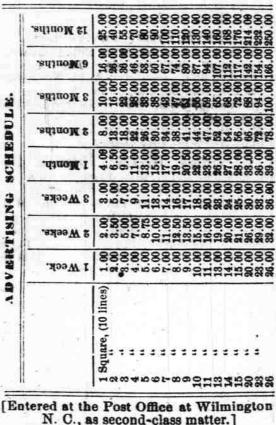
Che Weekly Star,

VILMINGTON. N. C.,

\$1.50 a Year, in advance.



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A WITNESS BEFORE THE EXODUS COMMITTEE.

A negro named Wall, President of the Emigrant Aid Society, in his testimony before the Senate Exodus Committee, spoke of North Carolina in just such terms as an emissary of wickedness would speak when he was attempting to justify his course, and the course of his backers. The negro must be allured from North Carolina upon the ground that it is "a poor, God forsaken country, with a soil that won't sprout black-eyed peas." It is strange that the whites who have money and could seek homes else where should remain if what this black slanderer and falsifler says is true. There is more profitable farming done in North Carolina than in Indiana. There are planters in twenty counties who make more money according to capital invested or labor performed than any farmers in Indiana or Kansas. There is not the slightest doubt of this. No doubt there is a great deal of poor land in this State, as there is in South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama and other Southern States. But then the finest tobacco and cotton are made here, and our farmers do not have to depend on such crops as wheat and corn for their surplus

But there is no need of wasting words over the statements of an ignorant and corrupt scoundrel who undertakes to read the purposes of Deity and to pronounce for Him an anathema apon North Carolina. The circular he and his fellows sent out urged the negroes to leave North Carolina before the census was taken. It was necessary that the population of this State should be reduced, so, we suppose, our representation in the Congress should be lessened, and to that end the unfortunate, ignorant, credulous negro must be made a tool and a viotim. Yes, the negroes must be hurried away "before the censustakers used their names to swell the representation of the State." This is what the circular said. It no doubt meant that the representation might be really reduced.

The wailings that come up from the poor, deluded negroes that have gone are a fit reply to the statements of this unscrupulous agent and vilifier that "the Indiana people were more willing and able to help the freedmen than are their old masters.' Of seventy-five colored people who stopped at Indianapolis after leaving North Carolina twelve died in one week. Nearly one in six paid the penalty of going into that cold climate by dying. This is the reply that comes up from Indiana to meet just such statements as this fellow Wall and his confederates in crime and wickedness would make to the

Aside from the inhumanity and im orality of the exodus, as conducted we would not care a fig if fifty thousand colored people went to the Northwest, specially if the lazy, thriftless, thieving ones would be selected. The only effect the Senate Exodus Committee will have probably will be to give such creatures as this Wall an opportunity to send forth his lies and slanders to the country by telegraph free of charge, and with a certainty of having them spread broadcast through the country by the means of the press.

D. Appleton & Co. publish a novel entitled "Manch," by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan, of Georgia. The papers of that State are praising it.

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NEW YORK IN 1880.

This is probably correct, unless there

are some new combinations or some

new principles injected into the cam-

paign. If the Republicans, in des-

pair of carrying New York, should

resort to the novel and dangerous

plan of changing the manner of se-

lecting Presidential electors, it may

cause other States to copy the bad

example, or it may arouse in other

States the elements of opposition to

such a degree that States now count-

ed for the Republicans may go Dem

ocratic. The Herald has this to say

of the animating motive in proposing

the change noted on the part of the

"There can be but one motive for chan-

ging the present method of choosing Presi-

dential electors. So dangerous and despe-

rate an expedient would not be hazarded

except to forestall the action of the people

of the State at large in the choice of Presi-

dential electors. It mall in vain for the

New York Republicans to profess confi-

dence in their ability lo carry the State so long as they carefully reserve their liberty to change the method of choosing Presidential electors in the latter part of the ses-

ion. The public, which cannot be easily

will regard the Republican chances in this

State as doubtful in the estimation of the

Republicans themselves, so long as they

fondle and keep alive a project for depri-

ving the people of the State of their right to

letermine how its electoral votes shall be

ence in Southern politics, and all of which

has contributed to make his Republicanism

of the stalwart order .- Chicago Inter-Ocean.

to North Carolina with Sherman's

army and stayed, had a good time in

the reconstruction days. He got a

Judgeship and the nameless perqui-

sites in those days of greed and gather,

and the only return he has given our

people is to slander them and lie

about them. He began twelve years

ago the game of misrepresentation

and slander when he wrote to the

North about the twenty-odd men he

saw drowned in some mill-pond, and

he has kept up the old game of tra-

ducing and abusing ever since.

lle is gifted with the pen and has

very considerable ability. He is a

very dangerous foe. His Stalwartism

is not of recent growth. He brought

it with him when Sherman's corps of

A young white men, who gives his name

as Charles Auston, hailing from Brooklyn,

N. Y., and claiming to be a barber, had a

fit of an epileptic character on the wharf at

the Carolina Central Rallway depot, yes-

terday afternoon, and in falling struck his

head against the sharp edge of a post, cut-

ting a gash in it from which the blood

flowed in profusion. Medical assistance

was telephoned for, and Dr. J. U. Walker,

the city physician, hurried to the scene, to

find that the poor fellow had only received

a scalp wound about two inches in length,

and that his condition was in no way seri-

-Pork is spoiling in Harnett coun-

ty on account of warm weather.

bummers devastated as they went.

This Ohio carpet-bagger, who came

hoodwinked by boastful false pretences,

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANRARY 30, 1880.

KET.

There is but little doubt, if we may trust reports, that the Republicans of A writer in the Monroe Enquirer, New York will make a change in the signing himself "Equal Rates," avails manner of choosing Presidential elechimself of a brief paragraph in the tors. The idea that prevails is that STAR concerning the number of vesthey will be elected by districts. sels in our port, to institute an unfa-This is opposed by many of Conkvorable comparison between Wil ling's friends. The Herald's corresmington, as a cotton market, and pondent from Washington says "that Monroe, Charlotte and Raleigh. The readiness with which "Equal Rates" they see in the scheme to charge the Electoral law of New York another pounces upon a few lines that only effort to weaken Mr. Conkling's influreferred to the shipping in our port to ence by lessening the power of New hit Wilmington a blow, betrays the York in the Convention. To have the animus of the attack, and shows that electors chosen in the districts is if he is acquainted with "Equal either to confess that New York can-Rates," he may not know so much not be carried by the Republicans, or about equal rights. But we do it is voluntarily to give the Demonot regret this exhibition of hoscrats nine or eleven electors' votes. tility to our market and to Wil-In the other case it is to lessen the inmington. Our own cetton dealers fluence of New York at Chicago, may learn a lesson. Whatever of where the Republicans would appear truth there may be in the comparison as the delegates from a State which they had deliberately shorn of its full electoral strength and with a confession of defeat. It would certainly may serve a good turn hereafter. If damage Mr. Conkling's chances for a nomination if that is the real object | that "Wilmington is the lowest priced of this manœuvre." There is a report from Philadelphia that Grant has spoken freely about Conkling to the effect that he no longer reposed that degree of confidence in him which he formerly did. This is hardly to be credited. Grant

> markets in the State to-wit: prices in the Wilmington Star, Charlotte

Observer and Raleigh Observer: GOOD MID Charlotte.....11 Raleigh...... $11\frac{7}{8}$ 12 5-1 Ionroe.....12

"It will be seen from the above that Wil mington is the lowest priced cotton market of the four large markets, and yet she is booming.' Now add to the prices of the other markets the freight they have to pay to place the cotton in Wilmington, and you and the Monroe market 36 points. higher than Wilmington, and Charlotte 42

Are his points well taken? Is "Monroe 36 points higher than Wilmington," or is "Charlotte 42 points" Exchange? If so, what is the expla-

an error by the STAR probably, and yet it may be his fault that he was so led. On the 13th the STAR it is true but if "Equal Rates" had read the been taken as the true basis of a comparison, that "it closed firm at 121." The Hon. A. W. Tourgee, late Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina, and Code Commissioner, is on a visit to friends in this State. He has had a varied experition made Wilmington stand equal roe or Raleigh. Mark you, we are not trying to show that Wilmington ought not to pay more than the other comparison he made, but possibly un-

We have before us the circular of the National Cotton Exchange of America giving the exact quotations for January 13th, the date referred to by "Equal Rates." Here we can see the exact prices for that day. Wilmington, is quoted at 121, Galveston is quoted at 121, Mobile 121, Savan-

We will submit two other points for consideration. If Monroe is realy, as "Equal Rates" would have people believe, a better market than Wilmington how is it that the largest cotton buyer by all odds in the Monroe market is a leading Wilmington

There are persons—good business ous. The young mea, who is quite prepossessing in manner and appearance, is in
destitute circumstances, and was looking
for some means to reach, home when he
met with the misfortune alluded to.

WILMINGTON AS A COTTON MAR- | whereas in point of fact Wilmington | loses greatly when worked up. The Interwas quite as high, if not higher, by was higher.

> COTTON AND THE CLEMENT AT-TACHMENT.

The Salisbury Watchman copies paragraph from the STAR relative to a certain machine that was used in the South more than forty years ago, and

"Elijah P. Mitchell manufactured and sold in this town about the years 1829 and 1830, a cotton spinner, into which the cotton in the seed was fed by an endless cleth apron moved forward by revolving cylinders. The machine was about five feet in length and varied from eighteen inches to two and a half feet in width, according to the number of spindles employed; some having only four, others six of eight. It was operated by a crank, turned with the hand. The operator spread the seed cotton on the apron, which carried it into a gin, thence it was taken up by machinery, batted into as many rolls as there were spindles, and carried through to the front where it was spun into thread. One hand, it was estimated, could, with this machine, do the work of eight or ten working with common

referred to subsequently in the STAR as being in use in Mississippi twentyfive years ago or more. It is clear that at that time a very useful machine was in use in several States. It will be interesting to know wherein the Clement Attachment differs from the machine described above by the Watchman, or from the one referred to by the Louisville Courier-Journal to which we alluded some weeks ago in these columns. Col. T. E. Whitfield, of Corinth, Miss., but formerly of Wilson, N. C., has given a long description of the Clement Attachment. We copy the most important

square and 36 inches long, consisting of 66 saws, 7 inches in diameter, and 14 teeth to the inch; ribs to suit. Also a set of comb ing plates, placed immediately behind the ribs, a continuous brush, covered all over with bristles, with revolving and traverse or horizontal motion. This Attachment occupies the place and space of the Sickerin and feed-rollers on the ordinary 36-inch top-flat self-stripping card. There is also a feed table, chute, stop-motion, smalldrawing and cam-motion attached to the card, which constitute all the changes in machinery from the old to the new process, and costs \$275.

cleanser, (which costs \$75, capacity 6,000 pounds seed cotton per day, power necessary, one-half horse,) then weighed and spread on an endless feed apron, and falls through the chute into the breast of the At tachment, at the rate of one pound of seed cotton per minute in making yarns numbering from 8s to 12s. Whilst the lint is on the fine saw teeth, the saws pass through the combing plates, which comb out all motes, trash, dust, dirt, etc., left by the cleanser. The saws revolve 180 to 200 times per minute; the periphery of the brush a little fashigher? What says the Produce ter, and that of the card still faster, causing the brush to take the lint from the saws, and the card to take it from the brush without permitting it to fly, leave the machinery, change ends or become tangled. hereby causing the card to do five or six imes as much work as by the old process The lint, passing through the card and doffer in the usual way, is drawn down to the usual size, falls into the revolving can in he form of silver or continuous rolls, and goes thence through the ordinary drawing frame spindle and on the spinning frame, where the thread is perfected, thus using only four machines (five counting the clean ser,) in converting seed cotton, as it comes from the field, into perfect thread, whilst double that number are necessary by the

Whilst Mr. Clement doubtless availed himself of other inventions it looks as if he had at least made great and important improvements. Col. Whitfield shows with elaborate description how the attachment dispenses with many appliances required in the old process, but we have not space for what he says. The STAR is much more concerned to ascertain the practical, economic value of the Attachment than to understand the modus operandi. We wish to arrive at facts, at practical results. If the Attachment is what is claimed it is indeed a most important invention to the South. Col. Whitfield, amongst

"The ginning and bailing, bagging and ties, and seed are saved; also the loss in sampling, hauling to market, weighing and destruction of two to four pounds per bal on weights. No trouble about falsely packed cotton, and the yarns have a silken theen not found on those made of baled cotton, and are fully fifty per cent, strong er. The Attachment cuts off all expenses loss, waste, damage, stealage, perquisites and speculation on cotton 'in transit' from field to factory, be the distance fifteen, or fifteen thousand miles."

"By the new process seed cotton only can be used, and it will not bear long transportation. This cuts off all competition from the North and Europs. It is the 'poor man's factory,' for (as per inclosed report from a mill, of only one card, second hand machinery, located at Westminster, S. C. costing only \$3,700,) you will see that it has net about 40 per cent. per annum for the

two years it has been running.
"There can be but one objection to the of seed cotton to run until next crop, but there is this fact which I know to be true, viz: seed cotton lying in

more than one grade or class." The difference between classes or grades is about § of 1 cent per pound."

He mentions specially, to show the superiority of the yarns made by the Attachment, that Georgia, South Carolina and the Centennial Exhibition all awarded premiums.

We find in our exchanges many other notices of the value of the Attachment. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times; writing from Atlanta, Ga., says:

"In the process of converting seed-cotton to thread, no less than four machines used in the old process are eliminated in the new process, and a profit of nearly two cents a pound is gained. This is an enormous margin of profit. It is proved also that by the superior gins used in the Clement mills sight per cent more of lint is taken from the seed than by the old gins. This eight per cent, has heretofore been wasted from the lint to the thread wasted. From the lint to the thread there is another five per cent. of wastage The furor over these mills is won-They drive out all thoughts of polttics. It is estimated that over one hundred will be put to work in Georgia within the next year. A prominent cotton factory man predicted to me that the time would come when the old factories would scatter their spindles among these plantation mills and supply their place with looms to weave the yarns sent in from the farms. The profits of these mills are large percentage. The six mills in operation average from thirty to sixty per cent."

The Louisville Courier-Journal has no doubt of the importance of the Clement invention, and thinks it is destined to "bring about an industrial revolution in the South." It thinks the "most moderate estimate", is to put the increase of the value of the cotton crop at twenty-five per cent.

"If, with the general adoption of this new industrial feature, the planters put in a variety of crops, which will supply the requirements of their families and the cotton yarn can be made the money crop, and the progress of the South to abundant prosperity will then be of the most

We find that two gentlemen of Athens, Ga., after visiting Westminster, Oconee county, S. C., returned well pleased with what they saw of the operations of the Clement Attachment. They put the net profit at \$16.90 per day. The editor of the Atlanta Herald also visited Westminster. He places the total cost of building and machinery at \$3,700. The liabilities are stated at \$6,000. The resources, \$7,955—the net profit for one year \$1,955. He says, and it is well worth considering, for he appears to be a guarded observer:

"There is no gushing fortune in the business; no 100 per cent. no 50, but it seems to be a solid, substantial investment for the farmers of our country, and will add 25 per cent. to the value of the cotton crop, Mr. Kimball is a close observer and has experience in manufacturing the great staple Judge Henderson, of the Agricultural Bureau, knows all about gns. Old Mr. Howell is a millwright and machinist of arge experience. I gathered from them a favorable verdict upon this new enterprise after they thoroughly examined and considered its operations.

The opinion of Gen. John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is that there ought to be from twenty-five to fifty of them in every cotton county. The Atlanta Constitution has had several editorials on the Attachment. It has a most favorable opinion of its excellence and value. It says:

"One Clement mill will do the work of three gins and costs about one-third as much. It is believed that they will rapidly take the place of gins on the plantations and that a thorough revolution will be, effected. The yerns made by this process are superior to any others and took the pre-miums at the fairs. The little mills could not, all combined, supply a fraction of the demand that comes from Philadelphia alone for the yarns.

It adds:

"The seed cotton cannot be carried away from the plantations. It must be spun there ust as completely as it is now ginned there. The mills are very simple. It is simply the connection of a gin with a spindle by means of carding cylinders."

We have taken time and space to

collate these testimonies because the STAR was one of the first papers to draw attention to the Clement, and because there is a disposition in North Carolina to pronounce an unfavorable judgment upon the invention. We desire to see our farmers and capitalists united in fostering this or any enterprise that will help develop and enrich the South. We have hopednay, we still hope that the Clement is destined to prove of very great service in promoting that much sired end. The South is poor. Possibly in these small factories lie the means of recuperation and wealth. If the Clement is really what is claimed the mechanics and farmers should unite in cooperative associations for their erection and running. The Constitution has this to say:

"In the one item of cotton, if she would only spin it with these Clement mills and grind the seed with oil mills, she would double the value of the lint double the value of the seed, and give employment to nearly double the number of people now employed in planting and raising the crop. If our people would only encourage these two industries—if our capitalists would only go into such investments—if, our farmers would only club together and establish them in the neighborhoods—if our

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him over to the Sheriff, to be held in the

county jail until he can be removed to the

prison at Smithville. It will be remembered

that on the 5th inst. a difficulty occurred at

the Belvidere plantation, in Brunswick

county, some three or four miles from this

city, between Robert Everett and his half

brother, George Everett, during which the

latter was severely cut in the abdomen with

a knife in the hands of the former, who im-

mediately ran off, a full account of which

appeared in the STAR at the time. The

wounded man was brought to this city and

his wounds were dressed by Dr. W. W.

Lane, who was then of the opinion that

his wounds would prove fatal. The same

evening he was removed to a private house

on the corner of Fourth and Wooster

streets, there being no hospital here for

such cases. Here he was attended by the

physician alluded to, and rather to the lat-

ter's surprise, he soon began to mend, and

his condition continued to improve up to

the time of his last visit. On Monday last,

however, he called to see the injured man,

and found that he had, in the opinion of

his friends, sufficiently recovered to be re-

moved the day previous to his home in

Brunswick: Here, according to the state-

ment of Henry Harrison, he died Wednes-

day night, his removal under the circum

stances having, in the opinion of his physi

Robert Everett, after the cutting, re-

mained at large for some time, but was

finally arrested and taken before Justice A.

a justified bond in the sum of \$300 to ap

pear at Court and answer to the charge of

assaulting George Everett with a deadly

weapon with intent to kill. He was then

placed into the custody of Harrison, who

as soon as he found that the wounded man

was dead, securely tied the prisoner and

brought him to this city to await the result

of the Coroner's inquest and his remova

aluation of Property Owned by Co-

The STAR has endeavored to show that

there was no real cause for the exodus

scheme in the South, and especially in

North Carolina, and many of the promi

nent and leading colored men have taken

decided stand in opposition to it. At our

request Sheriff Manning has furnished us

with the following statement of the value

of real estate owned by colored people in

New Hanover county, as shown by the tax

855 lots.....\$207,385

own 1,967# acres land...... 12,795

In Wilmington 761 persons own

In Cape Fear Township 51 persons

In Federal Point Township 23 per-

In Harnett Township 28 persons

In Masonboro Township 14 per-

9311 acres land......

sons owns 4791 acres land.....

colored people are making very commenda-

ble progress in obtaining property, as

shown by the fair proportion which they

already own, and that statements intended

to convey the impression that they are un-

able to make as good a living in North

Carolina as anywhere in the country, are

doing our people an injustice and working

sons own 4,338 acres land.....

Valuation.

Rigger, of Brunswick county, who

George Everett was still living

that time, ordered him to give

cian, hastened his end.

to Smithville.

Connty.

-- Charlotte has secured the tele-

Spirits Turpenting.

- The "Honorables" are again cropping out thickly, especially "them Le-

- Rockingham Bee: Dr. C. F. Deems' son is a Presbyterian minister and fills his father's pulpit in his absence iff

- Alamance Gleaner: The machinery for the new factory of L. B. & L B. Holt, at Belmont, four miles from the village, has been put down at the building, and very soon will be put in place, and the factory started.

-The Oxford Torchlight, in speakng of the Oxford & Henderson Railroad, says the grading is now more than half done, and the work is being pushed vigorously. The prospects of the early completion of the road has increased the trade of Oxford over

- The Methodist Advance, the new religious paper published at Durham and edited by Rev. Frank H. Wood, is a handsomely printed paper, octavo shape, and furnished at \$1.50 a year. It gives its readers much good and instructive matter. It has our best wishes.

- Winston Sentinel: Some of the citizens of Mount Airy have sued out a writ of mandamus against the president of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad to compel him to commence work on the western division of the road according to the terms of the consolidation.

- Warren News: The amount of \$16 was realized from Col. Green's lecture for the Lee Monument Fund. --- We have three or four Granville county men in our midst, preparing to go into flue-cured tobacco. They say this is the very land for t, as good as they could wish. - Mr. William Bennett, was badly burt by a falling tree on Saturday last.

- New Berne Democrat: It is with pleasure that we learn that Capt. R A. Shotwell, who is well known to our people, and who has been engaged for some months past in writing an interesting historical sketch of the events just prior to and during the war, together with an autobiography of a very thrilling nature during the same pe-, riod, thinks of extending his narrative into the days of reconstruction.

-Washington Press: A movement s on foot for the establishment of a cotton factory in our town. Messrs. Shaw and Bridgman went off inspecting last week, and we learn that everything resulted with perfect satisfaction, and soon we hope to bear the busy hum of the spindles in our midst. The Clement Attachment is to be used, and we learn that they can be arranged at a cost of about \$10,000 to \$15,000. A stock company will be formed within a few days.

- Weldon News: Our citizens were right much humbugged last Thursday night in the way of an entertainment given by a woman, pretending to be travelling to raise people are very generous, always willing and ready to extend the helping hand to the afflicted, and it really seems too bad that they should be taken "in" in that way. The yellow fever sufferers will not be benefited much at her hands. Pass ber around.

-Raleigh Visitor: Professor A. R. Ledoux, Chemist to the Board of Agriculture, tendered his resignation of that office resterday, which was accepted. - The vheel factory, just south of the Governor's palace, is in full operation. - Captain Fred. A. Olds becomes the city editor of the Observer to fill the place recently held by P. M. Wilson, Esq. - John Hill Keith was released from jail and also divorced from his wife, Christiana Keith, on Friday, and ordered to leave the county in

- Oxford Free Lance: In the mater of developing the hidden resources of our State by directing public attention to them, as well as in other essential features of newspaper enterprise, the Wilmington Star is far ahead of most of its contemporaries and is richly deserving of much credit for the interest it has shown in this important matter. - During last week Messrs. R. L. Hunt, T. L. Williams, W. A. Barnett, Sim Tippett, Elijah Montague, A. M. Clay and others, had some 60 or 75 The total valuation of property in New sheep killed by dogs. Farmers, look out Hanover for 1879 footedjup \$3,517,237, and for them, and dispatch the canines as soon taking everything into consideration we as possible. think it will be confessed by all that the

- Raleigh Observer: A number of the alumni of the University met at the Executive office last evening. The meetng was addressed by P. B. Cameron, Kemp P. Battle, Richard H. Battle, Jr., and F. H Busbee. Several resolutions were adopted, among them one providing for a meeting of the alumni at the same time as the trustees of the University each --- There was a slight fall of snow about 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Wednesday was as soft as Spring, but about 10 o'clock the weather turned cold. — The new chapel in Memorial Hall, at Wake Forest, will be done before Commencement in June. It is ninety-two feet long and sixty wide, with a pitch of twenty-four feet, and is in the second story of the build-

- Goldsboro Messenger: We learn hat Mr. Noah Rouse, of Lenoir county, is about to institute proceedings for libel against the New York Times for having sided in circulating the infamous falsehood of the notorious negro, Sam Perry, that he Mr. Rouse) had offered \$1,000 to have Perry killed, &c. — Duplin Court is in ses We learn that the criminal docket numbers seventy-eight cases, and most of the week will be consumed in disposing of - Twenty adult exodusters left here for Indiana Monday night. Fifteen more, hailing from Johnston county, left Tuesday night, and another small crowd is now collecting here to leave to-night (Wednesday).

- Troy correspondent of Raleigh Observer writes on the 20th: To night at 8 o'clock'our quiet little village was somewhat alarmed over the cries of help and firing of pistols in the jail. The jailor had started up the stairsteps to close the outside doors of the different cells, when, upon opening the stair door, six prisoners, who had ingeniously contrived to open the doors of their respective cells, stood ready and jumped upon the jailor, throwing him down, and rushed over his wife, who stood holding the loor below. But, in the meanwhile, Charlie Warner, the plucky little jailor, fired five pistol shots among them. One fell as though lead, but he was not wounded seriously. Two concluded to retreat and went back up the steps, while the others made good their escape. Two of these were in for larceny and one for murder. - Chralotte Observer: The Epis-

copal congregation are raising funds to furnish the rectory. It is stated that a party of capitalists speak of putting up a cotton factory at Lyon's Mills, on Tar river, where the water power is abundant. Mr. L. McGebee and others are thinking of putting up one at Franklinton. - It now appears that the stock law was adopted in several of the townships of the three counties-Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba-which voted on it recently, and the act under which the election was held allows these townships to put the stock law in operation as soon as it is desired to do so. -Mr. Robinson, of the reduction works, has recently closed a contract with the Rudisill Mining Company for two thousand tons of tailings, with which to begin operations as soon as his machinery is ready These tailings consist of sand, iron and gold which have been washed off from the mill during the years it has been operated, and are known to be very rich in gold. They will be gathered all along the branch to the creek, and the supply is almost inexhausti-

The Late Cutting Affair to Brunsnational Cotton Exchange, London, 1877, resolved, "That cotton standing in a com-Wick-The Wounded Man Dies of His Injuries. reason of the fact that the grading | pressed state for sixty days was injured Henry Harrison, a colored special deputy, arrived here yesterday with Robert Everett, colored, in his custody, and turned

Possibly this was the same machine

'The seed cotton is first passed through

many other things, says:

The following appears to be important:

new process, namely on the first of January each mill has to hold eight months' supply bulk eight to troelve months enhances in market value 11 to 2 cents per pound, by absorption of oil from the seed by the filaments, giving the staple a rich, creamy color, increasing its weight and textility, and dling." Turning to the reports you would find Charleston quoted higher, because of this difference of grading,

to the disadvantage of the colored people Caught in Machinery-A Narrew Es-

Mr. John St. George, of this county, met with a narrow escape from death about 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last. He was engaged in superintending the work of threshing peas at the plantation of the late Claus Schriver, at Castle Hayne, and attempted to oil the machinery while in motion, when his sleeve got caught in the main shaft. He resisted the drawing in process. as much as possible by holding himself back and pressing against the drum, at the same time shouting to the engineer, who fortunately had his hand on the throttle at the moment and quickly stopped the motion of the machinery. This was done not a moment too soon, for Mr. St. George had already received a number of severe bruises about the ear and neck from a set screw on the main shaft, and one arm and hand badly cut and bruised, while nearly all of his clothing had been torn piece-meal from the upper part of the body while resisting the force of the machinery in drawing him upon the shaft. In another minute or two, had not assistance been at hand, he would have been crushed to death without a doubt.

Agriculture in Pender.

Leading citizens and farmers of the new county have invited Hon. R. R. Bridgers to address them on drainage, irrigation, and her farm improvements. He has accept ed the invitation, and will address them at Burgaw some day during the approaching Spring. The particular day will be stated hereafter. No doubt a fine crowd will be present to hear Mr. Bridgers on these interesting subjects.

Ravages of Diphtheria.

We were shown a letter yesterday from Mr. J. S. Brown, formerly of Fayetteville, but now doing business at Little River, S. C., alluding to the loss of three of his little children from diphtheria. The oldest, little Minnie, 51 years old, died first, followed by another little girl, aged 4 years, and a little boy aged 2 years and 4 months, the two latter dying the same day, and all within five days. It is a sad blow to the bereaved

- The late Rev. Samuel S. Bryant

made by "Equal Rates," or that may be made at any subsequent time, may give a hint to our cotton buyers that what "Equal Rates" says is truecotton market of the four large markets named," to wit: Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte and Monroe,then it is high time that the cotton buyers should explain to the country why it is so. Nay, it is high time that it were not so. But is it true ? is not a fool, whatever else may be Do our cotton buyers pay less than said or thought of him. He knows the cotton buyers of other towns. his chance of getting New York deespecially of the three mentioned by pends on Conkling, and he will not "Equal Rates?" But at this point antagonize him now, if he were dislet us hear what the Monroe writer posed to do so at any time. New has to say. He says:" "I have taken the pains to compare the | part: York is generally regarded as the pivotal State-that no man can be elected President in 1880 without it. "Charlotte, Raleigh, Monroe, and Wil-

mington; the three first are interior townsthe latter is the city by the sea, and find the following to be the result on the 13th, (and about the same ratio prevails at all times; the figures are taken from the graded

Wilmington....115

"Equal Rates" has been led into gave in one place middling at $12\frac{1}{8}$, full reports as given he would have seen this statement which should have So in point of fact the right quotawith Charlotte, and more than Monplaces named by "Equal Rates," but we are showing that "Equal Rates" has done Wilmington injustice in the

intentionally.

men on the line of the Carolina Central-who know that cotton is graded differently in Charleston from what it is graded in Wilmington-that you may get a higher price in Charleston for what is graded "middling" than you would get in Wilmington, but after all the seller will be the loser. Why? Because cotton of the same quality is graded lower in Charleston than in Wilmington. Cotton will be sold, in other words, as "low middling" in Charleston that would have been graded in Wilmington as "mid-