WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, December 26th, 1879.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respec', 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.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

This paper noted the fact that Mr. Sey-mour had refused to be a candidate, but did so without any "extreme" anxiety. The Star takes it for granted that Mr. Seymour does not mean what he says, and therefore raises a question of fidelity to the Democratic party against such papers as decline We think it too small a matter to be made

a test of so grave a question. - Salisbury

The STAR had no reference to the Watchman, for it did not remember that it had said anything about Mr. Seymour. In the course of the week we handle several hundred papers, and we only see a small part of what is said. The STAR referred to certain papers that tried to make it appear that Mr. Seymour had already declined, when he had done nothing of the kind. As he is known to be much the most available man-possibly the only one who could be elected, but of that we affirm nothing-it might strike any one that their zeal and pertinacity did not originate in a hearty desire to secure the triumph

But be all that as it may, Mr. Seymour has not declined, so there is no justice or pertinency in the remark of the Watchman that "the STAR takes it for granted that Mr. Seymour does not mean what he says." The STAR regards Mr. Seymour as the peer of any man in America, and if he were to decline positively we should believe him perfectly sincere. We have no doubt that he is as good, as pure, as elevated, and as wise as any of our public men of this century.

of the Democratic party.

The STAR has no personal preferences for the nomination. We know what we are talking about. The most sagacious men we know of in American politics believe fully that Mr. Seymour is by all odds the strongest Democrat in the country. We believe it will require a uniting of all the elements of success for the Democrats to achieve success in 1880. We believe this so firmly that we do not mean to allow any narrow personal favoritism to mar our judgment, or to lead us into the support of any man for office just because we admire him. For reasons we could state, if necessary, Mr. Bayard would be preferred by us to any other Northern man. But we are satisfied he is far weaker as a candidate than is Horatio Seymour, of New York. We are for any sound Democrat of good record for the nomination who is strong enough to beat Grant. To that complexion it will come at last. When the STAR speaks of Seymour as the man it is only because it is satisfied, after a careful survey of the whole field, that he is incomparably stronger than any other man who can be named. We know that opinion widely prevails among sagacious Republican leaders.

We are glad to see from recent interviews had with Mr. Seymour by representatives of the New York Herald and World, that he is hopeful of a uniting of the discordant factions of the Democratic party in that State. He says there is no difference of opinion as to principles, and scarcely any as to questions of policy. The differences are purely personal, and these ought to be arranged. He says this must be done or the Democrats will be defeated in 1880. He says no machinery is needed to bring about unity-that it all depends upon a willingness on the part of the factions to unite. Of the staunch old Democratic party he is reported in the Herald as saying:

"A union is so clearly demanded by the interest of all of the members of the party that it is a result no one can question. Just now both parties are disorganized. The whole history of the country shows that the Democratic party has a vitality that no other organization possesses. That is due to the fact that it has well settled principles which are right. Other organizations have have sought to gain power by appealing to men were making political capital out of it. the feelings which happen to be excited at | He made allusions which were assumed to the time. We have proof of that in the be attacks on Mr. O. S. B. Wall, and position of the Republican party and the speeches of their leaders. They have believed neither in God nor Heaven, had studied to excite the North against the South, and are on the lookout for the questions of that nature. They do not plant themselves upon questions growing out of good, nor can they do so, because of the great diversity of opinions among themselves upon such points."

As we mentioned in our Sunday's issue, Mr. Seymour did not decline to accept the nomination when asked colored people in North Carolina had been deluded. Their present condition does not pointedly. The declination attributed | warrant their leaving the State. to him, occurred, if at all, some by the friends of the emigration movement, who finally left the building."

mour will agree to be the candidate he ought to be nominated without a dissenting voice. Such we believe is the matured conviction of the shrewdest political observers of our times. If they are correct in their opinion, then the Democrats have a plain duty to perform.

A NOTED JOURNALIST.

Mr. George Augustus Sala, a noted English journalist and author, will soon make a thorough trip through the South. He purposes spending four months in visiting every Southern State. He was in this country during the late war, and upon his return to England published a volume not very complimentary to the North. In fact he sympathized with the South. He is a Democrat when in the United States, whilst at home he is a Liberal, of which party the illustrious Gladstone is the real leader. Mr. Sala is a brilliant writer, of large observation and distinguished reputation. He is probably some fifty-two years old. He was in Philadelphia last week during the Grant reception. He was greatly impressed with the orderly conduct of the crowd-surpassing in that respect anything he had ever witnessed. The display he thought superior to anything he had seen, unless it was the one at the coronation of Queen Victoria or the one which marked the bringing back of the remains of the great Napoleon in 1840 when they were placed on the banks of the Seine.

He says the railroad system and the hotels of this country far excel those of any other. He says there has been marked progress since he was last here some sixteen years ago. We will copy one paragraph from a long interview of him in the Philadelphia Press, in which he contrasts

an American and English crowd: "I never was so impressed before with the good nature and amiability of an Amercan crowd. I have never seen anything to compare with it. The deference and respect shown the ladies by the masculine portion of the throng surprised me. 1 failed to note one single instance of uncourteous, unchivalric treatment. Now, that's a much different style of doing business to what we are accustomed to in England. Take, for instance, the mob we have in London on the ninth of every March on the Lord Mayor's day. The lower classes always make it a point to turn the festival into an inferno, and to trample upon every one they meet. Many of them deliberately arm themselves with squirt-guns full of dirty water, and discharge the contents on the back of every well-dressed lady they come in contact with. The weapon is playfully nicknamed 'the ladies' tormentor.' From what I saw yesterday, if a yulgar rufflan were to perpetrate such an outrage on a lady in an American crowd, he'd be given short shrift, a stout cord, and the nearest lamp-post. I saw a shopman use a yard-stick to keep the people from jostling into his store. They were not trying to enter, mind you, but were simply being swayed to and fro by a crowd of young men who were passing by. The yard stick was used quite freely; but much to my wonder and surprise there appeared to be no special indignation expressed. Now, a French or English mob, under like circumstances, would have poured into the building by the hundreds, and gutted it from garret to basement. Yes, sir, the American mob is the best natured one in the

Gov. Garcelon has spoken. He has addressed a letter to the public, the main parts of which we will publish to-morrow. In to day's issue we give Mr. Pillsbury's statement. He was the legal adviser of Gov. Garcelon. We will lay all the necessary facts and statements before our readers, when they can draw their own conclusions. On the 19th an indignation meeting was held by the Republicans at Augusta, Maine. Blaine and other Stalwarts made very inflammatory speeches. Blaine defended what was done in Louisiana, but denounced bitterly what was done in Maine. A special to the Whshington Post from Augusta says:

"Howard Owens, a postoffice official, spoke very strongly, denouncing the action of the Governor and Council, and pledged himself to do anything to keep the conspirators out of the State-house. President Haynes, of the Senate, referred contemptuously to Gov. Garcelon. Representative Weeks said: 'We will not appeal to the ballot-box, but take our seats in January despite interference.' A counted-out Senator said two hundred of his townsmen would support him in taking his seat. Resolutions were passed denouncing the action of the Governor and Council, and asking those who had received certificates not to take their seats. Indignation meetings, of which this is preliminary, will be held in other towns of the State.

The intelligent colored people of Washington City have held a meet ing to denounce the scheme of enticing the colored people from their homes in North Carolina to the frozen regions of the Northwest. A number of the most prominent colored men of the District delivered speeches.

We quote from the Post: "Mr. W. R. Laws, in support of the resolutions, and amid great excitement, said ory and I he opposed the movement, because certain organized an Emigrant Aid Society and arranged with the railroad companies for a drawback of fifty per cent. on the fares, which went into their own pockets. Mr. Turner, of North Carolina, the editor of a Republican paper, said that the condition of the colored people was better than in any other Southern State. The exodus, beyond doubt, was the work of parties interested in getting a percentage from the business. The

"Mr, Turner was repeatedly interrupted

THE TROUBLES IN MAINE.

We publish to day the statement of Governor Garcelon. It is a very important document just now. He says that in point of fact the Repub licans did not have a majority of the legal votes. What will be the up shot of the revolutionary measures proposed by the Maine Stalwarts remains to be seen. We marvel more the bravery of those bulldozed and pillaged States, and how long they had borne the oppressions of Radicals, it is a matter for constant wonderment that they did not rise up and destroy every scoundrel and incendiary, and end the matter with an unmistakable and real "shot-gun policy." But they acted calmly and wisely, and although robbed they escaped all regrets as well as evils that follow hasty and violent action.

But the Maine fellows are for war. They will not submit to any real or fancied assaults upon their rights. They are hot for revolution. The their fiery and sanguinary tempers. Well, we are glad the revolution is in the frigid and not in the torrid end of our great country. It may be that when the people consider Gov. Garcelon's address, and the statement of Mr. Pillsbury, that more pacific counsels will prevail. If the Goverto law those who resist will only proclaim themselves lawless.

We regret that at this time the Governor and Council have availed themselves of the strict legal technicalities by which they are able to achieve a sort of political success. We regret it for the reasons stated the other day, and because of the great excitement it is producing. The returns were no doubt all that they are represented-full of technical defects. The Republicans in that State have no doubt disregarded law in the and oppression is all a part of their uniform plan of hypocricy and deception. This we can very well believe. And yet we can but regret that the Democrats have taken the step they have, not because it was not legal, but because we regard it as impolitic and inopportune. We had all of the advantage because of the Republican rascalities in 1876. They were completely on the defensive. They had been arraigned before the bar of the country for great political crimes-Now, the Democrats will be thrown on the defensive, as Gov. Vance was in 1876. Instead of making an aggressive campaign, we must stop to explain, to prove that what was done in Maine was legal, constitutional, &c.

Let it be remembered that New York is known by everybody to be the pivotal State in the Presidential election. It was, therefore, of the highest importance that it should go Democratic in the last election. The unfortunate divisions in the party made it very doubtful, to say the least. It is now known that the entire Democratic ticket of New York could have been elected if the technieal defects in the returns had been regarded as in Maine. That staunch Democratic paper, the Brooklyn to consider it:

"The officers who canvassed our State vote were all Democrats. It was an open secret that by going behind the returns they could have found evidence that some of the Democratic candidates had, in fact, been elected. It was well known that Mr. Potter, for instance, had been deprived by ocal canvassers of at least a thousand balots cast for him, because of trivial defects. Notwithstanding this, the Democrate were a unit in accepting the result as it was presented in the returns, confining the State canvassers o merely ministerial functions; and Mr. Potter, when asked for his opinion, exolicitly declared that the figures sent in by

he various local boards must be accepted.' It is a matter to be regretted that the same wise and safe principle of action was not adopted in Maine. There would have been fewer Repub-

lican votes cast in 1880.

THE DUPLIN CANAL. The STAR has shown its friendliness towards this important enterprise from the start, and it proposes from time to time to keep the matter before the public. Our people in Wilmington are not as much alive to the real importance of the scheme to open up fertile and hitherto inaccessible sections as they ought to be. Let the canal be properly constructed, and very encouraging and desirable results would follow, we have no doubt. The trade of Wilmington would be largely increased, rich, sections would become profitable, several counties would be very greatly enriched, whilst the revenues of the State would be increased.

The construction of this canal would accomplish two great objects. claimed. Second, steamboat naviga. the trade of considerable portions of Price 25 cents.

tion up the North East River to Goshen would be secured. Let us look at this matter more particularly, for we feel sure there would be less lukewarmness if the project were better

The North East River has a depth of fourteen feet of water, below tide level, from Wilmington to Bannerman's Bridge. By cutting off two and more at the long suffering and bends of the river below Bannerforbearance of the people of Loui- man's Bridge, which will only require siana and Florida in 1876. Knowing respectively two, and three miles of canal, the present distance of the river will be shortened fourteen miles From Bannerman's Bridge to the mouth of Goshen, the river for the entire distance will be diverted through the canal. The present length of the river is one hundred and twenty six miles. The length of the canal will be only thirty miles. By the construction of thirty miles of canal in all, the present length of the North East River will be shortened one hundred and ten miles.

The route of the proposed canal being all the way through alluvial deposits, and the southern terminus nearness of icebergs has no effect upon | connecting with the river that carries a depth, below tide level, from fourteen to forty feet, it is practicable, at a small cost, to reduce the bed of canal perpetually navigable.

To fully comprehend the great results of this enterprise requires time and study. Steamboat navigation be nor and Council are acting according | ing carried to the mouth of Goshen the trade of five cotton-growing counties would be secured, as well as the naval stores and mill timber. The swamps have a boundless growth of cypress, ash, oak and other valuable timbers. The cypress timber of this section excels in quantity and quality that of any other portion of the upon its margin a belt of overflowed mud land ranging from one and a half to two miles wide. Numerous swamps radiate from each side of the river, and in some instances past, and their cry now of illegality | they are over one mile wide. These we are assured by who is well acquainted with them, can all be reclaimed. Mr. A. R Black, in his report, estimates that the number of acres that could be thus reclaimed would be 71,500. Plant this in corn, for instance, and at fifty bushels to the acre, (this is probably a small estimate for rich alluvial lands), and the result would be the production of 3,575,000 bushels of corn. We would thus have a small Egypt at our doors.

> Our contemporary, the Goldsboro Messenger, is lending its valuable aid to this important scheme of internal improvement. In a recent well considered editorial it said:

"The Duplin canal project is indeed one of great promise to the State, and ought to receive the most encouraging considerations. The construction of a navigable canal through the Goshen swamp, and along the eastern edge of Angola Bay or Pocosin, would reclaim a large tract of valuable swamp land belonging to the public school fund, and make said lands, now of no benefit, a source of revenue and profit. Apart from this the canal would furnish a cheap commercial highway or water road for the transportation of the agricultural products of a section now sadly in need of some transportation facilities. In no other civilized country would such valuable lands be neglected

It then directs attention to some similar attempts at reclaiming land in New York. There is a large pesti-Eagle, says, and we ask our readers | lential swamp near Goshen, in that State, which has been reclaimed. Sixty acres thus reclaimed are now worth in market \$500 an acre. The Messenger says:

"The great value of the land is owing to ts extraordinary adaptability to the culture of onions. A crop of 800 bushels of onions to the acre is not uncommon, and the Greycourt onion meadows are celebrated throughout the country. About 300 acres are under cultivation this year, and the success of the onion business in the meadows has led to the reclaiming of similar lands in other parts of the country, until it is believed that the onion crop of Orange county will amount to 500,000 bushels this

"The average price received by onion raisers is \$1 a bushel. The average yield is 300 bushels to the acre. The crop is almost invariably sold for cash as soon as it is ready for market, and, as it matures early in the season, the farmer is allowed abundant time to keep his land in the condition necessary to its productiveness.'

We wish to see this Canal project pushed at once to completion. Let it be remembered that enterprise is essential to development, and that labor follows progressive enterprise. New Hanover is interested, and should make a common cause with Duplin, Onslow and other counties concerned. It is thought by intelligent gentlemes who have given attention to the matter, that an investment in this proposed canal would prove a good one. The Canal Company will have half of the land-that is, 35,750 acres of mud land. It is believed that this land will bring \$10 per acre. This will amount to \$357,500. But, aside from this consideration, the construction of the canal must prove a source of profit to the coun-By it large bodies of overflowed and ties more immediately concerned, now useless lands, that are known to and to this growing little commercial be prodigiously fertile, would be re- city. As we said in a former article,

five counties will come to Wilmington as the best market and as easiest of access, which now finds an outlet in other directions. Let the friends of the enterprise take a fresh start and make it a success at the earliest practicable day.

The cool-headed Republicans in Washington are said to be philosophical over the Maine doings. They say, let us hear what the Democrats have to say about what they have done. Maine elects every year, and they say if any wrong has been done the people will be sure to rectify the matter at the polls next year. The Herald says "there is a certain coldness in Washington in some Republican quarters about the Maine complication. It

"There are Republicans here who would like very much to be able to get up an opposition 'fraud cry,' because they are an noved at their own share in the gross Returning Board frauds of 1876. But the more sensible Republicans are keeping cool and express the confident belief that if wrong is getting done in Maine the people of Maine will right it next year without extraneous assistance, and that on a whole it would be a good thing for the party to be able to carry Maine in 1880 by the help of a genuine grievance, because this year has shown it to be a very uncertain State."

Senator Morgan is not an inflationist as he is represented by some the canal below tide, thus making the | papers, the New York World among them. He thinks the effect of Bayard's resolution will be to contract suddenly and dangerously the present volume of currency. He is in favor of a more cautious policy. He thinks disaster to the country might follow the sudden withdrawal of so many millions of greenbacks now in circulation. The STAR thinks it would have been wise to have gone another year without tinkering with the finances. The present currency gives satisfaction to the people, specially to State. The North East river carries the trading portion. Why not then try it for a while longer before making a sudden change?

Capture of a Noted Desperado. A colored South Carolina desperado, by the name of Henry Mack, who made his escape from Sheriff W. P. Cole, of Darlington county, some months ago, was captured in this city Monday night, about 9 o'clock, by Officers Carr and Strode and Policemen E. Scharff, T. Williams and W. H. James. He was found in what is known as Strauss' alley, between Second and Third and Hanover and Brunswick streets, and, after a somewhat lively chase of a square or two, during which he jumped three fences, was finally brought to a halt, when he was speedily overpowered and taken to the guard house, where he was placed in a cell.

Henry Mack, or Robert Brown, as he represented his name to be here, is said to have been connected with the burning of Darlington, a year or two ago, and to belong to a regularly organized band of robbers, burglars and cut throats who have been infesting that part of the State for some time past. A description of Mack has been in the hands of the authorities here for the past six months, but he has kept himself pretty close in the meantime. After being taken he informed the officers that he disposed of his pistol a day or two before, else he should have sold his life dearly, and declared with much emphasis that he would rather die than go back to South Carolina. He is exactly such a built man as the noted Tom Johnson, being about 28 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high and weighing 175 pounds.

Cnief of Police Brock telegraphed Sheriff Cole yesterday in regard to the arrest, and subsequently received the following: "From description given there is no doubt that he is Henry Mack. Hold on to him, will be on as soon as I can get the neces-

Fire at Bocky Point.

A destructive fire occurred on Saturday night last, on the premises of Messrs. Westbrook & Bros., at Rocky Point, in Pender county, which entailed a loss of about \$3,000 on the firm. It consumed a gin house, grist mill, cotton press, engine, eight bales of cotton and a quantity of cotton seed. There was no insurance on the property destroyed. The mill had been running on Saturday, and persons were on hand shout the premises up to 11 o'clock at night, but no fire had been discovered at that hour. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have We are glad to hear that the Messrs.

clock a. m., Jas. H. Harris in the Chair Westbrook are not discouraged by their loss, but have determined to rebuild at Pender Superior Court.

We learn from Sheriff Paddison, who was here yesterday, that our informant was mistaken in regard to the case of Thomas Croom, colored, charged with burning his barn. We stated in our last that it was continued until the next term. The fact is that Croom was tried, found guilty and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, but judgment was finally suspended by His Honor on the defendant's paying the

Wm. Murphy, who appealed to the Supreme Court, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary instead of five.

A Supposed Antedeluvian apecimen. Mr. J. B. Mercer, near Supply, Brunswick county, sends us a specimen of the fossil products of South Carolina. It is supposed to be the tooth of some sea monster who lived before the flood. It was taken out of solid rock, together with quantities of petrified oysters, various kinds of wood and the like, about two hundred miles above Georgetown, S. C., not long since, by a surveying party in the employment of the gov-ernment, and presented to Mr. Mercer.

As spirituous liquors will injure men, so opium or morphia will harmfully affect the baby. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the remedy for the baby. It is free from oplum.

Pender County-Report of the Grand

We publish below the report of the grand jury at the recent term of the Superior Court of that county. It will repay

BURGAW, N. C., D. c 19th, 1879. To Hon. Mills L. Eure, Judge of the Su perior Court of Pender County:

The grand jury of the present term of the Superior Court of Pender have the honor respectfully to report as follows: That in the progress of our deliberations and investigations we find the establishment of the new county to be a very decided and gratifying success, as admitted by all its citizens. Its taxable property exceeds the amount of over one million of dollars, Already the tax-payers have saved by separation from the county of New Hanover some eight or ten thousand dollars in taxes, besides the still greater amount in value of time, expense and trouble that would have been expended since the separation of an attendance of our citizens upon the courts of the old county. It has cost less than three thousand dollars to run the county government during the past year. In consideration of the size, wealth and population of the county, it is doubtful whether any county in the State can make a better showing in the economy and success of its administration Pauperism in Pender is almost unknown There has been a vast improvement in the condition of our public roads, and they are now, with the public bridges, in good condition. The cause of education is receiv ing a higher appreciation, and our public schools are better managed. Agricultura improvement is now the order of the day here. Prohibitory liquor laws encircle large portion of the county, and their benifi cent influence in lessening crime, decreasing pauperism, and increasing the prosperity and happiness of all classes, are striking features of every township.

The county indeb.edness amounts to seve al thousand dollars, and suitable arrange ments for its liquidation cannot be too early commenced. Those holding claims against the county are waiting with commendable patience to be paid, but it is due to them that financial skill should be exercised in their liquidation at the earliest possible mo-

Nor is the indebteduess of the county any good reason why good and substantial county buildings should not now be erected The public mind of Pender is ready and ripe for the construction of a jail and court house, and these should correspond with the claims of architecture, progress and humanity. The expense incurred in keeping our prisoners n the jail of another county and in renting buildings for county purposes, demand, as a matter of economy, and of justice to the interests of the county in every way, that some wise financial system should be entered upon at an early day for crecting these necessary buildings at Burgaw. Some graduated plan of taxation, or of raising money. that should be distributed fairly for a series of years, and not fall upon our people all at once, can and should be devised and

[The report, in conclusion, pays a very bandsome compliment to Solicitor Galloway]

E. H. SHIRER Foreman Grand Jury.

Meeting of the Executive Conference

The Executive Conference Committee of the colored people of North Carolina assembled in the city of Wilmington, December 22d, 1879, and effected a permanent organization by the election of Jas. H Harris, Chairman, and Geo. W. Price, Jr., Secretary

The proceedings of the former Confer ence Committee were read and approved and reports of sub committees received: also communications read and considered After other business was transacted. Gco.

W. Price offered the following resolutions WHEREAS, Large numbers of our laborng population are daily leaving North Carolina, thereby diminishing the materia element upon which greatly depends the future prosperity of our State and the de-

velopment of her unlimited resources; and Whereas such unsettled condition of our people is calculated to arrest and retard their progress and elevation; and, whereas it does not appear that the exodus or migration movement is calculated to improve or advance the condition of those who are induced to leave their homes, sacrificing their little) all to raise means to reach the distant land of Indiana or elsewhere; there-

fore, be it Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the cause of the seeming unrest and unsettled condition of the colored people in certain sections of the State, from whence large numbers of laborers are emi grating to Indiana and elsewhere; that said committee is hereby instructed to investigate the cause and correspond with the proper authorities of the State and ascertain source from whence this movement emanates, which must result to the detriment of the growth and prosperity of our State and the progress and elevation of our

Resolved, further, That a communication be addressed to the Presidents of the several Railroads of the State, soliciting such indulgence to said committee as will enable them to thoroughly investigate the matter above indicated.

J. B. Abbott then introduced a resolution instructing said Sub Committee to report to the Executive Conference Committee, which will assemble on the 15th day of January, 1880, in the city of Raleigh, and make such recommendations as they may deem advisa-

On motion of George T. Wassom, the Committee adjourned, to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

synopsis of Proceedings of the Exec utive Committee of the Colored People of North Carollas. The Conference Committee met at 10

The minutes of Monday's proceedings were read and approved that the Chairman proceed to appoint the sub-committee. As there was no objection the Chair appointed the following sub-com-

mittee of investigation, to wit: George W. Price, Geo. T. Warrom, W. P. Mabson and I. B. Abbott On motion, the Chairman was added to

W. P. Mabson having been previously equested by the Chairman to correspond

with parties in different parts of the State, relative to the exodus movement, submitled the following report: "That, in conse quence of the limited time allotted me, and the difficulties with which I have had to contend, I am only prepared to make partial report, to wit: The exodus fever, the agitation of which comcombe, Pitt, Wilson and Jones, from which inspired by an organized effort, and parties | exhume the body, which had grown quite are concerned and interested in the matter | offensive before interment.

who are, however, concealed behind the diabolical conduct of their unscrupulous agents who are imposing upon the credulity of our people.

After the adoption of Mr. Mabson's renort he offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved. That we denounce in unmis-

takable terms the actions of certain agents who are misleading our people, as we believe, by vague promises and false representations. After considering other matters of interest to the colored people the committee

adjourned to meet in the city of Raleigh on the 15th day of January.

Turpentine Spirits

- Winston Sentinel: The Synod of the Southern Province of the Moravian Church will meet in Salem on January 20. - Rev. Mr. Moran, well known in this State as an eloquent Methodist divine, has recently been ordained as a Priest in the Reformed Episcopal Church in New

- New Berne Democrat: The steamer Stout, of the Clyde Line, sailed on Saturday, leaded to her utmost capacity: she left behind her on the wharf, awaiting shipment, over 200 bales of cotton. She took out 450 bales of cotton, 250 barrels of rosin and tar, 30 barrels of spirits of turpentine, innumerable crates of eggs, raw aides and general merchandise. - Chapel Hill Ledger: The col-

red people of the Methodist Church have realized, by their festivals, some \$28 towards buying a bell for the church, ___ The University reopens the first Monday in January. We expect to see many new students. -- We are glad to learn that Dr. Charles Phillips is improving very rapidly at his new quarters in New York. - Durham gave but \$500 to the

University Railroad, and that was subscribed by Mr. Julian Carr. The Chapel Hill Ledger says: However, we cannot blame our Durham friends for their course, since they are business men, and look at the affair from a business point of view. Yet we are certain that the railroad will be built at an early day, and will join the North Carolina Railroad at a point near University Station. Nearly \$20,000 have been contributed. - Raleigh Observer: Governor

Jarvis has ordered a special term of Duplin

county Superior Court, to begin on the third

Monday in January. He has also ordered a special term of Sampson county court, to begin on the fourth Monday in January. At both courts Judge Gilmer will preside. -There are now nearly 5,000 bales of colton lying in Moore square. The owners and dealers are holding for a rise in prices. - A man who, in a vehicle drawn by caparisoned horses, was selling jewelry on Wilmington street yesterday, was well pelted with decayed eggs, some half u dozen of the fragrant missiles hitting him. - Deputy Collector David S. Burns, of Col. Young's office, made a raid on illicit distilleries in Stanly county last week. He captured a 160 gallon still, and quantities of beer. The next day he went to Israel Bar bee's, with a gauger, the latter wishing to gauge some brandy. That night the moonover a mile from the house and smashed it into atoms. - We are glad to see that Hon. Joseph J. Davis has been but on the committee of the House to consider the proposed Yorktown celebration. North Carolina played a very important part inthe events leading to that grand victory,

which brought the struggle of the colonies

for their independence to such a glorious

for carrying mails of the United States in

- Charlotte Observer: Proposals

North Carolina, from July 1st, 1880, to June 30, 1884, have been issued by Pos master General Key. Persons wishing to contract for this service should send in their bids on or before January 20, 1880, in scaled envelopes, superscribed: "Mail Proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed to the Second Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. For forms of proposal, bond and certificate, and also for instructions as to the conditions to be embraced in the contract, &c., bidd is will apply to the various postmasters, or send an application for the same to the Second Assistant Postmaster General. owing, from the Yorkville (S. C.) correspondence of the Rock Hill Herald, will be interesting to the many friends of Rev. S Taylor Martin in this city and throughout the State: "The congregation of the Presbyterian Church of this place, at the meeting held last Monday evening, directed the session to write the Rev. S. Taylor Martin, of the North Synod, to supply the pulpit here for the ensuing year at a salary of \$1,000." -The Salisbury Watchman felt the earth quake. It must have upset the old man, for he goes on to say that Bald Mountain is nearer Salisbury than Charlotte. It doesn't look that way on our map. --- Judge Hugh L. Bond arrived in the city yesterday, and opened the first U. S. Court ever held in Charlotte: The jury having been dismissed by Judge Dick only cases on the equity docket could be heard. - Wiley Thompson, colored, whose occupation is the same as that of the negro Carter who was sent to jail day before yesterday, charged with robbing the mail, has also been arrested. -No interest in this section of the country is flourishing now like the cotton manufactories. Yarns which last year sold for seven cents are now bringing eleven cents, and plaids have gone up fully 75 per cent. One of the largest cotton factories in North Carolina said a day or two ago that the business was yielding a magnificent profit; be was afraid it was too good to last very long. - The young people of Lincolnton are anticipating quite an event in a supper and ball to be given on the night of Tuesday neut, 23d inst., at the residence of Mrs. G. Hoke, in that place, con plimentary to five brides and grooms, who have become such within the past month or six weeks. There were about a half dozen fisticuff fights in different parts of the city yesterday, but none of them serious. - Mr. Sid Ho.t arrived in the city yesterday morning with forty cocks of the best breeds that Alamance county affords, and took quarters at the fair grounds. - Mr. Daniel Simmons, an eccentric man but a good citizen of Catawba

- Mr. Henry Rishton has resigned the superintendency of Great Falls Mills, and has gone to Newbern to take charge of a cotton factory at that place, as superintendent and part owner. - The agent of a firm which is in the dog skin trade at Bridgeport, Conn., has been in Raleigh telling the people how to skin a dog so that he will give them \$2 50 for the hide. The proprietors of the Charlotte Hotel are preparing for their move to the Metropoli tan on the 1st. - Two of three traveling acrobats were in the city yestermenced early in the spring among the day, and last night gave an exhibition colored people of the eastern counties, has | in Cochrane's billiard saloon for the increased in magnitude and is still spread- hat money. They gathered up enough ing in all directions of the State, and it is to take them on to the next town. sincerely feared its effects will be felt in all | ——It is said that the next boom started in sections before the crops are planted for Charlotte will be a temperance boom. Betnext year. So far as I have been able to ter wait till the New Year's resolutions. learn the counties most directly affected by | - A difficulty between J. A. Young, Jr., the exodus fever appear to be Lenoir, and LeRoy and Baxter Davidson, on the Greens, Wayne, Halifax, Nash, Edge- street yesterday, attracted a good deal of attention and a very large crowd. Friends large numbers of laborers are leaving, and | interfered and a black eye or two was the have been leaving for months, until the only result. - Sheriff Robinson, of Linunabated fever now threatens not only the | coln county, having visited in the jail depopulation of the laboring element in Lallie Young, the daughter of the negro those counties, but even to invade with its killed by policeman Hill, and Celia Jenkins, demoralizing and damaging effects other in whose house the killing occurred, and sections of our State, contrary to what | talked with them both, has thoroughly satseems to be the general opinion, relative to | isfied himself as to the identity of Bob the movement, and am of the opinion that | Pharr and Henry Johnston, and consethe exodus movement is fostered, urged and | quently it was not deemed necessary to

county, six miles from Hickory, committed

suicide last Sunday morning by hanging

himself in the smoke-house with a well rope.