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Third Position	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$2.00	.90	.50
Fourth Position	\$4.00	\$2.00	\$1.50	.60	.30
Fifth Position	\$2.00	\$1.00	.75	.30	.15
Sixth Position	\$1.00	.50	.30	.15	.05
Seventh Position	.50	.25	.15	.05	.02
Eighth Position	.25	.12	.07	.02	.01
Ninth Position	.12	.06	.03	.01	.00
Tenth Position	.06	.03	.01	.00	.00

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THE ISSUE MADE.

Before these lines are in the hands of the reader the report of the Joint Caucus of the Democrats in Congress will have been submitted, and probably the debate will have opened most earnestly. According to the report agreed upon the presence of troops at the polls is to be prohibited. The law will be abolished appointing Chief Supervisors and Deputy Marshals, and two Supervisors for every voting precinct in the United States, one from each party, will be provided.

We commented at large upon these necessary measures on yesterday, and it is not necessary that we should restate what we then said. That there is a very great necessity for the proposed changes we most sincerely believe. That a free and honest election shall be guaranteed is the imperative and solemn duty of Congress. The people who desire protection in their rights, and who are sincerely attached to a republican form of government are united in their demand that the offensive and dangerous Federal election laws shall be very greatly modified, to say the least.

In 1876 the Supervisors and Deputy Marshals cost the people \$275,296. In 1878 they cost \$202,291. It will be remembered that Attorney General Devens asked for \$250,000 additional to supply the deficiency found for the use of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. The latter were used ten days at \$5 a day. There were 11,610 Deputy Marshals. Our readers will see what this system of Federal oppression and bull-dozing costs.

The proposition before Congress is to strike out all that part of the Federal election laws that enables bad men to terrorize over the people, and to make arbitrary arrests for the meanest of partisan purposes. Nearly all of the work of the functionaries was done in Democratic States both in 1876 and 1878. Mark that? What does this show? It shows that the law was intended to be used for party purposes, and that it was so used. It shows that the Republicans framed these laws to subvert their own purposes, and that they were used to secure their own party ends, and not for the protection of the people or to guarantee a free election.

The course of Davenport in New York is illustrative of the manner in which these laws were abused to enable Republicans to triumph. He had iron cages into which Democratic electors were thrown that they at least might not enjoy a free ballot. The World, in several vigorous articles, has exposed the corruption and violence of this superserviceable official, and has done thereby a good work in behalf of an outraged people. Davenport is the Clerk of the United States Court, and Commissioner of that Court. His discreditable work, therefore, reflected discredit upon the Judicial Department of the government, and, according to the World, tended to damage the great bulwark against lawlessness and general disorder of which all conservative men of all parties must agree in recognizing the supreme importance to the public weal. What the Democrats of the House now insist upon is to obviate the possibility of scandals thus involving the judiciary by repealing the obnoxious portions of the laws under which such outrages were perpetrated. The World says: "Every good citizen of every party must agree with us, surely, that Mr. Davenport and his iron cage are not the palladium of American liberty and the only hope of American law."

These laws we believe to be unconstitutional and void. Neither House of Congress, in our judgment, has any right to interfere with elections in the State of New York, excepting to refuse to seat persons shown not to have been honestly elected, or to regulate the time, place and manner of choosing Senators and members.

The issue in Congress has been now made, and it remains to be seen whether the people through their Representatives and Senators will triumph, or whether the most oppressive and dangerous laws shall continue in force through the exercise of the veto power vested in the Chief Executive.

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The World makes the following capital point which is too pertinent to be omitted. Referring to the veto power, it says:

"Nobody pretends there is any constitutional obstacle in the way of the repeal. The only question involved, besides that of the personal liberty of the citizen, is one of political expediency. In 1896 and again in 1890 the Democratic party, by its delegates in national convention assembled, had occasion to consider the limitations of the veto power, and expressed this very sound conclusion:

"That we are decidedly opposed to taking from the President the qualified veto power by which he is enabled, under restrictions and responsibilities amply sufficient to guard the public interests, to suspend the passage of a bill whose enactment cannot secure the approval of two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, until the judgment of the people can be obtained thereon."

CONCERNING FRAUDS.

The Philadelphia Press, after copying what we recently said in regard to its denial of election frauds and its charges against the South, again makes certain statements upon which we propose to briefly comment in a proper spirit and with a due regard for the truth. We quote:

"The Press denies the prevalence of dishonesty in elections in this city and State. It claims that the legislation of the State makes fraud difficult, and when executed it makes them easy of detection. Besides, public sentiment justifies and sustains every effort to correct a wrong and to prevent its repetition."

In the last elections in that city frauds are known to have been perpetrated by the Republicans. This we recently remarked upon. In the election of 1876 it was charged that there were frauds. In other portions of Pennsylvania, as it was charged in the public prints, frauds were committed in the last election. From the frequency of the accusation by Pennsylvania papers, after every election, we should say that "dishonesty in elections" was decidedly "prevalent" in "Philadelphia and State," and that "fraud" was not really as "difficult" of accomplishment as our able contemporary would have it appear. As we do not remember to have read or heard of any Republican ballot-stuffers being punished, the Press must excuse us if we are slightly sceptical as to the "detection" of frauds "when executed" being so very easy. The Press further avers that "public sentiment justifies and sustains every effort to correct a wrong and to prevent its repetition." We are really glad to hear so good an account of affairs in the City of Brotherly Love and in the State of Pennsylvania, and hope the healthy "public sentiment" in regard to election frauds, will continue beyond 1880, and that no reports of frauds may come up from that section of the Union. We wonder what the "public sentiment" of Philadelphia and other sections is in regard to the frauds of 1876, and whether it is thought that Mr. Hayes was honestly and legally elected President or not. If we knew what the "public sentiment" is in regard to the great crime of 1876, we could tell better how healthful it is and whether it is of a character that really "justifies and sustains every effort to correct a wrong and to prevent its repetition." We are decidedly inclined to believe that the "public sentiment" of Philadelphia and the State fully sustained the great frauds of 1876, and that it will sustain the de facto President in any arbitrary exercise of the veto power to prevent the repeal of the most obnoxious laws to a free people that were ever passed, and that were intended to corrupt the ballot and to oppress the electors. Davenport in New York fully understood their purpose and availed himself accordingly.

We quote farther from the Press:

"The last election in North Carolina was not free from them, and the election of 1873 is generally thought to have abounded in them. The point which the Press has made is, that the power of the law and of public opinion is, generally, in the North, thrown against the perpetration of frauds and in favor of the punishment of the guilty when detected; while in Southern communities like practices, on a gigantic scale, are continued at, and actually enjoyed, and the guilty are regarded as justified in the end reached."

As the Press admits that "irregularities and frauds have more or less

existed" from the beginning of all elective forms of government, "we will not undertake to say that there were no frauds committed in North Carolina in the elections of last year. We think it altogether probable that there were frauds, and that persons voting both tickets were guilty of them." But we assure our contemporaries that probably in the history of voting there was never a more quiet, peaceable and fair election than that of 1878 in this State. If any frauds were committed they ought to be punished where ever known.

As to the election of 1876, the Press is correct when it says it is "generally thought to have abounded in them." There is no doubt of this. The frauds so "abounded" that it is generally believed that Judge Merriam, the Democratic candidate for Governor, was defeated by them. They so "abounded" that the Republican candidate, Mr. Caldwell, was declared elected. It is "generally believed" that frauds committed by the Republicans of North Carolina in that year not only elected their candidate for Governor, but actually decided the fate of Mr. Greeley and caused his defeat. It is well known that in that year North Carolina was regarded as the pivotal State, and that after the result of the election were understood the Greeley stock rapidly depreciated.

We tell the Press that so great were the frauds practiced in North Carolina by its Republican friends in 1876, and so convinced were the Democrats that they had been cheated that the Democratic State Committee had the matter of a contest under advisement for many weeks. We know that the committee fully believed that over two thousand votes had been imported. Voters were actually brought from Washington City to Norfolk and thence sent through the canal into North Carolina. They were brought by hundreds in this way. They also flocked from Virginia and South Carolina all along the northern and southern borders. Over one hundred negro men were sent from Danville, Va., into Rockingham and adjoining counties.

We tell the Press further, that we know that Mr. White, the correspondent of the New York Tribune, remained in this State some two months after the election of 1876 ferreting out Republican frauds, and that he was fully convinced there had been over two thousand illegal votes polled—enough to elect Caldwell and defeat Merriam. If the Press will examine the files of the Tribune of that date it will find Mr. White's reports of frauds and the places specified.

The people of Philadelphia never condemned those frauds. The political friends of the Press never condemned those frauds, but availed themselves of all that was gained by them. The charge brought against the South is not true. The better classes in the South neither "connive at" frauds, nor are "the guilty regarded justified in the end reached." If the Press believes what it says, then it knows nothing of our people or their sentiments. Fraud and crime meet with no more tolerance or favor in the South than in the North. Crime is punished much more promptly here than in the North, as the records show. Public opinion is as sound here and in Pennsylvania. What the Press says of its own section applies with even more force and truth to this section, "Public opinion" here, we are proud to say, "is generally thrown against the perpetration of frauds and in favor of the punishment of the guilty when detected." This can be truthfully affirmed of every honest, reputable man in North Carolina. When you find a man favoring frauds you will simply find a man who is corrupt. All men are not pure and upright, and hence you will find corrupt sections.

We heartily agree with the Press in the sentiments expressed in the following paragraph:

"Upon the question of a pure ballot, and the necessity of its maintenance under all circumstances there should not be two opinions. Ballot-box stuffing, fraudulent personation, false returns of votes, are heinous crimes, and these who perpetrate them deserve the severest punishment. It will be cause for general rejoicing if the leaders of public opinion in all parts of the country ever agree to sink all minor considerations in the overruling purpose to deal honestly with the people's franchise. Whilst thus agreeing with the above we must add, that the crimes deplored so justly are far more com-

mon in the North than in the South. We hope never again to hear of the Massachusetts plan or Philadelphia plan in another election."

Senator Morgan is unquestionably one of the first minds in the Senate. He is equal to any man from the South. It is understood he will amend Hoar's foolish "revolutionary" resolution by declaring that "inasmuch as it is revolutionary, dangerous, and to attach political amendments to appropriations, that so much of the sundry civil bill (passed by Republicans) as embodied the enactment of the election laws authorizing the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals ought to be repealed, because if maintained they would lead to the overthrow of the Constitution and destruction of the national life."

The Republicans in caucus determined that they would make no more pairs with the Democrats. It will work equally hard on both parties and enforce a close attendance of members.

The Concord Sun gives "a bit of history" concerning Grant. It is to the effect that when Grant was at Vicksburg he and his family occupied the elegant residence of Mr. Wm. Cox. He took possession without being asked. The Sun says:

"The Grants put up all of Mr. Cox's silver and valuables the night before they left, and sent it off with their baggage the next morning. Mr. Cox entered one of the rooms unexpectedly one day, and found Grant's nephew occupied in the pleasant task of folding up an elegant and very antique quilt, made in the days of yore by great-grandparents, and preserved as a family treasure. The nephew, on finding himself caught, stammered out, 'I want it for my mother.' Mrs. Grant was present and took good care of the silver ware, the value of which was estimated at several thousand dollars. The table linen, &c., was of the finest texture and came from Europe. Among the many other articles taken was a silver waiter with the name of 'Moose' engraved in the center. This little silver waiter was handed down from that noble ancestor, and was prized beyond value."

This shows that Grant was well qualified to avail himself of his eight years in the White House. He was never known to decline any gift that was offered him, and he is believed to have been a silent partner in the Black Friday speculations. We do not know how much of truth there is in the accusation.

The eminent and venerable Judge Kerr is in very poor health just now, and the office-seekers are extremely anxious for him to resign. We hope he will do no such thing, but will continue to wear the ermine until his earthly career ends in obedience to the summons of the Great Judge. If C. J. Smith, or any other member of the Bench, should providentially be visited with a severe spell of sickness, they will be invited at once to resign or—die. We trust Judge Kerr will live many years yet, and will long continue to be an ornament to the Bench.

Rock Quarry at Rocky Point.
Reference has heretofore been made to the remarkable exemption from accidents at this place, where several hundred hands are constantly at work getting out rock for the Government works at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. No serious accident has occurred, and the laborers are contented and well treated. As an exception three of the hands met with a serious injury on yesterday by their own carelessness. Drs. Satchwell and Porter were sent for promptly by the managers, and the injuries, though serious, were found to be not necessarily fatal. The patients are well cared for and comforts well provided for them by their employers.

Hog Cholera.—The Carolina Farmer.
In the March number of the Carolina Farmer, just issued from this office, will be found a communication on hog cholera from the pen of H. Nutt, Esq., of this city, which will richly repay the attention of farmers and those interested. Mr. Nutt has given the subject much attention, and his suggestions and opinions as to a preventive and cure are based on actual experience in treating the disease. Copies of the magazine may be had at the Star office. Price 15 cents.

The Injured.

We are informed that Messrs. Covington and Gibson, the two gentlemen injured by the accident on the C. C. Railway, last Friday, are doing well. Captain Barr and Rev. O. M. Pepper were on the train, but escaped without hurt.

A gentleman states that Mr. J. W. Covington was injured in the thigh and hip, and Mr. Eli Gibson in the back. They have suffered considerable pain, but their injuries are not thought to be of a character to lead to serious results.

Newspaper and Able.

(Wilson Advance.)

The Wilmington Star has just entered upon its twenty-fourth volume. It always contains the latest news, is ably edited, and gives every evidence of continued success and prosperity. May its brilliant rays never grow dim.

Catholic Jubilee.

Pope Leo XIII. having, as usual on the occasion of a new Pope, proclaimed a jubilee, that is, a plenary indulgence, to be gained upon the fulfillment of certain conditions, in order to obtain, by a union of prayers and good works, the blessings of God upon his pontificate and the light and grace of the Holy Spirit for the proper discharge of his duties, Bishop Keane, of Richmond, has issued a pastoral letter, explaining the conditions required, for gaining the indulgence, and giving directions for the religious exercises. Here, where there is but one church, six visits are to be paid, and each time prayer recited "for the prosperity and exaltation of the Catholic Church and the Apostolic See, the extirpation of heresies, and the conversion of all who are in error; the comfort of Christian rulers; the peace and unity of all faithful people; and the intentions of the Holy Father." Where there is no church, prayers are to be recited on six different days in families or congregations. Secondly, to keep a strict fast of one day; thirdly, to receive devoutly the Sacrament of Penance and the Holy Eucharist, and fourthly, to give some alms to the poor or in aid of some pious work, as may be suggested by the piety of each one.

The time allowed for the jubilee extends to Pentecost, June 5th. The Forty Hour devotion to the blessed Sacrament in memory of the forty hours of Christ's passion is also sometimes observed.

Killing Stock.

Before Justice Gardner, yesterday morning, was heard the cases of Creach and Mrs. Ward, of Columbus, vs. the Receiver of the W. C. & A. R. R., for damages for stock alleged to have been killed on said road. The attorney for the road moved the dismissal of the cases on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction in bringing suit against a Receiver of the road. In other words, that when a road has passed into the hands of a Receiver it is not liable to any such action. The motion was overruled and the cases tried, upon the conclusion of which judgment was rendered for the plaintiff in each case, and the attorney for the road appealed to the Superior Court.

Mr. Junius Davis appeared for the road and Mr. Ricard for the plaintiffs.

Columbus County Items.

A correspondent at Whitwell writes: "The citizens of Columbus this week are proud to see their own Judge (McKoy) on the bench, with an honest, cheerful face for everybody. His Honor gave to the grand jury one of his most faithful, interesting charges."

"Littleton has not been recaptured, and the case of Wiley Ganis has been laid over to next court."

"Col. McRae, according to invitation, delivered his very ingenious lecture to an appreciative audience, but his crowd will be double tonight, although the farmers are anxious to get home."

"Among the members of the bar present are Capt. Norman and Cols. Moore and French; and Cols. McLean, Leitch and Rowland, and the Lumberton bar generally, have also put in their appearance today, and now have their important land suit from Shoe Heel before the Court."

The Way to Do It.

The steamer Clinton, Capt. Blisby, arrived here yesterday from Bannerman's Bridge, with a cargo of 700 barrels rosin. A few months ago the Clinton was a mere wreck, but thrift and go-ahead-ness led Blisby to suppose that he could make her pay. He is doing it, and it is this kind of energy which we need right here and now. Hundreds of the unemployed and complaining might improve their condition and secure at least a competency by determined efforts like that of this energetic and deserving mechanic.

Pay of Witnesses.

It may be of general interest to state that an act was passed, at the session of the Legislature, stipulating that no witness in a criminal case shall be either subpoenaed or paid unless the Clerk is requested in writing by the Solicitor or Foreman of the grand jury to summon him, and providing that tickets of not more than two witnesses shall be taxed as witnesses for the State in misdemeanors. This action was intended for the double purpose of economy as to costs of court and facility in the disposition of cases.

One of the Veterans.

We met on our streets yesterday Mr. Jos. W. Ennett, a veteran of the war of 1812, who resides near Speed's Ferry, Onslow county. Mr. Ennett, who is in his 86th year, having been born in 1794, was on duty at Fort Hamilton, now known as Fort Macon, during the last war with the north country, and looks as if he might have many more years of life before him.

Body Recovered.

The body of Kelly Ogden, the colored employe who mysteriously disappeared from Rocky Point quarry on the 15th of the present month, was found in the river, about five miles below that locality, yesterday morning. As there were no marks of violence about his person, and no other evidence of foul proceedings to the contrary, the supposition is that deceased came to his death by accidental drowning. He hailed from Newbern.

Fire at Clarktons.

A letter received in this city informs us of the destruction, last Wednesday, of the kitchen and storehouse on the premises of Mr. Joseph McKelthan at Clarktons, on the line of the Carolina Central Railway. All the cooking utensils, kitchen furniture and stock of provisions on hand were consumed, but we are gratified to state that the dwelling was saved by the heroic conduct and directing energy of Mrs. McKelthan, her husband being absent at the time of the conflagration.

PERILS OF RAILROADERS.

Serious Accident—A Car Thrown from the Track—One Man Killed and Several Others Wounded.

The rear coach of the eastern bound passenger train, on the Carolina Central Railway, was thrown from the track yesterday morning, between Lileville and Pee Dee stations, resulting in the mortal wounding of a colored brakeman, and the severe injury of several passengers. As soon as possible after the accident, the injured men were carried to Rockingham, where medical aid was procured. All efforts, however, in behalf of Harvey Lewis, the colored brakeman, proved unavailing, and shortly after the arrival of the physician he breathed his last.

The deceased was a resident of Charlotte, and leaves two children. He had only been employed on the road about three or four months. His body was carried to Laurinburg, where it will be located in a coffin by the Railway Company and taken to his home.

It was impossible to ascertain definitely the extent of the injuries to the passengers, but it is understood that Messrs. Eli Gibson and J. W. Covington, the former a citizen of Old Hundred, and the latter a resident of Rockingham, are seriously injured. The others are believed to be only slightly injured.

Fortunately, there were only four or five occupants of the coach at the time of the accident, and of these Messrs. Gibson and Covington alone were seriously injured.

The passenger coach, however, was almost a complete wreck, and the marvel is how any of those aboard escaped fatal injuries or instant death.

The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel, and not through any criminal carelessness or neglect of persons in the employ of the Company. No blame is attached to any one, as the train was on a down grade and being moved at cautious speed.

Daring Robbery.

Sometime between 12 o'clock and daylight on Friday night, the schooner Snow Storm, which arrived here from Little River, S. C., on Thursday last, was entered and robbed. The schooner was lying at the time at the wharf just below Messrs. Preston Cumming & Co.'s grain mill, near the foot of Dock street, and in the cabin, which was not locked, were sleeping Capt. Morse, commander of the vessel, a passenger and the steward, the latter lying on a pallet on the floor, and notwithstanding all these impediments, including the fact that the cabin was small, the thief or thieves, who were evidently experts, succeeded in stealing a trunk and its contents, three suits of clothing, ten dollars in money, a box of eggs, a box of machinery, a bundle of dry goods, a lot of letters and papers, &c., and placed them in the schooner's yawl boat and carried them off without arousing any of the occupants.

The boat was picked up near the upper jetties yesterday morning, and contained only the trunk, which had been broken open and despoiled of its contents.

This was the boldest robbery we have heard of in this city for sometime, and we hope the most strenuous efforts will be made to ferret out the perpetrators and bring them to justice. At present there is not the slightest clue to them.

Robeson County Items.

A correspondent at Lumberton, under date of the 23rd inst., furnishes us with the following items: "Our Sheriff, Mr. W. Thompson, was initiated into one of the hardships of said office this morning, which is that of being shot at, and, judging from the circumstances, he must have thought it a narrow escape. He attempted to arrest a negro, who was secreted in a house of bad repute near the depot, for breaking into and robbing a store at Lennon's X Roads, a few days ago; but the negro, instead of obeying the command 'halt,' made for a swamp near by, when Mr. Thompson fired at him with a small pistol, whereupon the negro turned and saluted him with one shot from a larger pistol, but without effect. The Sheriff attempted to fire again, but his pistol would not go off, so he could do nothing but stand still and see the negro escape. He left behind his pocket book, containing a small amount of money and a ring. Also a bag of dry goods, which is now in the hands of the owner, Mr. Lennon."

"Two women, one white and one colored, were arrested for harboring a thief and stolen goods, and tried before Squire Fuller. They were required to give a bond of \$50 each for their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, in default of which they were lodged in jail."

The W. & W. Railroad.

Mr. Geo. E. Pittman, of the Newbern News, who was on a visit to this city last week, gives his impressions of the above road as follows: "We have never seen a railroad in better condition than is the Wilmington and Weldon. The cars are handsomely painted and so arranged for comfort as to render a ride over the road a real pleasure, even to those who usually dread a journey by rail. The road bed and rolling stock could not be placed in better order, and the 84 miles between Goldsboro and Wilmington are covered so swiftly that one feels he has hardly commenced the journey when he finds himself ushered into the Pullman omnibus. Superintendent Divise certainly knows how to manage the affairs of a railroad."

John Whiteman, who was recently relieved from duty as route agent on the W. C. & A. R. R., requests us to state that it was owing to the inefficiency of the appropriation for postal service, and not because of any dereliction of duty on his part, that he was turned out to "root hog or die."

Spirits Turpentine.

—Fayetteville has a tobacco factory, Messrs. Henson White, proprietors. The Gazette says that they employ many hands and have their hands full of orders.

—Mr. W. G. Patterson, proprietor of Patterson's Springs, four miles south of Shelby, has authorized the Shelby Aurora to extend an invitation to the members of the North Carolina Press Association to hold their next annual meeting at his springs and partake of the hospitalities of his home.

—Winston Sentinel: A distressing circumstance occurred in Stokes county last week, at the house of a tenant or J. Y. Allen's place. When the husband and wife awoke one morning they found their eight months old child dead. It is supposed the babe was smothered. The grief of the parents resembled insanity.

—Washington correspondence Raleigh News: John T. Cramer, of Thomasville, North Carolina, who is at present employed as a treasury clerk, is making a strong move on Hayes and Sherman for the position of Auditor of the Treasury, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Judge Austin. Indications to-day point to a Cramer's success.

—Raleigh Observer: Josiah Turner got a judgment vs. W. W. Holden, at Guilford Court this week, in the celebrated case of Turner vs. Holden et al. (Harris et al.). Amount of the judgment \$2,500.

—Mr. I. T. Irwin, Deputy Sheriff of Wilkes county, Georgia, was in the city yesterday, having brought back to the State Prison a convict who had been a fugitive from justice since last fall. In September last it will be remembered Miam Norton shot and killed Godfrey Norton, a distant relative, both of the county of Richmond, and he immediately fled to the State.

—Kinston Journal: Dennis Edmondson, colored farmer, Contentment township, a fortune teller, disappeared on the day before Christmas and on last Friday his body was found in the river about a mile below "Beeton old field."

—Judge Wm. W. Holden, who arrived on Monday, and instituted two suits in the Superior Court, one against E. W. Carpenter and the other against the gentlemen's bond to test the matter of the Craven county Superior Court Clerkship. Mr. Pollock, from Jones county, on Saturday last brought in a cart load of cleaned rice, bulled at the mill of Haskins & Gray, at Whiteley's creek. It was cleaned very nice and was offered at five cents per pound.

—Fayetteville Gazette: The old Observer press frame lies there along the sidewalk, blind of the first of Sherman's devastating hordes. When the smoke first curled out from the doors and windows of Hale's building, in March, 1865, Maj. Orrell, who was in the Fayetteville Hotel, was the first to notice the smoke, and asked permission to get the fire-engine and extinguish the flames. "Never!" said the General; "that property was set on fire by my orders." I will see that it endangers nothing else, but it must burn! Well, well! the General's order accomplished its purpose; the labors of a lifetime were laid in ashes; the light of a liberal, able journal went out in darkness—but not all the power of Sherman's army could prevent our people their grateful remembrance of the old "Fayetteville Observer."

—Washington letter in Raleigh News: Colonel Liles, a well known North Carolina journalist, has been tendered a "place" by Congressman Steele. Ex-Congressman Steele, who is now in England, is engaged in journalism. E. W. Jones, Esq., a member of the North Carolina Legislature; Robert H. Cowan, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Chatham county; Mr. Brooks, the late Controller of the North Carolina Legislature, and Wilmot Lock, are applicants for office in the Senate wing of the Capitol. Captain Charles Price, ex-Speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives, has been in the city several days "looking around." John Hyman, the late colored Congressman from North Carolina, called on Senators Vance and Ransom to-day, asking them to assist him in getting some governing position.

—Tarboro Southern: We agree with the Raleigh Observer that if a Congressman desires to immortalize himself let him at once set about changing the newspaper postage law. —E. M. Bryan, of Kill Creek, Edgecombe county, killed a pig on the South Western Railway 6544 pounds. Step up, gentlemen of the press. —We regret to inform his many friends and admirers that the health of Rev. Dr. J. B. Cheshire is very poor.

—Let us get up a new law, as with one voice, to the next Legislature. A body so extremely regardless of dogs, should extend protection to other brutes. —Zachariah Dew, who was born just ninety-five years ago, died in the county last week. —Rev. Mr. Jones, of Wilmington, delivered a lecture last Sunday night week at the M. E. Church, at Rocky Mount, on the importance of Sabbath Schools.

—Charlotte Observer: Declining health having forced Mr. R. E. Duke to resign as Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in this city, Mr. Eugene R. Dodge has been appointed his successor. —Judge Kerr was better yesterday. He has been in the county last week. —Rev. Mr. Jones, of Wilmington, delivered a lecture last Sunday night week at the M. E. Church, at Rocky Mount, on the importance of Sabbath Schools.

—Weldon News: Dr. John T. Bellamy, the proprietor of the Tuscarora cotton gins on Fishing Creek near Enfield has forty thousand dollars invested in the enterprise, employs forty operators. —Died, near Littleton, last week, Jack Johnston, Esq., in the 82d year of his age. Mr. Johnston was the father of Col. W. A. Johnston. —The Anderson Rifles, of Halifax county, and Jarvis Rifles, of Greenville, have received their arms, and will be fully equipped in a few days.

A painful accident occurred on Monday, 24th inst. at Midway. Mr. Johnson, employed by Mr. Henry Branch, Section Master on the R. & G. R. R., while engaged on repairs at Midway, was struck by a train from a pole he was using for the purpose of raising the iron rails. —Died, at his residence in Northampton county on the 20th inst., Capt. Uriah Jordan in the 82d year of his age. —Mr. P. B. Key, in his suit against the Insurance Company for insurance on his property destroyed by fire in Enfield about 18 months ago, obtained a verdict for \$2,000, at the present term of the Superior Court. —Last week the Weldon riot case was called for trial, a jury empaneled and about twenty witnesses examined. The State was represented by Solicitor Collins, the defendants by W. H. Day, A. Burton, and Sylvester W. Wagoner. The jury after being out for several hours came into court and returned a verdict of guilty as to W. C. Hill and Sherwood Long. Being unable to agree as to T. L. Emery and R. J. Day, a juror was withdrawn and mistrial entered.