

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c. are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post-Masters will register letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

THE TICKET FOR 1880.

In 1863, three years after the long war of the States had ended, when Grant was "first in the hearts" of the Northern people because they believed him to have been "first in war," an election for President of the United States occurred. U. S. Grant was the Republican nominee. He had a splendid war record and had no disgraceful civil record. He was the idol of the hour, and he had not brought then his country to the very verge of ruin and dishonor. Horatio Seymour, of New York, was the Democratic candidate. What was the result? In the face of all difficulties, and they were immense; in spite of a want of hope on the part of the Democrats, Mr. Seymour was beaten by 305,453 votes out of 5,724,684 that were polled. He carried New York, New Jersey and Oregon. In that year when he only carried four Southern States his popularity was so great in New York that he beat the great war candidate 10,000 majority. Under the circumstances it was a remarkable exhibition of strength. It showed how dear this wise, able, and pure statesman was to the people of the Empire State.

Mr. Seymour is to-day by all odds the strongest man in his own State. We believe that he is stronger than Mr. Tilden is in New York by 20,000, possibly by 40,000 votes. He is stronger than Tilden is, we believe, in every other State.

All are agreed that New York is the pivotal State. All are agreed that New York is absolutely necessary to elect the next President. If this be true, then the Democrats have a plain duty before them. It is to nominate the man who, in all human calculation, will be the most certain to carry that State. We take it that there can be no two opinions at this point.

If Bayard, or Church, or David Davis, or Hancock, or Seymour is the strongest man in New York, then he is the man for the nomination. Let the Democrats look well to this point, for upon the right choice hinges the result.

If Horatio Seymour is indeed the strongest man in New York, and the surest to carry that State in 1880, then the Democrats have plain sailing on a calm sea as far as the nomination is concerned. They have only to nominate him. He need not be consulted if he will accept. Let him be nominated and let him be elected. Then he will be inaugurated. Just here let us copy a paragraph from the Utica, N. Y., letter to the World:

"The Utica Democracy propose the name of Horatio Seymour for President, but only on condition that he is made the unanimous choice of the party. I remember that some months ago, at a social gathering, I said to Mrs. Roscoe Conkling (who is a sister of Horatio Seymour), 'I have been talking with the Governor, and never have enjoyed myself more. He said, she, my brother is just the best man in the world.' 'Without exception, Mrs. Conkling?' 'I make no exception,' was the reply; 'my brother is just the best man living.' Such, too, is the universal opinion in Utica among Republicans and Democrats.

"As the World knows, Mr. Seymour has absolutely declined to be a candidate for the Presidency, and is perfectly honest in his declination. He means it when he says he does not want the office and could not accept a nomination. But could he refuse an unanimous choice by acclamation, especially if his friends should please to take the burden of the canvass off his shoulders and relieve him of the annoyance of personal interviews and correspondence? The feeling here among Mr. Seymour's friends is that he can sweep the State by 100,000 majority next year; that his nomination is the one nomination that would make New York secure beyond a peradventure, and that under these circumstances it would be unwise and unpatriotic in Mr. Seymour to refuse the use of his name to a Convention that should nominate him by acclamation."

We do not believe that Mr. Seymour would decline if nominated. We do not believe that any man would decline such an honor. We do not believe that such an upright statesman and patriot as Seymour would refuse to serve his country in such an exigency. If nominated he will accept we cannot doubt.

We would like to ask this question: how would it sound in 1880 if this was the ticket: For President, Horatio Seymour, of New York; for Vice President, Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana?

We believe Gov. Hendricks would accept if nominated, and for the same reason that Mr. Seymour would ac-

cept—because the country needed his services. We repeat what we have before said, the STAR has no personal choice in the matter. It only wants a ticket that can win. If the wisdom of the party decides on Church and McDonald, or Bayard and McDonald, or any other sound ticket, the STAR will be content. But we are inclined to the opinion now, judging by the present surroundings, that Seymour and Hendricks is decidedly the strongest ticket and the surest to win.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post contains the following special: "NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—There is a formidable movement in progress here to induce Horatio Seymour to reconsider his former refusal to remain in private life, and modify his refusal to again accept public position, by bringing a pressure on him to accept the Democratic Presidential nomination. Its success is doubtful; but one of the ways suggested is for a united call upon Gov. Seymour by such prominent Democrats as Tilden, Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, Hancock, Judge Black, Ewing and others to permit his name to go before the National Convention. It is believed Seymour can best harmonize New York Democrats, and that he could carry that State easily next year, as well as Connecticut, Indiana and New Jersey, besides making the fight a close one in other States."

THE SENATE IN 1881.

We gave our views weeks ago of the probable standing of the United States Senate in 1881. It now stands 42 Democrats, 1 Independent, Davis, who generally votes with the Democrats, and 33 Republicans, Kellogg included, who was never elected. The following Senators will retire on March 4, 1881: N. Booth, R., California; W. Sharon, R., Nevada; W. W. Eaton, D., Connecticut; T. F. Randolph, D., New Jersey; T. F. Bayard, D., Delaware; F. Kernan, D., New York; C. W. Jones, D., Florida; A. G. Thurman, D., Ohio; J. E. McDonald, D., Indiana; W. A. Wallace, D., Pennsylvania; H. Hamlin, R., Maine; A. E. Burnside, R., Rhode Island; W. P. Whyte, D., Maryland; J. E. Bailey, D., Tennessee; H. L. Dawes, R., Massachusetts; S. B. Maxey, D., Texas; F. C. Beaman, R., Michigan; G. F. Edmunds, R., Vermont; S. J. R. McMillan, R., Minnesota; R. E. Withers, D., Virginia; B. K. Bruce, R., Mississippi; F. Herford, D., West Virginia; F. M. Cockrell, D., Missouri; A. Cameron, R., Wisconsin; A. S. Paddock, R., Nebraska.

*Beaman succeeds Chandler, deceased, by appointment of the Governor. Republicans, 11; Democrats, 14.

The Philadelphia Times thus sums up the prospect: "The Republicans are reasonably certain to elect Seymour in California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin—fourteen in all. The Democrats are as reasonably certain to elect in Delaware, Florida, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and West Virginia—nine in all. The Republicans will thus gain Senators to succeed Democrats in Connecticut, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the Democrats are certain to gain one in Mississippi to succeed Bruce, the last of the colored race in Congress. There may be some doubt as to square party elections of Senators in California and Virginia, but however chaotic the Legislature of those States may be on local issues, California may be considered safe for a Republican and Virginia for a Democrat on national questions. There are two States fairly debatable for Senator—New Jersey and Indiana. If the Democrats get into a hopeful Presidential contest they will be likely to carry both the electoral vote and the Legislature in New Jersey. Indiana will pretty certainly vote Democratic for President, unless the Democracy shall be defeated by distractions from the start; but the Legislature may be Republican, with the popular vote Democratic."

If the Times should turn out to be correct in its speculations, then there would be a tie in the Senate—38 Democrats, 38 Republicans, the Vice President, Wheeler, Rep., having the casting vote.

It is believed Kellogg will not be allowed to retain a seat to which he was not elected. This would give the Democrats a 2 majority. But much depends on New Jersey and Indiana next year. The Times, after surveying the whole field, says the best the Republicans can hope for in 1881, is a tie in the Senate. It winds up with the declaration: "The party that most honestly trusts the people next year, and most fairly seeks to gain the control of the government, is very likely to have both the President and the Senate on the 4th of March, 1881."

Six steamers sailed from New York on Saturday for Europe. There was a large export of fruits and vegetables. The following were the principal aggregates: Wheat, 205,400 bushels; corn, 40,500 bushels; flour, 5,000 barrels and 67,200 sacks; cheese, 9,550 boxes; bacon, 13,700 boxes; cotton, 10,500 bales; butter, 5,300 packages.

It costs something to have the privilege of operating in the New York Cotton Exchange. A seat on Saturday sold for \$1,750. But a fellow can afford to pay this very well if he can make \$7,000 in one day on commissions, as was the case with one of the members.

The importations of foreign goods at New York last week were very heavy, showing a large increase over the preceding week.

GEORGIA INDEPENDENTS.

We are sorry to see a man of intelligence like Dr. Felton, of Georgia, prophesying that Independentism is destined to sweep that State next year. We regret this because the prophecy seems to be made sincerely, and it is well known that Dr. Felton and Mr. Stephens are in very close fellowship. We do not exactly understand why Georgia should be afflicted with Independentism. A State that has been so true to Democratic principles cannot hope to be benefited by coquetting with the enemy, or by allowing its offices to be handed over to the Republican party. We do not believe that Dr. Felton is a true prophet when he declares in his open letter that in the next campaign there will be a triumph of what he terms Independentism. We think he will find himself altogether mistaken in his calculations. Unless the people of Georgia are really willing to see the old Democratic party disrupted and disintegrated, they will not listen to the song of the Independent syren charm it never so sweetly, for they know that 'ordinarily Independentism means not only a departure from Democratic methods and principles, but also an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Radicalism. This is the view taken by the Augusta Chronicle, which says in its issue of the 10th:

"This conclusion is irresistible. In nearly every instance they owe their election to Republican votes, and as the greater always exceeds the less they soon find themselves in the power of their supporters. In no cases out of ten their strength consists of a few dissatisfied Democrats and the Republicans. Year after year they widen the breach between themselves and the regular Democratic organization. Finally this breach will become so broad that it cannot be closed, and they will be forced to seek refuge in the arms of their allies. It would be better for the South to have the radicals organized and aggressive in every Southern State than to have to encounter this mongrel Independentism which in its analysis is only Radicalism in disguise."

The Savannah News regards Mr. Felton as a regular bolter. It accuses him of allying himself with the radicals. It is glad that he has shown his hand at last. It regards him as an open foe. This may be the right way to treat him, as an Independent is really a foe of Democracy, and means to do mischief. The News does not believe that Felton and his allies will succeed in their plans. It says he "very greatly mistakes the spirit of the people of Georgia if he imagines they can be induced by him to abandon, and thus contribute to the defeat of, the only national party which, though in a hopeless minority, remained steadfastly and unwaveringly true to them and the South in the dark days of reconstruction, when Southern men were disfranchised and held under Radical rule at the point of the bayonet."

We do not apprehend any great trouble from the Independents in 1880. In "off years" they may sometimes run in by an unholy alliance with radicals, but in a Presidential year the two old parties will make a stand-up fight, and deserters and camp followers will not be tolerated in either body. But there is one fact you may rely upon; whenever men in the South, who have been in affiliation with the Democrats, begin to talk of acting independent of party you may expect that a majority of them will be found at last in the Republican camp in full fellowship and wearing its colors.

SHINE NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Northern papers that are inimical to the South are eternally harping upon the crimes committed in our section. Whilst all who have paid any attention to the matter know that the proportion of crimes is much greater in the North, yet for party purposes hostile journals are constantly referring to the criminal statistics of the South, and are misleading their own readers. We were, therefore, pleased to see that Senator Butler, of South Carolina, had taken the trouble to institute a comparison of the crimes of his own State with those of Massachusetts, where it is boasted American civilization is highest and education is most general. The comparison is by no means flattering or pleasing to the "culture and refinement" of a section that affects superiority in all things. Here is the result of Senator Butler's investigations:

"South Carolina in 1870, with a population of 705,000, had 3943 paupers, supported at an expense of \$284,935; Massachusetts at the same time, with a population about double that of South Carolina, had 8038; on June 1, 1870, South Carolina had 733 prisoners; Massachusetts had more than three times as many. In the same year Massachusetts had eight times as many insane persons as South Carolina. The nationalities of the prisoners of both States are thus divided: Of South Carolina's 733 convicts, 130 were native white, 584 colored and 19 of foreign birth, against 1022 native white, 139 colored and 1285 foreign in the 2526 prisoners of Massachusetts."

It is not contended that there is any mistake in the figures. They show conclusively that education and

wealth have not conspired to make the criminal statistics of Massachusetts as low as those of a State where the negroes are in great numbers and furnish nearly all of the criminals. What is true of South Carolina is true of the South generally. We believe that the statistics of crime would show that there are five white criminals throughout the North in proportion to population to one white criminal in the South.

BAYARD.

The friends of Senator Bayard claim that the following Southern Senators will cordially favor his nomination as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency: Whyte and Groome, of Maryland; Withers, of Virginia; Ransom and Vance, of North Carolina; Hampton and Butler, of South Carolina; Hill and Gordon, of Georgia; Bailey and Harris, of Tennessee; and Jones, of Florida.—Exchange.

That Senator Bayard is just now in the lead for the chances of nomination is plain enough to any one who reads the papers. He is very much ahead in the South at this time, we think. But a great change may occur before the time for nominating, and some other Democrat may be in the ascendant. If Mr. Seymour does not so interfere as to stop the boom given him recently, he will be very certain to be nominated. But as yet that movement has not taken definite shape enough to place Senator Bayard second in the race. When we survey the field we find him at present the most prominent.

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S FAIR.

The Colored People's Industrial Fair now in progress at Raleigh deserves more than a passing reference. The opening of the Fair by the Governor of the State, his escort to the ground being eight colored military companies, marks a new era in our State. If we may judge by the notices published from time to time the success of the Fair is assured. We have seen enough to warrant the statement that it is every way creditable to the energy and intelligence of those who have been mainly instrumental in bringing the endeavor to a successful issue. We congratulate them and their race upon this highly creditable exhibition, and trust this is only the beginning of a series of annual Industrial Expositions, and that each successive one may surpass all that have preceded. The colored race is not without ingenuity and pride. All things considered their progress since they attained to freedom has been marked and full of encouragement. Whilst many of the young have begun wrong, failing to be industrious and not altogether disposed to be decorous and polite, the mass have done better than any one could have expected. We confess to genuine gratification whenever we see them striking out boldly and aspiringly in the race of life, and find them thriving.

And why should not every Southern man be pleased when he wittinesses real progress among the colored people? The Southern whites are the only people under the sun who understand and appreciate the precise qualities and characteristics of the colored race. They have known each other from childhood. They have played together and had their joys in life's young spring. They have passed through great and mighty changes together. They live in the same section, their interests are to a great extent bound together, so that what affects one affects the other. They must to a great extent work out their destinies together, and it becomes them, therefore, to be at peace with

one another, and to labor to aid one another in the struggle for existence. The whites should be just and kind in their treatment of the colored people. They should scrupulously observe every contract in spirit and letter. They should be careful to give them fair and liberal wages. The colored people should be industrious, frugal, polite, sober, peaceably disposed, fulfilling their promises, meeting their obligations, discharging their engagements faithfully. Each race should regard the other not as enemies and aliens, but as friends who are living under the same skies, tilling the same soil, enjoying the benefits of the same civilization, obedient to the same laws, held together by the same interests, and alike concerned in having just, honest and economical government.

If these things be true, as we think they are, then whatever concerns the welfare and progress of the colored race also concerns the whites. When, therefore, we see them making progress we must take pleasure in it. Whenever we see them showing emulation and pluck and industry in life's struggles we must wish them a hearty Godspeed. It is because of these views and feelings that the STAR takes an interest in the Colored People's Industrial Fair which promises well for the race, and congratulates all concerned in the excellent beginning.

DISINTERESTED BENEVOLENCE.

The Republican leaders are watching their party in Virginia with peculiar interest. They appear to think that they have a good opportunity to help their party generally, and especially in that section. The Administration, we are told, desire that full advantage shall be taken of the unfortunate condition of affairs, and like the busy bee improve every shining hour and every golden opportunity. That it may be more clearly understood what the plan desired is, we copy the following from a Washington special to the Philadelphia Press, a stalwart organ that ever grinds. It says:

"Some fear is expressed that in the usual manipulations of the interests of parties that the Republicans may agree to support certain combinations, interests or candidates, and thus lose the vantage ground they now occupy of holding the balance of power. The wish of the Administration is that the Republicans in the Legislature plant themselves on principles so firmly advocated and so gallantly sustained of financial integrity, and not permit themselves to be tampered with by Readjusters or Democrats. It is claimed that the course of the negroes in so largely sustaining the Readjusters was a political maneuver for the purpose of making the repudiating tendencies of the Democratic party of the State appear more conspicuous."

The last remark throws some light on the conduct of the negroes. As the STAR before said, it was to split the Democratic party and to open the way for Republican success. The negroes, under the advice of the Republican leaders, did not accomplish one end at least. They did not succeed in "making the repudiating tendencies of the Democratic party of the State appear more conspicuous." The Mahone act succeeded, but only through the aid of the negroes, whilst the wealth, virtue and intelligence of the State were all on the other side and opposed to "the repudiating tendencies." The result of the election shows this: that the Republicans of Virginia, with very few exceptions, are "repudiators." So unless they gain the "balance of power" they gain nothing by their affiliation with the Readjusters in the late election.

If Seymour and Hendricks are nominated as sure as fate they will carry New York and Indiana. Even the Springfield Republican, that gives 204 votes to the Republican party, concedes Indiana and Oregon to the Democrats. Mr. Seymour carried New York and Oregon in 1863 against Grant. He can carry them again. The Democrats can beat Grant, or any other Republican with the above ticket. Their nomination would give immense strength to the party at once, and the fight would be entered upon and continued with the strongest confidence in the result. With New York, Indiana and Oregon certain, and a good showing in New Jersey, California and Connecticut, what is to prevent success?

Mr. F. C. Beaman, appointed to succeed the late Chandler, declines the honor. The Governor of Michigan has appointed in his place ex-Gov. H. P. Baldwin, of Detroit. He is a Rhode Islander and is 65 years old. He was elected Governor of Michigan in 1869.

The Linkaw Trial. Yesterday, as we learn by telegram, in the trial of Miss Amelia Linkaw for the murder of J. E. Hartman, at a hotel in Lumberton about two years ago, the State raised some objection to the jury in consequence of their being separated while out of Court, causing a mistrial. A new jury will be summoned and the case taken up again Monday next, the 24th inst.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company.

The Forty-fourth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company was held at the office of the President of the Company yesterday at 11 A. M.

On motion of Hon. R. R. Bridges, Col. H. B. Short was called to the chair.

On motion of B. F. Newcomer, Esq., Mr. J. W. Thompson was requested to act as Secretary.

Messrs. B. F. Newcomer, Don. MacRae, and J. W. Thompson were appointed a committee to verify proxies and ascertain the number of shares of the capital stock of the Company represented.

The Committee reported 3,290 shares represented in person, and 6,048 by proxy, making a total of 9,338 shares, being a majority of the stock; whereupon the meeting was declared duly organized.

The President presented his annual report, which, on motion of W. T. Walters, Esq., was read and adopted.

The reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer were also submitted, but, on motion, their reading was dispensed with.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, it was Resolved, That the subject of the sterling debt falling due in July, 1881, alluded to in the President's report, be referred to the Vice President, with power to enter into and conclude arrangements for the payment or renewal of the debt upon such terms and at such rate of interest as they find practicable and deem advisable for the best interests of the company, and that full power be and is hereby conferred upon said Board to issue so many of the bonds under the sinking fund mortgage, heretofore made, as may be necessary to carry out such arrangements as may be agreed upon.

Col. J. W. Atkinson, on behalf of the Auditing Committee appointed at the last annual meeting, submitted their report, which was read, and, on motion, received.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of a President, and Hon. R. R. Bridges was re-elected by acclamation.

A ballot was then had for ten Directors for the ensuing year, which resulted in the re-election of the old Board, as follows: Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Donald MacRae and George Harris, of Wilmington; W. T. Walters, B. F. Newcomer, Thomas C. Jenkins and S. M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore; E. B. Bordon, of Goldsboro; Hon. George Howard, of Tarboro, and Wm. H. Willard, of Raleigh.

On motion of Dr. A. J. DeRosset, Col. J. W. Atkinson, A. Branch and Col. W. L. Smith, were appointed the Auditing Committee for the ensuing year.

It was resolved that the next annual meeting be held in Wilmington on the first Tuesday after the third Monday in November, 1880.

On motion of B. F. Newcomer, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman for the urbanity, dignity and ability with which he presided over the meeting; upon which the Chair very gracefully acknowledged the compliment in a few appropriate remarks.

The meeting was then declared adjourned.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting, the Directors met and re-elected B. F. Newcomer, Esq., Secretary, and J. W. Thompson, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer.

SNOW AND RAIN.

It seems that snow was falling in nearly every direction yesterday. At Wadesboro it was a foot deep. At Lumberton we learn by a special telegram that it was falling heavier than in several years before; and low down on the W. & W. Railroad as Duplin Roads it was sleeting yesterday morning, with a promise of snow. In Wilmington there was a heavy cold rain all day until about 9 o'clock in the evening, when a fall of sleet set in, which continued for about an hour and was succeeded by snow, the feathery flakes falling fast and furious, and soon covered the ground with a mantle of white. In sheltered places the snow drifted to a depth of four inches. The wind at this time was from the northwest, and the thermometer registered 34 degrees. At 11 o'clock, however, the storm decreased in severity, gradually ceasing until by midnight the first snow of the winter of 1879 was over, the storm clouds had passed away, and the stars were shining.

The storm seems to have been widespread and severe in places, reports coming to us by telegraph denoting its severity from Grand Haven, in Michigan, and Augusta, in Georgia.

SEVERING AN ARTERY.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. R. Penny, who resides at his plantation in Brunswick county, about six miles from this city, met with quite a severe and probably fatal accident yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock. It appears that he was engaged in whittling a pair of oar-locks for his canoe, using a pocket knife for the purpose, when the blade broke, a portion of it penetrating one of his wrists and severing an artery. The extent of the injury was not at first realized, but the blood continued to flow in such a quantity, Mr. Penny in the meantime becoming so weak that he had to be assisted to his bed, that it was decided to send a messenger post-haste to this city after a doctor, and one of our prominent physicians soon afterwards started for Mr. Penny's residence. The unfortunate gentleman is well known in this city, where he has two or three sons engaged in business.

From a postal card received yesterday from Rev. Daniel McPherson, by a gentleman of this city, we learn that the attendance at the protracted meeting now being held at Rockingham, N. C., is very large, and that up to the day of his writing (last Monday) there had been eighty-five professions, while on Sunday night there were about forty persons at the altar.

IMPROVING.

The latest news from Mr. W. R. Penny, received yesterday morning, is to the effect that he is improving. Blood was still flowing from the wound in his wrist when the physician arrived, but he took up the severed artery and stopped the bleeding, though the patient fainted under the operation. He is now considered out of danger.

Spirits Turpentine.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer declares for Fowle and Waddell for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in 1880.

Raleigh Visitor: Late yesterday evening Sheriff R. S. Sanderson, of Hyde county, brought three convicts up to the penitentiary. All colored.

The Lumberton Robsonian says the turpentine distillery of Biggs & Collier, near that town, was burned, and two of their mules were killed by the freight train.

The Kingston Journal has been told of a successful colored farmer who raised 300 barrels of corn and 300 pumpkins on four acres, using only an ox and a hoe to cultivate the ground.

We are pleased to learn from Mr. H. H. Wood, of York, that Chief Justice Smith has discharged by his physician, and that he will soon be home, well in health we trust.

The Morganton Blade tells of four bears being seen at one time. They were pursued, when the largest turned and made quick work with the dogs, killing or crippling the most of them. All the bears got away.

Petersburg Index Appeal: Rev. Dr. Skinner, pastor of the First Baptist church in Raleigh, N. C., lately received from Mr. Pierre Lorrillard, of New York, a present of a box containing 1,000 cigars, worth \$1 each, and a \$1,000 bill. Mrs. Skinner is cousin of Mr. Lorrillard.

Newbern Nut Shell: One hundred and a half tons of thousand wooden plates, from the plate factory of Capt. S. H. Gray, 1,400 bales of cotton, and two or three car loads of turpentine, were shipped from this city Friday and Saturday, over the A. S. N. C. R. R., to Morehead, where this immense quantity of freight will be placed on a steamer of the Clyde line to be taken to New York.

The Oxford Torchlight, commenting on what the STAR said about Granville tobacco, says: "True, every word and allegation. There are a hundred or more farmers in Granville county who can make fully as good a crop of tobacco, yet given every one of them a call, they will doubtless every one of them call it what they are doing, and how they are doing."

Henderson Tobaccoist: A number of the citizens of Granville called a railroad meeting at Sassex on Friday, 6th inst., and a prospectus for the road to Durham via Oxford, Ablespeck were made by Col. James S. Amis, Maj. Nat. Gregory and others, and delegates were appointed to the convention in Clarksville on the 21st inst. The meeting was a very great benefit to that portion of the country, isolated as it were from the great marts.

Asheville Journal: Frank P. Broyles, a former citizen of this city, died of typhoid fever on the night of November 7th, at the residence of his father, in St. Clair. He was 62 years of age. He was a case in the Federal Court this week. The District Attorney alluded to the fact that the last Congress passed a certain act, relating to the mileage of witnesses in the United States Court. Judge Dick, however, quickly told the Attorney that Congress was looked upon in his Court as very poor authority—in fact, no authority at all. Who next?

Winston Sentinel: The house of Mrs. A. W. Martin, near Yadkinville, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The fire first broke out at 10 o'clock, and it took an incendiary. —Home grown "go-bers" bring \$1.50 and \$2 per bushel. The masons inform us that their portion of the work upon the Brown Opera House will reach completion this week. It took 700,000 brick to build the structure. —If we are "the city" of Western North Carolina, living in our midst is as reasonable as the fact that the women who are doing a very great benefit to that portion of the country, isolated as it were from the great marts.

Franklin (Macon county) Reporter: What county in North Carolina can show the record we can? There has not been a United States warrant served in Macon county for six months. Judge, a licensed whiskey distillery in the county; there is only one licensed bar room in the county; and there is not a prisoner in our jail. Newspaper rumors has it that Miss Paine, a woman residing in the county, soon led a Methodist preacher to the altar. —Last Monday there passed through Franklin a drove of cattle, one hundred and forty-three head, belonging to Mr. B. K. Dickey, of Cherokee. He was driving them from the hills of North Carolina to the hills of Georgia.

Chapel Hill Ledger: Bishop Atkinson preached two able sermons at the Episcopal Church here last Sunday. After the sermon Sunday night two young students were confirmed. —The Law Class at the University numbers nine. —James Whitfield, the teacher of the colored public school, informs us that there are now over fifty in his school and many more are expected. —The wife of the "irrepressible Snyck" was up on Wednesday before Justice McKee on three different warrants for the sale of whiskey without a license and one for assault upon the officer. She was found guilty in all and bound over in a bond of \$25 each for the first two offences, and was fined a penny and costs in the other case. We understand she will witness a liar in open court, without reprimand or punishment on the part of His Honor.

Raleigh Visitor: He had been put in our State penitentiary mainly on the evidence of one Charles Smith. He professed religion and said he was a member of the body called Charles Smith—a n. him. —The North Carolina and Eastern Virginia Christian Conference convened at the Christian church, near Merry Oaks, Charlotte county, last Friday. The attendance was a tremendous crowd in attendance. Four sermons were preached during the day, and services were held at night. —Some of the students of the University of North Carolina, who were on the lookout for the meteoric shower, observed the sky-rockets darting through the air, and, of course, concluding they were the stars falling. Some said they shot up from the ground and went crosswise and straight up. Another said they smelt the powder, and one was heard to say, "Why, Jake, what a fool you is, that is de explosion of de sulphur you smell." A fact.

Goldsboro Messenger: We regret to hear that Dr. F. M. Kountree, of the Hookerton section, in Greene county, had the misfortune to lose his gin house by fire a few days since. —Miss Lou Jones, daughter of Jones county, died of diphtheria at the residence of Mr. H. C. Hoonce, at Kenansville, last week. —Mrs. Betsy Herring, wife of Benj. I. Herring, Esq. of New Hope township, had the misfortune of breaking her leg on Friday, Wednesday, by falling out of her kitchen door. —We are pleased to learn that the new steamer line between New York and Morehead City is at last in successful operation. Large shipments of cotton from Hamburg and other points on the North Carolina Railroad passed down the road Friday and Saturday for Morehead, where the first steamer is loading for New York. —Wilson items: The Conference of the Methodist Church of this State convened in this city in about three weeks—December 3d. Our people are preparing to entertain them. We expect a very large crowd. —The trade of what is on the increase. There are no less than ten stores now that they are September 1st, and all of our merchants are doing well.