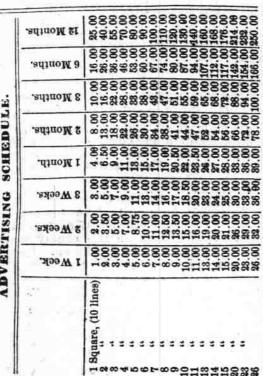
NO. 6.

Che Weekly Star,

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THE IRISH QUESTION.

The Irish disturbances are assuming a threatening aspect and promise to become of the utmost importance. The present Cabinet appear to be unfortunate. The wars in which Beaconsfield has engaged are extremely costly, and not very popular. The trade disasters have caused widespread suffering and loss throughout England and Scotland. The short crops necessitate the expenditure of over fifty million dollars in the purchase of foreign cereals with which to feed the people; and now the Irish land question, with all of its portentous issues, rises up to disturb the government and to arouse the atten-

England is responsible for no little of the embarrassing condition of affairs in Ireland. That naturally very beautiful island has been badly governed much of the time for the last two hundred years, and the troubles now threatening so seriously are resultants of chronic discontents growing out of persistent injustice and protracted bad legislation. We do not purpose entering at large upon any discussion of the difficult problem the Government will now have to solve. We have not the necessary information to intelligently treat such a subject. But we are permitted to refer to discontents that are threatening to precipitate a revolution, and may bring untold misery upon tens of thousands. It is known to all who are in the least informed as to the condition of Ireland and the character of British legislation, that Ireland has always been treated in a way to increase dissatisfaction and intensify the long nourished antagonisms prevailing among Irishmen to British rule. As the Philadelphia

Press truly says: "British legislation respecting them has been for several generations repressive and arbitrary. Ireland, an integral part of the British Empire, has been denied its proportionate share of political power and control. Special disabilities of a civil character have been put upon its people. These disabilities have been equally applied to matters of State and to matters of Church legislation, and, indeed, to the subject in every relation

"Under the late Ministry of Gladstone the English Government had the intelligence and integrity to disestablish the Eoglish Church in Ireland—an act which, by the apprehensions which it excited in other parts of the Kingdom, was a potent element in the overthrow of the Liberal party. Valuable as this step was in the direction of simple justice, it was more valuable as an indication of other remedia legislation which might be expected to follow; but in the reaction which swept away the Gladstone Ministry hope of other amelioration vanished.'

Injustice the world over provokes alienation and bitterness of passion. Whenever a people feel that their government is oppressive and unequal there must follow discontent, disgust and a spirit of resistance. The present agitation in Ireland grows out of a threatened eviction of the tens of thousands of tenants. The agitators-the wisest and most prudent of them-do not appear to desire or court any outbreaks, but to Grant. eek a redress of grievances by bring. ing to bear upon the British Government an overwhelming pressure of public opinion which they cannot withstand. But it is to be feared that open hostilities will follow in spite of good counsel. The Irish are brave and excitable, and they have long nurtured their wrath. To quote again

from the Press : "Oppressed at home, driven into exile, embittered against law, which has rarely been their shield, and oppressed by authority, which has hence become a symbol of tyranny, they readily sink a sense of duty in a desire for revenge which is often in-discriminate and always destructive. The leaders in the present movement have shown skill and a shrewd judgment of their relations to the Government, and by pru- | be easily abandoned."

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dence have conciliated, instead of by rash-

POLITICS.

the old General recently went to

people. He does not pretend to do

so. He has no political ambition and

is not a candidate for Governor, as

has been announced." He says

frankly he is for Grant and the Em-

pire. He believes it is inevitable,

"When the North by the fourteenth and

savages into the belly of the Constitution

they made popular government impossible.

Grant is a man of power. Alex. Stephens

thinks he is the greatest man, probably, in

these times. And that is a dauntless cour-

As for the Democratic candidate

he thinks Bayard is the only man

who can possibly save the country.

Here is his opinion of him and his

"He comes of the purest and bravest

strain of blood that ever flowed through

American veins. If he has the nerve of the

old Bayard who turned his back on Burn

and his party because he said Burr had led

the party where no clean-handed gentleman

could follow it, he will do. I suspect the

blood is not losing its temper. Tom Bayard's

father gave us a hint of the old spirit when

he left the Senate in 1860 because he would

not swear that he did not sympathize with

the South. But if Grant wants the Pre-

sidency, and I think he does, it will require

a man that can meet the lightning open-

eyed to stay his steps to the White House.

Once in there, you might as well try to tear

the lightning from its seat in the clouds as

to get him out. But let it come. Grant

and the Empire. That is the prophecy of

Well may Mr. Grady say that

Coombs "represents no part of the

Southern people." It is well too that

of doing so. Mr. Grady thinks

Bayard is the favorite of the South

and by a great odds. That depends,

we apprehend, upon the course Sey-

mour will take. If he does nothing to

stay the tide now setting in his

favor with an irresistible momentum,

he will be nominated. Of the Grant

movement in Georgia among Demo-

"As strange as it may seem, there are

many Democrats who think that the South

should make no party nomination, but

should take Grant, as they tried to take

Greeley. Among the business men this

feeling is quite strong and may result in a sweeping revolution. If Mr. Stephens were

to take position for Grant—and it is said

that this is not impossible and hardly im-

probable—and Grant were to plant himself

on a non-partisan, non-sectional platform, he would certainly break the solid South—

unless, indeed, he carried it solid, as Gree-ley came very near doing."

and by "a long shot." In North Car-

olina the Grant boom among Demo-

crats is so small you must have Lord

Ross's telescope to discover it. The

very fact that the South for the sake

of peace and reconciliation supported

Horace Greeley and failed in their

end, has forever prevented any such

sacrifice again. The wounds will have

to be healed in some other way. If

Horatio Seymour is the candidate of

the Democratic party we believe

that he will be elected, and that too

"by a large majority," Grant or no

The New York Herald thinks it

not improbable that the Stalwarts

will attempt to strangle Grant, now

that he talks so pacifically and shows

signs of friendship for the South. The

STAR thought and said as much. The

"Since General Grant's return home his

expressions toward the South have been so

kind and considerate as to excite the dis-

trust of the Stalwarts. Those who have

been loudest in getting up the Northern boom may cease to think him a desirable

candidate. The friends of Sherman and of

Blaine will not be idle in such a conjunc-

ture, and they have a common interest in.

running Grant off the track. Stalwartisp

been too thoroughly aroused in the party to

is becoming inconsistent with Gen. Grant's

Herald savs:

We do not believe that this is true

crats, Mr. Grady has this to say:

and says:

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1879.

THANKSGIVING.

ness alienated sympathy. And it is no doubt On Thursday last a large congrethe deliberate judgment of all intelligent classes everywhere that the Irish people gation assembled in the Baptist have a right to claim, on the issues between Church to join in a general thanksthe masses of them and the Ministry and people of England, that those principles giving to Almighty God for His mershall be applied which obtain in all civilized cies and blessings. The sermon was countries, and that their tenantry are enpreached by Rev. E. A. Yates, pastor titled to protection in their labor, to generous legislation for their educational inte of Front Street Methodist Church, rests and to the fostering aid of Government in the improvement of their condiand it was exceptionally appropriate and interesting. Without puffery we TOOMBY, GRANT AND GEORGIA must here record our judgment of the effort. It was an'impressive discourse H. W. Grady, the Atlanta, Ga. from beginning to end. There was correspondent of the Philadelphia enough of unction and ardor to give Times, furnishes a long letter con force and edge to the body of the recerning Gen. Bob Toombs. As the flections, whilst here and there were Georgian just now is attracting so passages of real pathos and thoughts much of the attention of the Northof singular felicity and sweetness. ern people, and specially of the Stal The sermon contained several happy wart organs, we must gather a few illustrations that were touching, and salient points for the delectation of one-the block of marble and the our "numerous readers." First then, plastic hand of Michael Angelo-was managed with exceeding skill, and in newspaper office at Atlanta "looking its beauty almost bordered on the for a reporter who had asserted that poetic. The discourse was thoroughhe was blind drunk when he sent the ly practical as well as intellectual, dispatch. He carried a knife with and no ordinarily sensible person which he announced himself ready could listen without understanding, and anxious to slit off the ears of the and being morally, if not spiritually, offending journalist. No sane man improved. The entire services were will believe that General Toombs in good taste, and were solemn and represents any part of the Southern

There is something decorous and becoming in such an assembly. Why should not the whole people meet once a year in the sanctuaries of Jehovah to worship Him, and praise and magnify His name for all the blessings and benefactions which He afteenth amendments injected 500,000 has so graciously and generously and mercifully bestowed upon them? Why should not all hearts be gratepublic life to day. I like him well enough myself. A d—d sight better than I do any of his crowd. He has to a pre-eminent determinent dete ful unto the Giver of every good and day-for many who will see this did continent to first gain and then to not join in the worship on Thanksgiving Day-what we should thank Almighty God for. Of course we can only touch the points without elaboration.

We should thank God for our being-that we have life, and that the soul is immortal. We should thank Him that we have a way of escape from the penalties of sin and transgression-that Jesus Christ, the God-Man of the Scriptures, the Incarnate Son of God, is the Saviour of all sinners who believe in Him, who trust unfeignedly in Him for redemption and pardon, for He is the way, the truth and the life. We should thank God for the Bible to be a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path. We should thank Him for the preached Word, for a faithful and consecrated ministry to proclaim the the old blower makes no pretension unsearchable riches and the glorious Gospel of the Son of God. We all need warning and entreaty, guidance and incentives continually; we need day by day to have line upon line and precept upon precept; we need help and strength and hope and wisdom. Leaving these topics that belong more to a religious than to a secular paper, let us consider a few points that concern us more as communities, as citi-

zens of this Commonwealth. We should be thankful for the age in which we live, for it is one of astounding and unprecedented progress, in which new forces and activities are in motion. It is an age of unparalleled energy and enterprise and ingenuity. The very sinews of activity are being strained to the utmost to give momentum to the car of moral, intellectual and material

We should be thankful for our country, and especially for the physical character of our Southland. It is a goodly heritage. In this State of ours the God of nature has spread our for the enjoyment of our people magnificent domain, admirably diversified with broad savannas, towering mountains that look eternal, and the majestic rivers. Nature has done much, man but little. As yet the variety of soil, the wealth of mines, the vast water power, the rich productions of our virgin forests have been but little utilized or devel-

We should be thankful for the character of our people as compared with other peoples. The people of the South are mostly a rural people, with those habits of life and principles of conduct that belong to that class. The corruptions and vices of the large cities are not widely disseminated amongst us. The blasting isms, the noxious poisons of society, blighting as with the kiss of death the flowers of virtue and morality, candidacy, and the Stalwart feeling has find nothing congenial in the simple tastes and habits of our country | ville & Co.'s mill.

people. In no other country is there such a high regard paid to woman as in the maligned South. We believe, too, that it may be truthfully affirmed that here there is a greater reverence for things sacred than elsewhere. In no other land is the marriage relation

maintained in such purity as here. We should be very thankful for our religious freedom. No man is prevented from espousing any religious opinions he may elect; nor is he restrained from their free advocacy so long as he does not become a propagandist of revolutionary or incendiary dogmas and principles. It is impossible to overestimate the importance and privilege of this freedom from all civil disabilities-the right to enjoy our religious convictions without fear of molestation. Whenever religion is controlled by legal enactments then there is inevitable decline in its purity and power, and thus it becomes assimilated in character and form to human governments.

We should be thankful because the

people of the South both understand and love the true principles of a republican form of government. Our people know at what a sacrifice of blood and treasure our civil freedom was obtained. They remember the centuries of blood and convulsion through which our ancestors passed before the guerdon of liberty was wrested from the strong hand of tyranny. They know how Sydney and Russell fell before the executioner's axe in behalf of human society and its rights. They remember how in halls of stormy debate and in secret conclaves the effort was made to preserve our liberty. Knowing these things our people are true to constitutional liberty, and will cleave to it as a mother cleaves to her first-born through peril and storm. They who obeyed its voice and followed it with steady courage and indomitable will and burning enthusiasm amid fields of carnage and death, will be true to its demands amid scenes of quietude

We should be thankful that our whole people are at peace. Our people, alas! know what war means. There is not one scene in the tragic drama that our people need to learn. But we have peace now. As Herodotus says, no longer the old bury the young, but the young bury the old, and the "rude clash of hostile arms" has yielded to the dulcet piping notes of peace. Let us see to it that peace Then we should be thankful for

the large measure of health that our people have enjoyed. We are blessed with length of days, and we should be grateful, for it is appointed unto man once to die. We should thank God also because of the bountiful crops. How easily He could send the blighting drought and could make the heavens brass How easily could he fill the whole land with leanness and famine, so that strong men should wax faint and our homes should become only charnel houses of mortality. But God has not scourged us with such terrors. His munificent and merciful hand has been stretched out to feed us. He has caused the fig tree to blossom, the vines to bring forth their wonted fruit, the labor of the olives to be productive, the fields to yield their meat, the flocks to be increased, and herds to still stand in the stalls. How gladsome the heart, and how grateful it should be! Prosperous crops are really the source of great domestic comfort. What a vast impetus do they give to every department of industry! How commerce whitens the seas, and the machinery of factories clatter day and night, making the air glad! How the busy haunts of men are made jocund with the noise of thrift! How the great, navery morals of the people assume a higher and more hopeful tone!

In all we have said, and we could add much more if we had time and space, we see God's faithfulness, truthfulness, power, goodness and wisdom. These lessons teach men to be obedient to God's law, to reverence and adore their Maker, and to join in swelling the universal chorus of thanksgiving and praise.

- It is now estimated that at least three hundred thousand feet of lumber were destroyed by the late fire at Messrs. Col-

OUTHERN SLANDERERS IN ENG-LAND.

The Northern fanatics have sent agents to England to raise money to further the schemes for depopulating the South. Not content with "firing the Northern heart," with deluding the negroes with promises the most barren and deceptive, and with scattering broadcast their lying, slanderous attacks upon the people of the South, they have gone over the great deep in search of "pastures new." According to these precious liars the condition of the freedmen in the South now is incomparably more des perate than it was in the darkest days of slavery. They are simply endeavoring to create public sentiment and arouse public sympathy by the most blood-ourdling tales of brutality, suffering, crime and persecutions. Tourgee, with all of his ability and skill and venom, has not been able to concoet anything as absolutely terrific as some of those monstrous lies that are now circulating in the North and in Great Britain. The Southern people are a race of monsters, and ought to be exterminated. Such must be the conclusion of all the credulous people who swallow down the erroneous falsehoods and highly colored narratives of suffering that are read by them with such gusto and horror.

There is a vast deal of cruelty and baseness in all this. Not only does it wrong the colored people who are the victims, but it wrongs the people of the South who are thus grossly traduced and lied against. It also wrongs the people who lend their itching ears to such monstrous and horried stories that are wholly unverified, and are really without any foundation in fact.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in calling attention to the exaggerations and utter unreliableness of such stories as are being circulated by the lying societies and unscrupulous emissaries, reminds these fellows of one fact. It says:

"When this migration began, we remember that it was not accounted for in any such way. It was then explained as the simple result of a deception played on the poor negroes by designing white men of Kansas who wanted to merease the working and voting population out there. These persons made the negroes believe that they could get plenty of easy work at high wages and lands and mules thrown in; and those temptations alone induced them to quit Mississippi and other Southern States. At that time there was little if any talk about the 'inhuman treatment' of the ex-slaves by the ex-masters. That was an afterthought for which the politicians found good use in the elections approach-

It then gives some specimens of the lies that are published in the London Times by a scoundrel who is in that city endeavoring to raise an "emigrant aid fund for the freedmen." We can only copy one of these specimen lies. The Journal of Commerce

"He mentions the following facts on the authority of a letter he had received from Kansas from a lady whose name and place of residence in that State he does not give. This lady says that a colored man who had emigrated to Kansas at the beginning of the exodus, went back to Mississippi for his wife and children, when 'he was seized, dragged from the house and both of his hands cut off.' Nevertheless he returned to Kansas with his wife and children, and nglishmen are now asked to give money for his aid—a deserving case truly, if a genuine one, but why this total abstinence from names, dates and places ?"

Rev. Dr. Deems, in Sunday Magazine for December, has a long editorial headed "A Century Old." The purpose of the article is to establish the fact that Mrs. Effic Barmore had recently attained to her hundredth year. The Doctor says his reason for preparing the proof is because "it had lately been repeatedly asserted in English periodicals that there is no well authenticated case of a person who had attained the age of one hundred years." He knows one instance, and after reading his proofs we incline to the opinion that he makes good his case. But the registry of birth and baptism was found in the records of the Dutch Reformed Church at Clarkstown, N. Y. We have never doubted that now and then there is a genuine centenarian, tional arteries of wealth swell under | but they are very rare. We never their magic touch! How even the believe any reported case unless trustworthy records are forthcoming.

> Rev. Dr. C. K. Marshall, of Mississippi, says the people of that State now favor the negro exodus, and for two reasons: first, they demoralize politics, and, secondly, they are not as good laborers as the white immigrants who have come to the Southwest. Of the latter he says:

"They frequently leave and return North, because their earnings are stolen as fast as made by the thriftless negroes. If the latter would emigrate in large numbers it is believed that their places would be promptly supplied by intelligent and industrious white labor."

Criminal Court. This Court adjourned late yesterday af ternoon for the term, after transacting a much larger amount of business during the week than any of its predecessors have before accomplished in the same length of time. Sixty-seven cases in all were tried, convictions and submissions being obtained in fifty.

The following were disposed of yesterday: Jane Williams, charged with larceny, was found guilty and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

Henry Gervine and George Hill, charged with larceny, were acquitted.

William Pickett and John Pleasant, were each fined one penny and costs in assault and battery cases.

Elijah Jenkins, Henry Gause and George Brown were tried on a charge of larceny.

Josh Johnson was fined one penny and costs for carrying a concealed weapon. A number of parties were arraigned for

etailing liquor without license, but submitted, and judgments were suspended on the payment of costs. Jane Fisher was sent to the work house for twelve months for assault and battery.

Arthur Fisher, found guilty of harboring an escaped prisoner—the notorious Tom Johnson-was sentenced to the penitentiary

James Daughtry was sentenced to five ears in the penitentiary for larceuy.

James Henderson, for larceny, was fined \$10 and the costs, the Judge being thus lenient on account of the previous excellent character of the defendant.

Recent Postal Rulings.

Books, single volumes, may be sent by mail, no matter what their weight. Other third class matter is limited to four pounds. Writing on the address side of postal cards is no longer forbidden. It does not now render them unmailable, but correspondents are cautioned that such writing may confuse the direction of the cards and prevent their prompt delivery.

Mail matter of any class may be forwarded from one office to another without additional charge for such forwarding. Formerly first-class matter only was accorded this privilege; now it is held to apply also to second, third or fourth class matter, provided the postage shall have been fully prepaid in the first instance.

Illustrating the Colored Fair.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper devotes two entire pages to illustrating scenes and incidents connected with the late Fair of the Colored Industrial Association at Raleigh. That paper, however, seems to have imbibed the popular, Northern idea, to the effect that everything connected with the colored people must of necessity he shabby. In these pictures the men, women and children have a shabby look, the vehicles are shabby, and even the marshals in the procession wear slouched hats and otherwise present a shabby appearance, while in reality the colored people are noted for their respectable appearance on such

Colored Masonic Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge of F. & A. A. Y. M for this State convenes in session at Greens boro' on Tuesday, the 9th of December. The different railroads of the State will pass delegates at half fare. A prominent member of the Order gives us some statistics of interest. There are thirty-six Lodges in this jurisdiction, embracing a membership of about two thousand. Steps have been inaugurated for the establishment at an early day, in some central location in the State, of an Orphan Asylum, with a good school attached, for the benefit of the Order. Rt. Rev. Bishop James W. Hood is Grand Master, and has been ever since the organization of the Grand Lodge in

- The wreck of the Norwegian brig Prosperita lies with her stern nearly on a line with the light-house on Federal Point, in about the worst position, we are told, on the whole coast. Boats cannot get to her without going through about a half mile of solid breakers, except from the beach. It is difficult to tell how she got so far up. as persons of ordinary height might wade to her (if not prevented by the breakers), and the water would not take them above the waist. Arrangements have been made with Mr. McCall, the gentleman in charge of the government works on the Point, to save as much as possible of the sails and rigging.

An Old Horse. Mr. Joseph Sneeden, of this county, states that he lost a horse a day or two ago that was upwards of forty years old. He was employed in the cavalry service during the war, and is known by a neighbor of Mr. Sneeden's to have been a workhorse thirty eight years ago. This is undoubtedly one of the oldest animals of the kind on record. He had of course been

worthless for sevaral years past.

An Energetic Jury. During the past week the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, which has just closed its labors, found sixty-seven true bills and four not true, and made four presentments; and the gentlemen comprising that body day last week. Miss Jennie Jones, of were publicly complimented by His Honor, Bethania, fell from a porch and was severely and the gentlemen comprising that body Judge Meares, and Mr. Solicitor Moore, for the diligent and thorough manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Investing in Old War Material. A Mr. Buck, hailing from Baltimore, has purchased from the Government all the old cannon, shell, gun-carriages, etc., at Fort Caswell, and is now engaged, with a lighter belonging to Mr. G. Z. French, in removing the articles from the grounds. It is understood that it is Mr. Buck's intention to ship the guns and other material to

Philadelphia and other points. - A pole-punching will come off at Stantonsburg on the 10th proximo.

Turpentine

- Rockingham Spirit: In the western part of Robeson county, on last Wednesday, a negro man shot a negro child about nine years of age. The child died on the same day from the effects of the shot

-Salem Press: Thermometer down to 13 last Saturday. Ice 11 inch think on the shallow ponds. — Mrs. McIatyre, a lady residing near Rio Janeiro, Brazil, was at the Salem Hotel last week. She brought her daughter to school at the Academy.

- Our friend of the Wilmington STAR has almost as much trouble now as we have had in making printers spell Forsyth, Cleveland and Stanly correctly; they insist upon e's and 'a's where e's and a's ought not to be. But is he not wrong about Ashboro? Asheville is all right; but Asheboro is all wrong Isa't it?-Hale's Weekly The STAR tries to conform to the usage. The Asheboro people spell it with au e, as does the Journal, published in that place. We think Cleaveland should be spelled without the a, but then that is not the way t is spelled on maps, &c. But Stanly, Forsyth, and Guilford are often murdered.

- Charlotte Observer : Tuesday night Mr. Jamison Robinson, who lives two miles south of Gastonia, discovered his barn to be on fire. At the time of the discovery the flames had so far advanced that it was impossible to check them, and in a very short time the barn was in ashes, and with it four hundred bushels of corn, eight thousand bundles of fodder, ten wagon loads of shucks, a large amount of wheat and oats straw, a wheat-drill, corn-sheller, strawcutter, two good wagons, all of the harness, and a quantity of other property. - The chief feature of the entertainment of the ladies of the Lutheran church at Oates' Hall last night was a burlesque of Pinsfore given by a company of young men.

- Raleigh News: On Friday next Charles H. Dewey, Esq., President of the Raleigh National Bank, will have reached the eighty-first year of his life. Living beyond man's allotted time, he is still hale and hearty, with a fair prospect of enjoying earth's blessings for some time to come. - Every day and every night the interest increases in the meeting at Swain Street Baptist Church. — Wake Forest dot: The new chapel building is progressing rapidly. Several new buildings are going up now, and many are contemplating com ing here, some having purchased lots already. - Greensboro item; A very sad accident befel one of our citizens last Friday. A man by the name of Aiken, living seven miles from town, was in town, and had started home with a man who makes

and sells ardent spirits, and next day he was found dead—he had frozen to death. - Charlotte Democrat: Two new papers in Charlotte-the Mercury, tri-week y, by Mr. Mooring (a printer), and the Evening Press, daily, by Mr. John Bragg. There is said to be a scarcity of small dwelling houses in the city, such as cottages or places for small families. — Judge A. A. McKoy, on bidding adieu to the officers of Person county Superior Court, recently, declared that under no circumstances would

he be a candidate for reelection as Judge -that he preferred private life for the fu-McKoy has made a good Judge. ture. - In this State the "Attachment" process has been tried, and proved a failure, we think, in almost every instance. One great obstacle in running a factory of that sort in town is the difficulty of procuring the seed cotton, farmers preferring to gin their cotton before selling it, and we don't think it does much better in the country.

- Goldsboro Messenger: We learn from a correspondent at Enfield that a negro named Cary Alston had his left arm so terribly lacerated in the cotton gin of Moseley's, near that town, that amputation had to be resorted to. —We regret to learn from Mr. Speight Sauls, of Sauls' X Roads, that their gin house, with three cotton gins and some ave bales of cotton, also press, corn and flour mills, were destroyed by fire last Saturday evening, involving a loss to them of fully \$4,000, with no insurance. -A meeting of the incorporators of the Harnett Railway Company to be held in this town on Thursday, the 4th prox. A full attendance is requested. - We learn from Mr. James T. Garris that wild pigeons were never more plentiful than they are in Indian Springs at present. Good news for our sportsmen. - His Honor, Judge Eure, is holding Sampson - A colored boy, named Wilie Dortch, was struck by the construction train on the North Carolina Railroad early Wednesday morning. It appears that he was walking on the track where the Raleigh Road curves near this town. No limbs broken.

- Raleigh Observer: The Catholic Fair continues to draw large crowds. Everything is going off as weil as possible. The voting for the most popular man in our midst is getting lively. Maj. Manly, Geo. H. Snow, Esq., and Gen. Mite are leading. —— S. M. Horrell, Sheriff of Wilson, brought up two convicts, both coord, and sentenced to two and five years: t. W. Hampton, Sheriff of Polk, brought down one colored convict, sentenced to two years for manslaughter. N. S. Walker, Sheriff of Rutherford, brought down one colored larcener. — Maj. James C. Mc-Rae, of Fayetteville, deposited \$50 in the Citizens' Bank yesterday. It was handed him by one whose name will never be known, and is for the orphans at Oxford. -The dime party at the session room of the First Presbyterian Church last night was well attended. -At Capt. Denson's office are shown two bouquets of dried and dyed grasses, which are the most beautiful things imaginable. They were made by Mrs. Thomas Cowan, of Pittsboro. There is an interesting revival of religion in progress at Wake Forest College, conducted by President Pritchard. Quite a number of students have been converted, and the most glorious results are still antici-- Chief Justice Smith returned last evening from New York. We are glad to learn that his health is much improved. - Greensboro Patriot: We are

glad to learn that work on the W. N. C.

Railroad is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily. The first train of cars will pass through the great tunnel on Wednesday, December 17th, running to a point within six miles of Asheville. - In addition to the gold mine sold by Mr. Oliver Causey for \$35,000, which we mentioned last week we understand he has sold another for \$13,000, and is negotiating for the sale of one more, in which he owns a controlling interest, in Moore county. Mining property in this section seems to be getting into notice - We hear that a firm in Fayetteville propose to charter the first freight train that runs from that place to Greensboro, over the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad and send up dead loads of good things for accident that occurred to one of the young ladies of Thomasville Female College, one and quite seriously injured. - An old man, named Wm. M. Aiken, was found dead in the woods, near his home in Jefferson Township, last Saturday morning.

At the house of the Rev. A. W. Lineberry, about four miles from town, Mr. and Mrs. Bentley Owen went to the diningroom to breakfast, leaving their infant child in its cradle near the fire, last Saturday. In a short time they were attracted to the room by the smell of something burning, and were horrified to see the cradle in flames and their little child slowly burning to a crisp. They were too late to save it, as it was already dead and partly consumed by the fire. — A messenger was sent to Coroner J. W. Albright, Monday evening, that his services were wanted to hold an inquest over the body of an aged lady, Mrs. Catharine Climer, in Madison township, who was found lying dead in her kitchen.