## WILMINGTON, N. C.:

Friday, January 9th, 1880.

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 Mar-

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 o

Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

### BISMARCK'S PEACE PLANS.

Whether the European Governments shall favor Bismarck's new peaceable scheme or not; or whether or not they are disposed to give him credit for his pacific propositions, there appears to be some grounds for believing that he is sincere at least in desiring to have the armaments of the Great Powers reduced very considerably. It is stated by the London correspondent of the Scotsman that "the attention of the English government has lately been directed to the projects of disarmament put forward by Prince Bismarck; that despite the recent qualifying statements Prince Bismarck has projected a scheme for gradual disarmament but Austria is the only Continental Power which has yet given absolute adhesion to the scheme. In diplomatic circles, the correspondent says, it is expected that Prince Bismarck will make a declaration on the subject shortly, but there does not seem to be much confidence felt in the integrity of his motives."

We had occasion to say recently that Bismarck had discovered at last that the main cause of the great prostration of trade on the Continent was owing to the immense armies and the expenditures incident thereto. When we look at the military strength of the various countries it 18 not difficult to see why their prosperity should be imperriled by the vast cost thus entailed upon them. Russia has a military force numbering 3,046,800 men, of whom 600,000 belong to the reserve and 2,446,800 to the standing army. The regular army of France comprises 1,689,000 soldiers of all arms; the territorial army, 1,208,000; total, 2,289,000; to be increased in 1892 by the addition of 300,000 reserve men to 2,723,000. The German power, of all classes, is represented by 2,004,300 men, of whom 1,076,200 belong to the standing army, 307,200 to the landwehr, and 620,900 to the reserve. Italy has an army of 698,000 and a militia of 310,000. In 1892, when the reserve will number 1,016,200, her total strength will reach 2,024,200. Aus tro-Hungary possesses a standing army of 800,000, a landwehr of 999,-318, and a reserve of 95,000 men total, 1,194,318. The grand total of all these forces amounts to 16,471, 918, the standing armies alone numbering 6,925,000.

Think of sixteen million men being withdrawn from all kinds of production and becoming consumers merely. These men are learning nothing by which to make a country great and prosperous. Their sole business is destruction. The Manchester (Eng.) Examiner, considering the magnitude of European armies, says:

"They form the first line, and all would, of course, be at once called out in the event of a general war. It is nevertheless true that the great military powers have at their disposal 16,000,000 men who have learned, or are now learning, the soldier's art, and are bound to re-enter the ranks when required. The mind refuses to grasp the full significance of these portentous figures, but it may safely be affirmed that so long as these bloated armaments are suffered to exist Europe can count neither on lasting commercial prosperity nor on a long continuance of peace.

As we understand it, there are not more than 7,000,000 who are on duty, the remainder being on furlough. But they are not producing; they are merely consuming what the labor of others produces, so they are a burden upon society. Bismarck's plan ought to be met in a spirit of fairness, and if Germany will set the example of reducing the army the other Powers ought to follow willingly and in good faith.

Col. Wm. J. Clarke, in his new Republican paper, The Signal, made some comments unfavorable to the whites, in which he charged that the negroes were not treated fairly and with justice in the courts. We did not see his article, but we find the following reply in the Kinston Journal, which, at the close of an editorial, headed "Slander," says:

"This charge of injustice comes with pe-culiar grace from Judge Clarke, who while holding Superior Court in Lenoir county a few years ago, is openly reported as having made, in substance, the following charge to the Grand Jury: 'I charge you, gentlemen of the Jury, not to take up the time of the Court in finding bills on petty and frivolous matters, as for STEALING A CHICKEN OR A PIG.'"

SANITARY ENGINEERING.

We referred before to a pamphlet by Wm. Cain, published by the North Carolina Board of Health for the information of the people, with the title written at the head of this article. It gives just such information as every community needs. The remedies and necessary instructions how to use them are laid before the reader in a plain, concise manner.

The North Carolina Medical Jour nal for November has a short article upon the subject of sanitary engineering, from which we copy a paragraph or so for the benefit of all concerned. It says:

"The dry-earth privy system as set forth in this pamphlet should attract the attention of the officers of every municipal corporation particularly, and the public in general. The utter neglect of any system, and the vile and disgusting way the great najority of privies in our towns and vilages are allowed to remain, is a sure sign that our boasted civilization has not reached its acme. There is bardly a town on the Southern Atlantic coast, where the night air is not loaded in the summer and fall months with noisome effluvia. The dryearth system is a remedy for this evil, and should be generally adopted. The people should not wait for corporation officers to get it through their slow brains, but each citizen should commence for the reform for himself, for poverty could hardly be an obstacle to this improvement, as the whole cost would be exceedingly small. Once nitiated the dry-earth system will take firm hold upon those communities having no general water supply or sewerage system. The way to make this reform general is for its adoption by a citizen here and there, and soon its superiority would be so apparent, that others would follow, and eventually a healthy public opinion would be

If what the papers tell of the shook ing of young Morgan in Washington is true, then the sympathy of the public will be with the injured young | him. lady. Miss Horton, who fired the shot, is a daughtar of the late Gen. Horton, of Alabama. Here is her own story, as told to the correspon-

dent of the Baltimore American: "In 1877, when she was in her seventeenth year, young Morgan paid his ad dresses to her in Alabama, and they were soon betrothed. Under the promise of marriage he wronged her. Subsequently young Morgan came to Washington as private se cretary to his father, and left her to disgrace. She wrote to Senator Spencer and enator Conkling, detailing her wrongs; but, accomplishing nothing, came to this city last spring. After entering her suit she obtained a position in the Treasury, from which she was removed a few weeks ago. She subsequently learned that her discharge was due to the influence of Morgan's friends. His friends have persecuted her beyond endurance because she has refused to deiver them the love letters written to her by Morgan, which she intends to introduce as vidence in the suit. Wherever she has obtained lodgings they have come and represented to the owner of the house that she

was an improper character. "The meeting to-day on G street was entirely accidental. She had had the pistol some time. When she saw Morgan she could not resist the impulse to shoot him, 'for,' she said, 'I would rather be hanged for murdering him than continue to lead

"Miss Horton, who has a very preposses sing face, with dark hair and eyes, was neatly attired in black. She appeared to be very cool and unconcerned, and answered the usual inquiries of the station-keeper very concisely. She said she was eighteen years

# THE THIRD TERM.

Our readers will probably remember that in May, 1875, Gen. Grant wrote a letter to Mr. H. White, President of the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, in regard to the third term. He pretended then that he did not want to be nominated again as he pretends now that he does not desire it. But it is well understood that he is in "the hands of his friends," and that he will yield to the pressure and so on. We quote from

"I would not write or utter a word to change the will of the people in expressing or having their choice. The question of the number of terms allowed to any one Executive can only come up fairly in the shape of a proposition to amend the Constitution—a shape in which all political parties can participate, fixing the length of time or the number of terms for which any one person shall be eligible for the office of President. Until such an amendment is adopted the people cannot be restricted in their choice by resolution further than they are now restricted as to age, nativity, \* \* \* To recapitulate: I am not, nor have I ever been, a candidate for renomination, I would not accept the nomination if it were tendered, unless it should come under such circumstances as to make it an imperative duty-circumstances not likely to arise.'

Grant will no doubt conclude if the nomination is tendered him that "such circumstances" have arisen as "make it an imperative duty" for him to accept it. But it is to be observed that no amendment to the Constitution has been made "fixing the number of terms." Grant will not mind that so he gets the nomination.

If there be anything in signs Grant's nomination is almost assured. The probability is that Blaine will be the second on the ticket if he will agree | facturing North and the grain-growto it. It looks strange to a student | ing, pork-raising West would be benof American history that a man of Grant's civil record should be thought of in connection with the Presidency. If the Constitution contained a clause regulating the time and terms that any one man might hold the office of President, and Grant could hold it for a third term without doing violence to precedent and in compliance with the letter of the law, it would then be very strange that he should be selected by any party as a candidate. His administration, from first to last, was a series of blunders. There was never so dishonest, so mecapable, so vicious and so usurping an adminis-

not been a successful soldier and the popular Northern idol he would have been tried and broken of office.

Judge Thomas Settle, formerly of North Carolina, but now of Florida, is one of the two Judges who visited South Carolina in 1876 for the purpose of securing that State for Haves. They tried to bribe General Wade Hampton after the Canvassing Board had had an opportunity to go over the returns. These two nice Judges, so Senator Hampton stated recently, told him "that if he would say, on any public occasion, that the State of South Carolina had been carried by Hayes, the troops would be withdrawn and the Hampton government be recognized." Gen. Hampton of course "declined the honor." We think Settle will do to hitch on as a tail to the Grant kite.

The Grant travelling party have discovered that there is no such thing in the South as a Democratic Grant boom. Grant, whilst in South Caro lina, spoke in high terms of Hampton and his condemnation of the tissue ballots. A Washington special to the Baltimore Sun says:

"Being told that tissue ballots were used o neutralize the overshadowing negro ma ority, and thus, as his Democratic informant alleged, preserve civilization, he replied that he hoped the necessities of civilization would not call for a repetition of this sort of thing.

The special says Grant is much pleased at his reception in the South and at the cordial manner in which ex-Confederate soldiers have treated

#### THE THREATENED WAR IN RUROPE.

The reports in regard to a threatening war between Russia on the one side and Austria and Germany on the other will be a surprise to many as it is to us. There has been a bad feeling existing for a year or two between Russia and England, growing mainly out of the encroachments of the former in the direction of India, and we were prepared to hear that a crisis had been developed between them at any time. But the news of vesterday representing Russia as preparing rapidly for war, and the free talk among its soldiers of an impending war with Austria and Germany possession of the causes which have led to this threatening condition of affairs, but we suppose it grows out of the settlement made at the treaty of Berlin. It will be a little curious if a war should occur between Russia and the two Powers mentioned as a result of the arrangements made at Berlin. Germany mainly secured the settlement made by that treaty, and upon Austria it was devolved to hold certain territory. But for Prince Bismarck it is probable England and Russia would have been at war. Now, if we are to credit the rumors, there is a prospect of war between the peace-making Power and the Power that was called upon to occupy certain provinces with its army, on the one hand, and that other great Power that was

threatened by England. We must hope that war will be averted. It would be disastrous in many particulars. If Russia should be unwise enough to engage two it may eventuate in a general war. France may take sides with Russia in order to regain her lost territory and settle a part of the old score she owes Germany for what she suffered in the late war with that country. Turkey may be disposed to take a hand to regain what she has lost, and England may find it to her interest to participate in a struggle that may lead if hotly pressed to important changes in regard to the outlook in Asia. We merely suggest a probable condition of affairs in case of war between Russia and the two Powers mentioned in the dispatches.

The effect of a Continental war, whether confined to the countries named, or whether it becomes general, would be very damaging to the South, as it would very seriously affect the price of cotton. The manuefited, no doubt, but the South would

SPURIOUS BUTTER. We are pained to see that the Western people are much troubled with that wonderful compound about which we have aforetime written, and known in commercial centres as "oleomargarine." It has come to pass that it is extremely uncertain now, when you sit down to your plate of "gilt-edged," that you are not really devouring lard or beef tallow. We are becoming very sceptical, for the cooks tell us when you test the Northern "gilt-edged," by applying heat tration in our country. If Grant had in the process of cooking, that you sufferer.

are almost certain to find that beef suet is a chief ingredient in the compound with a shining name.

But as we said, in the Northwest the people are much exercised over the deceptions now practiced by the imitation butter manufacturers. At first the spurious article was manufactured by using beef suet and churning it in milk. But the ingenious rascals have gone beyond that. The chief stock now sold in the western cities and towns has never seen the charn at all, as we are assured by the Cleveland, Ohio, Herald. Here is the way the beautiful "gilt edged" butter is now made:

"The manufacturers take one part of good butter and three parts of lard, gene rally buying the leaf, 'gut' fat, and other fatty parts of pork, and render the lard out themselves. The lard is melted, poured into brine, and some chemical added which takes away the flavor and changes the color. The brise is then poured off, and the butter being added, the whole is melted together in a buge caldron immersed in boiling water after the manner of making glue. A thermometer is kept in the mass all of the time to guard against giving it too much heat. After having undergone a sufficient amount of cooking the stuff is poured into a mixture of milk and water, where it remains a short time, is then taken out, dumped on a table, and manufactured into the nice, rich yellow rolls of home-made butter.' It is stamped with a wooden stamp of five-line pica, according

If the Railroad were open all the way to Hickory we could eat on our tables nice mountain rolls of butter instead of filling our mouths and stomachs with the compounds now manufactured and labelled butter, and sold at a high price. The Cleveland Herald says it is almost impossible to get pure butter in that region where once the finest article was made and in great abundance.

Gen. Grant has smooth words for the South now. His little speech at Fernandina was kindly in tone, and under the circumstances may be regarded as a nice bid for Southern support. We prefer his words of justice and approval to his hostility, but he will hardly gain any votes by telling the South that after all it was not at fault for what occurred during reconstruction times and the years that followed. The country will be glad to know that Gen. Grant will henceforth strive to make the people of this country "a united people." He has done a great deal in the past to is a little startling. We are not in make them antagonistic and discordant. We hope he will act as well as

> Representative Reagan, of Texas, Chairman of Committee of Commerce, reports that this body have agreed to a bill "regulating inter-State commerce." The announcement gives much uneasiness to Vanderbilt and other railroad kings.

Cadet Midshipman Smith Salisbury, of New Mexico, has been dismissed from the Naval Academy at Annapolis for "hazing" a fellow stu-

#### The Increasing Commercial Facilities of Wilmington-The Prospect

for the Future, &c. The size of vessels coming to this por seems to keep pace with the increasing depth of water at the entrance to our harbor and river. On the 31st of December then struggling with Turkey and the Argentine Brig Enrique, Capt. Payson, registering 582 tons, was cleared for Liverpool by Messrs. Williams & Murchison with 2,500 bales of cotton. On Tuesday last the British Barque Bessie Parker, Capt. Tucker, registering 685 tons, was cleared for the same port, by the same firm, with a cargo such Powers as Austria and Germany of 2,720 bales of cotton. On Tuesday we recorded the arrival here of the British Barque Maggie O'Brien, Capt. Flemming, registering 700 tons, and consigned to Mr. C. P. Mebane. We learn from some of our oldest citizens that she is the largest vessel that ever came up to this port to load. A dismasted ship of some 900 tons put in here some time in the year 1848, with troops from the Mexican war, the object being to obtain some necessary repairs before proceeding.

The constantly increasing depth of wa ter at the mouth of the river, as the works of improvement progress, is an encouragement to vessels of large tonnage to visit our port. By reference to our files we find that on the 1st of January, 1879, the pilots reported the soundings in Bald Head Channel, at low water, to be nine feet. The report handed in for the first of the month this year places it at twelve feet. The prospects for the future as regards our shipping facilities are decidedly bright and brightening, and we hope to see the time when ships of heavy tonnage can come up to our wharves and load. About the year 1826 a ship of 664 tons was built to trade between New York and Europe, being a very large vessel for that time, and she was named the Colossus, as one way of expressing the owner's idea of her huge dimensions. Now take a glance along the wharves and through the harbor of that great commercial metropolis of America, and it will be seen that a vessel of the dimensions of the once famed Colossus would be a pigmy in comparison with her "grown-up" sisters around her. We may see the time, even in our day, when the Maggie O'Brien would be rated as a small craft by the "merchant princes" of Wilmington. Stranger things have hap-

Prejudice often rules in the physical treatment of babies. They are allowed to suffer and scream with pain from colic, flatulence, bowel disorders, etc., when some simple, reliable and sate remedy, as Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, would give almost im-mediate relief and perfect ease to the, little

### PREEDMAN'S HANK.

Meeting of the Depositors of the Wilmington Branch-Petition to Con-

gress, &c. Pursuant to a call made through the columns of the Morning Star, by the friends and depositors of the Wilmington Branch of the National Freedman's Bank, quite a number of the depositors met at the Court House at 71 o'clock yesterday eve-

Col. Geo. L. Mabson called the meeting to order, and in a few brief remarks stated the object of the meeting. After which, on motion. Col. Mabson was chosen permanent chairman, and J. E. Sampson

On motion of Daniel Howard, the following persons were appointed a committee to draft a memorial petitioning the Representatives in Congress to pass the bill now pending before that honorable body, as offered by the Hon. N. P. O'Connor, viz: G. L. Mabson, Jos. E. Hill and Henry A. Ward.

The committee presented the following memorial, which, after being thoroughly discussed, was unanimously adopted:

"The undersigned Freedmen and Depositors at Wilmington humbly pray your nonorable body to consider and to pass the pill for the relief of the sufferers by the fraud practiced on them by certain parties in the name of Congress and under color of an act of your honorable body, which has been recently introduced by Hon. N. P. O'Connor, of S. C."

before adjournment the memorial was numerously signed by depositors, and it was ordered that the memorial be placed in the office of Joseph E. Sampson, Register, for A vote of thanks was tendered the Coun-

The meeting was very enthusiastic, and

y Commissioners for the use of the Courthouse, and after appointing a time for a future meeting an adjournment was had.

## Probable Fatal Cutting Affray.

On Monday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, at the Belvidere plantation, in Brunswick county, three or four miles from this city, Robert and George Everett, both colored, and half brothers, got into a difficulty about some meal belonging to George, who accused "Bob" of appropriating it to his own use. The quarrel finally resulted in a collision between the parties, during which George was cut across the abdomen with a knife, inflicting a terrible wound. This ended the affray, and Bob wounded man was put into a bost and brought to this city, reaching here between 11 and 12 o'clock the same night, and not knowing where to go, or where to find a physician, he finally went to the station house, where he remained until yesterday morning, when he proceeded to the office of Dr. W. W. Lane, who examined his injuries and administered the proper remedies. Dr. Lane pronounces the wound a very dangerous one. It is about four inches in length, extending into the cavity below the stomach, and leaving what is known as

"leaf fat" protruding from the orifice. We found the sufferer lying upon a lounge in Dr. Lane's office. He was very weak, scarcely able to articulate, and said he was in intense pain. During the afternoon he was taken to a house on the corner of Fourth and Wooster streets, in the southern section of the city, where he could receive proper attention. We understand that he was in the employ of Mr.

Dixon McRae, near this city. It is very unfortunate that Wilmington has no hospital to which such cases as the above can be taken.

# Attempted Arrest of a Dealer to Dry

Goods. A colored individual by the name of Wm. McKinnon, who had been working near Point Caswell, left the neighborhood a week or so before Christmas, going in the direction of Fayetteville. A few days ago he returned to the vicinity of Point Caswell with quite a lat of fancy dry goods, cloaks, &c., in his possession, which he was selling to those whom he could induce to purchase. Suspicion was soon aroused that McKinnon had been raiding upon somebody's dry goods store during his absence, as it was known that he could not have been in possession of sufficient means to buy the goods without obtaining it dishonestly. Sheriff Paddison attempted to effect his arrest, but he succeeded in making his escape, leaving the goods, however, at the house of a man named Walters, where he had been stopping,

The mystery enshrouding the fate of Sam. Davis, colored, whose disappearance was mentioned in our last, has not yet been solved. Parties who left here to look after him report that he had not been to the place where his men were working. At the house of a colored woman living about nine miles up the river they learned that Davis left some things with her about two weeks ago, saying he was going to meet his flat and would get the articles as he came back. The men on the flat say they have not seen him since he came here a week

before Christmas. As no tidings can be received as to his whereabouts, the conclusion is forced upon his friends that something has happened to him, especially as he was known to have a considerable sum of money on his person when he left here, with which he was to pay off his hands.

Davis enjoys a very good reputation here. He was a member of the Front Street M. E. Unurch before the war, and has never severed his connection with that

#### Wilmington Industries. The new steam saw mill being erected on

obtain their material.

the site of what is known as the "Burnt Mill" property, near the Wilmington Cotton Mills, is rapidly approaching completion, and the proprietor, Mr. Wm. Wilson, a gentleman from Canada, informs us that he expects to commence operations about the 1st of February. The mill is covered with sheet iron in place of weather-boarding, only the frame-work being wood, and the boiler room is of brick. It is furnished with the latest improved machinery, and we learn that the lumber will be entirely for shipment. Mr. Wilson and those interested with him own a large amount of timber land in Bladen county, from which they expect to

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Abstract of Proceedings The Board met in regular session yester-

day afternoon; present, W. L. Smith, Chairman, and Messrs. B. G. Worth, H. A. Bagg, James A. Montgomery and A. J.

Grady. Proceedings of last meeting were ordered approved.

Petition of sundry citizens of Federal Point township, asking for a discontinuance of Section No. 1 of a public road, extending from the fifteenth mile post on the Federal Point road to the poor house, was granted, public notice of the same having been made according to law, and there being no objection from citizens of said district, said section of said road is hereby discontinued.

Ordered, that the tax assessed against the steamboat Passport for the year 1879 be held by the sheriff in abeyance, to await the determination of a controversy without action submitted to the Superior Court of New Hanover county, to determine the validity of said assessment and taxation.

The Treasurer submitted his account for the month of December, 1879, as follows General fund showing balance in his hands of \$15,131.85; School fund showing balance in hand of \$4,618.23; Special fund showing balance due the Treasurer of \$33.24, and the surrendering of eighteen coupons of \$3 each, which were burned by the Board.

The Treasurer also submitted his annua statement, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Register of Deeds submitted his report for the month of December of fees rcceived from marriage licenses, showing the receipt of \$32.20 paid over to the Treasu

W. J. Mott presented his bond as Over seer of the Poor, with A. B. Brown as sure ty, which was accepted, and he took the oath of office as Superintendent of the House of Correction.

On application Eliza Taylor was ordered admitted to the Poor House.

Ordered by the Board, that the building on the Poor House lot, known as the Provision and Forage house, be constituted a part of the House of Correction, for the security of prisoners, and the Superitendent is required to make the same secure, and is authorized to build additional room at his own expense. It is reserved by the Board Everett immediately fled, and at last ac- to discontinue this part of the House of counts had not been captured. The Correction whenever they shall deem it ad- Johnson, a widow lady living in Harnett visable and for the public good.

Applications were received from the following persons for licenses to retail spirituous liquors, viz: Robert Portner, F. A. Schutte and C. Vanorsen.

Application of G. M. Altaffer for abatement of tax of \$500 as income tax was

C. W. Oldham offered his official bond

as Constable, with Wm. Larkins and W. P.

Oldham as sureties, which was accepted. Nicholas Carr offered his official bond as Constable, with George F. Tilley and W. H. McDade as sureties, which was accepted. E. D. Carney offored his official bond as Constable, with A. D. Wessell and A. R. Black as sureties, which was ordered accepted when the sureties justify before the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners.

The bond of T. O. Bunting, as Constable, was presented, and ordered accepted when the sureties shall appear before the Chair man of the Board and justify. Wm. O. Johnson was appointed a member of the School Committee in Cape Fear township in place of Claus Schriver, dec'd.

it was ordered that the tax on \$680 valuation on lot part No. 5, Block 205, listed in the name of J. W. McLeod, be remitted. The following named persons were drawn to serve as jurors at the February

erm of the Criminal Court, viz: Lisbon Payne, Julius Hahn, John M Clark, W. T. Eilers, W. H. Northrop, Benj. Farrow, W. R. Taliaferro, Baalam Fuller, Henry Schulken, W. E. King, R. Greenberg, James Cowan, A. G. Hankins. Wm. Cromwell, J. C. Walton, T. A. Shep hard, Isham Quick, C. H. King, A. G. McGirt, Benjamin Hollis, E. Lilly, W. A. Wright, S. W. Noble, M. J. Heyer, Thos. H. Howey, W. H. Taylor, S. W. Holden, S. G. Hall, J. W. Taylor, E. F. Johnson. A petition from citizens of Masonboro Township, for the continuation of the public road from Henning's western gate to Masonboro' Sound, was granted, said road to be in as near a straight line between the two said points as the nature of the ground will admit, provided the right of way is reserved to the owner of the land over which

The Board adjourned to the first Monday in February, at 2.30 p. m.

# The Rocky Point Ball.

A friend at Rocky Point gives us a glowing account of the Leap Year ball at that place, on Friday night last. He says the management was excellent and the pleasure of a bright social order, the counties of Pender, Duplin, Onslow, Sampson, Wilson and New Hanover having each representatives from among their fair daughters and brave men. The "tripping of the light fantastic." etc., was kept up the entire night, and "all went merry as a marriage bell." Altogether, our correspondent avers, it was one of the most enjoyable occasions that has been known in Pender or the surrounding counties for many years. He further declares that Cupid was hovering busily around, and that it is already mooted about that a goodly number of marriage licenses wil date their origin from this elegant Leap Year ball. The music was excellent, and the refreshments all that could be desired.

Steamboat Enterprise.

We interviewed Capt. R. P. Paddison, a day or two since, with reference to his reported movements on the Neuse. He says he expects to put a boat on that river, to run between Newbern and Whitehall, in Wayne county, about seventeen miles below Goldsboro', in time for the spring trade. He has not yet decided whether to build a new boat, or use an old one. He has a very good opinion of Gen. Ransom's efforts to improve the navigation of the Neuse, and thinks the work will materially benefit the good old town of Newbern.

Missionary to the Bahama Islands. Capt. W. J. Potter, so well known among our citizens as an ardent worker in the cause of religion, is expected to leave for the Bahama Islands in the course of a week or so, we understand, where he goes in the interest of the American Tract Society as a missionary. The good wishes of our Wilmington and Smithville friends will follow him to his new field of labor.

## Spirits Turpentine.

- The Constitution is the name of new paper published at Lincolnton. leans to the Democrats. Neither; pubisher or editor's name is given.

- The Pittsboro Record mentions that Capt. W. London, of Pittsboro, made Rev. E. N. Joiner, Episcopal minister in that town, a present of a horse, saddle and bridle on Christmas day.

- A Roxboro correspondent of the Raleigh News says that one A. C. Brooks has been arrested for ruining two of his daughters, one of whom had had four children by him. He has been arrested and is now in jail.

- New Berne Democrat: The Steamer Pamlico, of the Old Dominion Line, sailed on yesterday with a full cargo, consisting of 600 bales of cotton and general merchandise. The Steamer Tuckahoe, of the Clyde Line, sailed on Thursday for Baltimore via Bay River; she had on board 40 bales of cotton and 125 barrels of naval stores; she will complete her load at Bay

- Greenville Express: We have just heard of a most distressing accident which occurred near Bethel, in this county, on Christmas day, whereby Henry Keel, aged 17, son of Mrs. Emma Staton, lost his life by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his brother, Gray Keel. -Mr. B F. Jolly, a worthy citizen and good man, died very suddenly at his home, about three miles from this town, on the 20th inst.

- The Deaf Mute's Journal of New York says: "To Mr. Wm. D. Cooks, formerly Principal of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, may be properly given the credit of publishing the first Institution paper in the United States, which he called The Casket." The Valley Virginian also adds that to the same gentleman is due the credit of first introducing the art of printing as one of the mechanical branches into any Institution in the United States, and also the first steam power press in North Carolina.

- Chapel Hill Ledger: Mr. Thos. Lloyd, a worthy citizen living some three miles west of Chapel Hill, met with a serious accident on Saturday, December 20th. He was returning from Hillsboro when he was thrown from his horse, the horse falling on him. - We understand that Dr. Ledous has succeeded in securing an assistant. - An investigating committee to look into the affairs of the Experiment Station, will meet here next week. The committee consists of President Battle, Col. Thomas M. Holt, and W. H. Cheek, Master of State Grange.

- Raleigh Visitor: The total amount of revenue receipts for the week ending January 3, 1880, in this district, was \$3,993.33. — The Supreme Court met promptly at 10 o'clock, with Associate Justice Ashe in the chair, Chief Justice Smith being detained by sickness. There are thirty-one applicants for license. Louise Pomeroy will not fill her engagement here at present. — Mrs. Caroline county, had the misfortune to lose four horses, stables, hogs, forage, &c., by fire last Friday night. Work of incendiary. No

- Goldsboro Messenger: A young son of Mrs. Anna Jane Yarborough, at Averysboro, was seriously burnt with powder, on Christmas day, by the accidental discharge of his gun. A son of Mr. D. T. Jones, in the same section, was thrown from his horse the same day, and had his thigh broken. - The many friends of Neil S. Stewart, of Averysboro, the very worthy Senator of Harnett county, will regret to learn of a painful accident that befel him on the 23rd ult., in being thrown from a buggy, resulting in his breaking one or more of his ribs, and being otherwise se-

riously injured. - Raleigh News correspondence from Chapel Hill: A day or two ago Carrie Jones, colored, wife of Boss Jones, seeming to be tired of life, tried to kill herself, as it appears from the circumstances. But she seems not to be an adept at the business and made a botch of it. She abandoned the old and well-tried and reliable plan of hanging, and simply tied a rope around her neck and twisted it up pretty tightly. She was found in that condition, probably insensible. — Granville point: According to J. B. Hunter, in the Oxford Torchlight, John R. Knight has the largest tree this side of the Yosemite Valley, "sixteen yards in circumference." Knight lives on the

Robeson and not the Beaver Dam creek.

- Raleigh News: Chief Justice Smith is reported as being seriously ill. - Yadkin College items: The prospects of Yadkin College are unusually flattering. About all the old students have entered for the spring term and ten new ones, and several others are to be in next week. -Yadkin College is well blessed with preschers. It has about fifteen within his corporate limits. - Franklinton items; Mr. Fenner Pearce, who left this county for Texas several years ago, met with a serious accident lately while hunting in the Indian nation. He was reloading his breech-loader when the shell exploded and came near putting out his eyes. He can now discern day from night. - Last Tuesday, while B. J. Holden was hunting near Forestville, he killed seven wild turkeys at one shot. - Kernersville dot: Kernersville is situated on the N. W. N. C. Railroad, eighteen miles west of Greensboro and eleven miles east of Winston, with a population of about eix hundred. It is said to be one hundred and seventy-eight feet higher than High Point on the N. C. Railroad, and seventy eight feet higher than the town of Winston. There are seven stores, five tobacco

factories, three practicing physicians, two

ministers, (no lawyers at all). There are two

good brick churches, Episcopal Methodist

and Moravian. - Oxford Torchlight: The wheat crop of the county is very promising. -Last Friday was the grand opening day in the Oxford tobacco market for 1880. The three large warehouses were filled to their utmost capacity, while many farmers were compelled to carry their tobacco home for the want of warehouse room. The sales were highly satisfactory, and the farmers returned to their homes highly elated with Oxford as a tobacco market. During the past few weeks quite a number of live working men have moved to Oxford and others are coming soon. Mesers. E. H. Crews, J. C. Cooper, Jr., and C. F. Meadows, of Henderson, will be quite an addition to our tobacco market; R. H. Mc-Guire, Esq , of Battleboro, and Messre. Alston & Jones, of Warren, have also moved to Oxford. Mecklenburg county, Virginia, furnishes us quite a large delegation. Messrs. O J. Hayes, J. J. Rolf and lady, A. B. Spencer, H. Field, S. Oslen, H. Crow; Mesers. B. K. Beacham and - Bryant, of Raleigh; Dr. Samuel D. Booth, of Knap-of-Reeds; T. H. Jones, W. K. Jenkins and J. T. Howell, from Tally-Ho. - The Wilmirgton STAR, than which there is no better paper printed in North Carolina. Granville county furnished one signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Penn, and one other member of the Continental Congress, Robert Burton. Four of her citizens represented this distrist in the Federal Congress, Robert Porter, Josiah Crudup, A. W. Venable, and R. B. Gilliam; and two natives of the county, Hutchins G. Burton and Archibald Henderson, represented other districts in the State Hutchins G. Burton was also Governor of North Carolina. The following natives of the county were elected to Congress from other States: Benjamin Wood, of New York; Inge, of Alabama; Mitchell, of Ohio, Burton, of Tennessee; Fuller, of Illinois; Joseph H. Lewis, of Kentucky; and R. G. Harper, U. S. Senator from Mary-

land.