly thereafter the holder is notified that he has drawn a watch and chain worth \$300, which will be shipped him upon receipt of \$3 to pay necessary expenses. If the party addressed is green enough to send the three dollars, he either never receives any reply, or is sent a watch worth only its weight in brass.

Our Commerce.

The following, from the books of the Custom House, as to the business of this port for the month of December, just closed, will probably be of interest:

The total value of imports was \$303,007. Eleven steamers, two bark and one schooner entered coastwise, with a total tonnage of 8,859. Thirty-six vessels entered from foreign ports—total tonnage 11,865. Eleven steamers, four barques and one schooner cleared coastwise, with a total tonnage of 9,871. Thirty-two vessels cleared for foreign ports with total cargoes as follows: 12,745 bales cotton, 5,712,521 pounds, valued at \$496,800; 45,938 barrels rosin, valued at \$72,645; 802,519 gallons of spirits turpentine, valued at \$20,872; 421,650 feet of lumber, valued at \$7,800; 4,600 oak staves, valued at \$30; 18,800 locust tree-nails, valued at \$375; 25 logs of timber, valued at \$300. Total valuation, \$558,362.

Thames "Jenny" Once Again.

For fear our readers will forget the name of Tom Johnson, which has been incidentally mentioned in the papers once or twice recently, we announce that he was killed and captured somewhere in South Carolina day before yesterday. At least we heard a rumor to that effect yesterday, which was entirely without foundation and utterly repudiated (much to our disgust) by the authorities, to whom we were referred. On the whole, we rather think it is to the interest of the reporters to keep Johnson at large, so that whenever we are short we can draw on him for an item or explode a rumor of his capture.

Black River Steamboat and Navigation Company.

The steamer Isis, Capt. B. W. Skinner, belonging to the above company, is now being thoroughly overhauled and refitted. It is expected that she will be ready to commence running regularly between this city and Point Caswell on or about the 3rd of February.

Capt. R. P. Paddison, formerly of the steamer North East, whose place the Isis fills, is the general agent of the company. We learn that the loss of the North East has caused considerable inconvenience to shippers, who are compelled at present to resort to the use of flats to move their produce. Fortunately they will not have to wait long before the Isis is again reopened, and a steamer running regularly.

Abbottsburg Residents.

The vast property at Abbottsburg, formerly owned and occupied by the Cape Fear Building Company, but which has been idle for several years past, has been purchased by Messrs. John Colville and W. E. Hill, of this city, who have spent about two months in thoroughly overhauling the works, and have added thereto much new machinery, with all the most recent improvements for the manufacture of yellow pine lumber. We learn that with the new machinery and other devices employed, the capacity of the mills has been almost doubled, and the rapidity and accuracy greatly increased. The manner of supplying logs has also been much improved upon, and they are delivered as rapidly as the increased capacity of the mills demands. A tramway is being constructed which, when completed, will be six miles in length and will cross a tract of ten thousand acres of virgin yellow pine timber. Two and a half miles of this tramway have been completed already, and it is now being operated with a new six-ton locomotive.

We will have more to say on the subject of railways hereafter, as we believe they solve an important problem connected with cheap transportation in certain localities in this section.

The starting of the mills at Abbottsburg will materially increase the lumber trade of this port, and we welcome any manufacturing enterprise that gives employment to labor, and tends to build up our section.

We are glad to know that the gentlemen mentioned have good prospects of success in their venture.

A Third Crop of Apples in One Season.
Mr. J. E. Durham, of Rocky Point, sends a good size June apple, from the orchard of D. T. Durham, Esq., at that place, which he states is one of a third crop gathered from the same trees this season. Come in, gentlemen of the press, or surrender the belt. Big potatoes, turnips, &c., are at a discount; the number of crops a year is now on docket.

—General M. P. Taylor, Lt. Col. John W. Gordon and Captain Walter Cooney, of this city, will probably attend the Convention of the Commissioned Officers of the State Guard, which meets in Raleigh on the 10th inst.

Personal.
Gen. M. P. Taylor, of this city, is a candidate for the position of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of North Carolina. He leaves here to-morrow morning for Raleigh, to be present at the opening of the Legislature. We learn that Col. J. G. Burr and Platt D. Cowan, Esq., are also applicants for positions in the gift of the Assembly.

THE NEGROES BEARD FROM.

An indignant protest against the Radical Scheme of Disfranchisement.
[P. B. S. Picchback's New Orleans Louisiana.]

Now that events have proved that the giving of the ballot to the negro was not a successful adjunct of reconstruction, and does not tend to increase the numerical strength of the Republican party in the halls of Congress, we find Northern newspapers, "stalwart" journals, trying to mould public sentiment to secure the disfranchisement of the negro. Not only is it proposed to eliminate the representation of 200,000 blacks in South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, but other suggestions have been made, that the whole race, or rather that part of it who happen to live on Southern territory, shall share the same fate.

These are remarkable suggestions, and tend to show to what an extreme our Northern sympathizers will go in their mad effort to curtail Southern power and influence in national legislation.

* * * * *
If we cannot exercise the rights of citizenship now, will we be likely to do so when stripped of its privileges? No; that kind of argument will not do. The cruelty practiced by one section will not justify desertion on the part of the other. Between the two, we would rather endure cruelty, with its attendant hardships, than desertion, with its baneful influences and effects. Cruelty to class or color can be stopped by the healthy and judicious exercise of constitutional power on the part of the General Government. There must be no middle or half-way ground, however.

* * * * *
How very easy it is for us to stop this cry of intimidation? What a spectacle it would be to see our Northern friends lowering the "bloody shirt" which they have flaunted so long and well. We warn them not to let their suggestions take the form of legislation. Our own preservation might lead us to vote the Democratic ticket without being driven to do so by means of violence. Let us hear no more, then, of the disfranchisement of the negro on the part of the North. We feel quite sure the first effort in this direction will not come from the South.

Outgoing and Incoming Senators.

[Baltimore Sun.]

The terms of office of the following named Senators will expire on the 4th of March next: Geo. E. Spencer, of Ala.; S. W. Dorsey, Ark.; A. A. Sargent, Cal.; J. B. Chaffee, Col.; Wm. H. Barnum, Conn.; S. B. Conover, Fla.; Jno. B. Gordon, Ga.; R. J. Oglesby, Ill.; Dan. W. Voorhees, Ind.; J. J. Ingalls, Kan.; Thos. C. McCreery, Ky.; Jas. B. Eustis, La.; Geo. B. Dennis, Md.; D. H. Armstrong, Mo.; Jno. P. Jones, Nev.; B. Wadleigh, N.H.; Roscoe Conkling, N. Y.; A. S. Merrimon, N.C.; S. Matthews, Ohio; J. H. Mitchell, Oregon; J. Don Cameron, Pa.; J. F. Patterson, S. C.; J. S. Morrill, Vt.; and T. O. Howe, Wis. Senators Gordon and Morrill have been re-elected. The re-election of Senators Conkling, Cameron, Voorhees and Wadleigh is considered certain. Senators Eustis and Ingalls will probably be re-elected. Geo. S. Houston has been elected to succeed Mr. Spencer; Gen. Williams, of Kentucky, will succeed Mr. McCreery; ex-Gov. Groome, of Maryland, has been elected in place of Mr. Dennis; Gov. Thayer, of Oregon, will be Mr. Mitchell's successor; and Gov. Wade Hampton will fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Patterson's retirement; Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, is very likely to succeed Mr. Merrimon, although the latter desires to be his own successor; George H. Pendleton has been elected to succeed Stanley Matthews; Mr. Armstrong is serving the unexpired term of Lewis V. Bogy, deceased, and there is a hot fight between a dozen candidates, who are all anxious to succeed Mr. Armstrong; a Republican will succeed Mr. Barnum, in Connecticut; ex-Senator Yulee is seeking to be re-elected to the Senate in place of Mr. Conover; Mr. Howe is anxious to come back for another term, but it is said that his chances for re-election are very slim. After the 4th of March next the United States Senate will consist of forty-two Democrats, thirty-three Republicans and one (Mr. Davis of Illinois), Independent.

Major Reno and the Custer Massacre.

[Washington Special to Baltimore Sun.]

A military board of inquiry to inquire into the conduct of Major Reno, United States Army, at the battle of Little Big Horn—the Custer massacre—will meet at Chicago on the 6th inst. An officer of the army who was sent to make an inspection of the battlefield and other matters connected therewith has made a report to the War Department. He submits therewith a plan of the field of battle, and says that Major Reno, instead of being one mile from Custer when the latter's command was annihilated, was, in fact, four miles distant. The force opposed to Reno, and on account of the presence of which he did not move, was composed of old Indians, squaws and children. If Reno had advanced and found the true character of this force he could have come to the rescue of Custer.

—George W. Hayes, a worthy citizen of Franklin county, is dead.

The descendants of Alexander and Margaret Love, who, in 1775, resided on Fishing Creek, Green county, N. C., can hear of something of interest by addressing box 181, Pottsville, Pa. Southern papers copy.

—The largest hog thus far slaughtered in the State, during this winter, was to Forsyth and belonged to Philip Reed. He killed the beast at 334 pounds. After that do not let us hear anything further about four or five hundred pound porkers.

—Goldboro Mail: We witnessed Wednesday night Burr's "Oceanic, or War on the Wave," and do not hesitate to pronounce it a panorama of decided merit. The silver cup that was shot for by the Goldboro Rifles was a donation of Sheriff Davidson.

—Charlotte Observer: The City Marshal reports that there has been some stealing in Charlotte during the past three weeks, during the whole year. —The loss by fire in Charlotte, during the last year has not been over \$100,000. It turns out that the wound inflicted upon the throat of the young man in an affray near Cherrville, Gaston county, a few days ago, is not dangerous. He is up and about.

—According to the Salem Press Adam Butler and wife, of Forsyth county, have eight children. Here are the ages of seven: Christian, 88 years 2 months and 5 days; Henry Harmon, 86 years 2 months and 14 days; Daniel, 81 years 9 months and 10 days; Adam, 78 years and 1 month; Annie Elizabeth, 74 years and 7 months; Jacob, 72 years 1 month and 12 days; John, 69 years 9 months and 6 days, aggregating a total of \$59 years and 10 months, 17 days, and an average age of 73 4/7 years.

—Shelby Aurora: Last Thursday, Friday and Saturday were the three coldest days that have been experienced in this section for several years. —The Cleveland Guards shot for a cake last Friday and Mr. J. H. Wells carried it off. There have been only 236 marriages in this county since the 2d day of December, 1877. —The net proceeds of the festival and coquets, given by the ladies of this place during the holidays, amounted to the sum of \$125.

—Raleigh Observer: Judge Henry G. Smith, of Memphis, who fell dead at his residence on the last night of the old year, was a graduate of Chapel Hill and a tutor at the University for a short while. Brownlow made him a Judge of the Court of Appeals. —Folk's Weekly: The annual memorial election at Tim Lee's Club House, commencing on Saturday evening, January 4, at half-past 7 o'clock, and will be continued each evening until the favorite is elected.

—Raleigh Biblical Recorder: We never heard of a man dying with tuberculosis who used tobacco. A Baptist preacher in this State has read the Bible through fifteen times in the last fifteen years by torch light. During the past year he made out the following list of barrels of corn, 2 bales of cotton, 20 bushels of potatoes, and 80 bushels of peas. Besides this, he travelled over 20,000 miles, preached 120 sermons, and received \$50 for his ministerial services. Can any of our brethren beat that? If so, let us hear from you.

—Louisburg Times: On last Friday a little colored boy, aged four years, the son of Jane Foster, living about three miles south of Louisburg, was so badly burned that he died in a few hours. The mother had left the child alone in the house for a few minutes, while she went a short distance to procure wood for fuel. A shooting affair took place near Mrs. J. C. Lankford's, in Guilford County, last Friday. The parties engaged in the difficulty were Edmond Finch and Paul Harvey, both colored. It seems that the two men had been drinking, and a quarrel between them resulted in the shooting of Harvey with a shot gun in the hands of Finch. The load entered his right breast, which made a very ugly wound.

—Salem Press: The band wagon, filled with generous-hearted citizens, visited the county assize house, Thursday, carrying with them abundance of Christmas cheer to the unfortunate inmates of the County Jail for Oxford Orphan Asylum, Friday evening, at Tice's Hall, derived a gross proceed, we are told, of \$80. —E. Gray accidentally shot himself in the thigh, at the depot, Wednesday morning, during Christmas sales. The wound is not a dangerous one. —Thermometers ranged from 10 to 12 degrees Saturday morning. —A live snake was found in the town limits a couple of weeks since. —Anderson (Thyng) Esq., an aged citizen of this county, a few mornings since fell, while walking from his bed to the fire, and sustained, it is feared, serious injury. —Eleven prisoners board with J. Masten, the new jailer.

—Pittsboro Record: The dead body of an old negro, named Isaac Poe, was found last Friday in the woods between Haywood and Moore's mills, on Haw river, with the legs half eaten by hogs, and the clothing nearly all burnt. Isaac was an old character, having lived the life of a hermit for many years. The body was found on the night of the 27th ult. The Pittsboro brass band gave an entertainment which was largely attended. —Mrs. William Hailcock, of this place, was stricken with paralysis a few days ago, and is now being paralyzed. —On Friday night last the negroes on the plantation of Mr. Oliver McMath, Esq., had a quilting, and two of their number becoming inflamed with liquor, had a fight, in which they stabbed each other. The fight resulted in a very dangerous wound. The negro who did the stabbing is named Dave Johnson, and is a "conjuring doctor" among the negroes.

Wilson Advances.

The firm of Stern & Saks, of this place, has failed for \$18,000; assets about \$6,500. They made an assignment yesterday to H. Weil & Bro., of Goldsboro, their largest creditors. —We regret to learn that Mr. Wiley Lamm, while on his way to the fair at Greensboro, slipped down on the ice, with which the pavement was covered, and broke his leg. —We regret to learn that one of our most useful citizens, Mr. Washington Barnes, contemplating removing from this county, to a town in Georgia. The river should be opened again for navigation as far up as Watkins landing, and a strong pull now will aid in getting the needed appropriation from Congress.