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COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE

There is very great need why the manner of determining the result of a Presidential election should be settled finally. No Democrat expects to change the result of the November election by giving the counting of the returns to the Congress instead of to the Vice President, as Presiding Officer of the Senate.

Every man of sense who has thought about the matter must believe that it is highly necessary that some action of a final nature should be taken. The old rule of the Republicans was dangerous and unsatisfactory. The new rule—the Morgan plan—favored by the Democrats, is no doubt open to objection.

Without arguing the merits of any proposed plan we content ourselves with saying that we hope the Democrats and leading Republicans can agree upon some plan, fair and equitable and safe, and settle for all time how the electoral vote shall be counted.

On January 23, 1877, Senator Conkling made a speech in the Senate in which he argued that the President of the Senate did not alone count the votes. The unwise and untenable position taken now in Congress by some of the Radical leaders is that he does count them alone.

For what was the Congress thus twice required to be in session? Obviously for some act, or that its members may be speculators—they could hardly be witnesses of such an act in any reasonable sense if the act is to be done exclusively by one person.

Senator Edmunds took also the same ground. These are the two ablest Republicans now in Congress, and their views ought to be influential among their party associates.

It may be well to copy a brief paragraph from what Mr. Edmunds said. He took the ground that Congress had the right to regulate the count, and said he could not conceive how it was possible that the framers of the Constitution could rest the power to count the vote in one man.

I suppose everybody will admit that the power to open does not necessarily imply a power to count, because it is not necessary to count in order to open, and an implied power only arises when it is necessary that the so-called implied power should be exercised in order to the performance of the power that is given.

There ought to be wisdom and patriotism enough among the members to agree upon some plan that shall quiet all fears and settle henceforth a vexed question that carries with it danger to the country.

Judge Morgan, of Louisiana, now U. S. Minister to Mexico, will be urged upon Gen. Garfield as the Southern man in his Cabinet. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and is in no sense a representative Southerner.

WISDOM FROM BOSTON.

The Boston Herald is an Independent Republican paper. It has the largest circulation of any New England paper. It is not a vicious paper, and its course, however mistaken at times, is in what it conceives to be the interest of good government and the whole country.

We refer now to its course because we wish to copy a paragraph from an editorial in the Herald since the election of Garfield. The sentiments do it so much credit and are in such pleasant contrast to much that we see in Northern papers and periodicals that we are gratified to give them a place in the columns of the STAR.

"The merchants of the North and South have no antagonisms. Their planters and their farmers are not at war. The business classes of both sections are alike intent just now in improving the main chance, which is to make money, not to wrangle over politics. Even the editors are on amicable and politely argumentative terms.

"That is wise talk. That is the truth we believe, and it ought to be sent to every member of Congress, and it ought to be printed on slips and pasted in their hats and on their desks. The Herald is correct; the people of the South cannot be dragged or bullied into a change of opinion or policy.

"If any Republican contentions can make out a good case, as against fraud in counting or returning votes actually cast, let them be seated, and rigid laws for guarding the ballot-box be passed and enforced. Anything beyond this would be more revolutionary than the wrongs which it is sought to right. And let a generous, trustful, constitutional policy toward the South be adopted. This way lies peace, progress, unity."

Those who sympathize with it is followed, then there will be peace among the sections. To expect the South to give up its own convictions of right and to surrender its life-long principles is stupid and cannot be realized. The Louisville Courier-Journal says:

"What the Southern people claim is simply that they are in the Union, are Americans and brethren, are endeavoring to prosper in the world, and their contribution to the glory of a common country. They have political preferences like the people of the North, and only object to being denounced as aliens and enemies because a large number of them vote the Democratic ticket. People can not be forced to change their opinions in a republic."

The South is devoted to a strict construction of the Constitution. It believes heartily in construing the great charter of our liberties literally and as the abler and purer Presidents understood it. It believes in local self-government and constitutional liberty. It will never abandon these under any pressure.

HAYES AND SUBSIDIES.

The STAR, in its analysis of the President's message, and in one of its running comments, referred to Hayes's bid for subsidy schemes, and the subsequent elation of the lobby, which was a great power in the days of Grant, and which succeeded so completely in debauching Radical Congressmen and securing their influence. Garfield, Ames, Colfax and the rest of the crew went under, and the maelstrom of corruption swallowed many a reputation.

We cannot say we were surprised to see Hayes in the last message that he will ever send probably to Congress using his position and whatever of influence he may have in behalf of lobbyists who come to plunder and get rich. We are prepared for anything from Mr. Hayes. In some respects he has done well, but in other respects he has been as complete a failure as he is a fraud.

He closes up his last half year by making war upon the South, and by a bare-faced befriending of schemes that are schemes of spoliation and subsidies, however specious his plea

of under whatever forms of expiation they may be covered up.

The STAR has very often warned its readers against the insidious and dangerous encroachments of the Washington lobby. It has time and again opposed the various plans set on foot to promote this or that railroad or steamship scheme by robbing the treasury of the people. We repeat, we are not surprised to see that Hayes, obtaining his seat as he did, and showing by his course as Chief Executive that he has no fixed principles, has magnified his office after the true Radical plan by recommending schemes that must be nothing else but subsidies, although he calls them by other names. We are glad to see that such a conservative paper as the New York Journal of Commerce sees through the guise and punctures it. That reliable and influential paper says:

"The fact remains that the subsidy-seekers are greatly elated by the conviction that the people have thus declared themselves in favor of high protective tariffs, and therefore of subsidies, which are but one form of protection. Acting on this strong impression the lobbyists have already mustered in force at Washington. Every steamship-builder and every railroad line in the country has an unsuccessful applicant for Federal aid, now thanks the prospect much improved, and is renewing efforts to procure the desired legislation. Such is the insidiousness of the scheme chosen by the President to recommend steamship subsidies to the support of Congress. He never says 'subsidies' once. That word is subordinated with odium and is no longer used in polite political circles. To avoid it any amount of circumlocution is employed. The President calls it the 'development of our foreign commercial exchanges and the building up of our carrying trade.' But the thing is the same whatever the title and whatever the excuse offered for it. His arguments in behalf of increasing our commercial marine by bonuses are all the lobby could demand. This is especially true, as the President limits the suggested bonuses to no definite sum. It might be claimed that \$30,000,000 a year was not too large an appropriation to carry out the President's broad ideas."

LAND LEAGUERS AND TORRES.

The speeches of Mr. Justin McCarthy and other Irish members of Parliament indicate much confidence in the failure of the Government in its prosecutions. The crisis in Ireland is of great moment. The misrule of the Tory Government has given the Liberal Premier a most difficult role to perform. The action of the Tory Lords in the last session of Parliament was as unwise as arbitrary, and brought about a condition of affairs that would have never occurred otherwise. Mr. Gladstone had just come into power, and the course of the Opposition at once increased the difficulties of the situation. The conscientious voice of his countrymen is that he is the purest and greatest statesman of the age, but even Gladstone cannot perform impossibilities. If he and John Bright were not handicapped by the implacable hostility of leading Tories of the Beaconsfield stamp, they could much more easily dispose of the questions at issue and solve the most difficult problem that has devolved upon any Ministry in fifty years.

From all we have been able to learn Mr. Gladstone is the friend of the Irish. If not hampered by the traditions of his country and by a strong, watchful, aggressive, rich and resolute minority we believe he would settle the present embarrassments without bloodshed. If the dispatch from Dublin that the Irish Land Commission would report a scheme which will extend the tenant right of Ulster to the whole of Ireland should turn out to be correct, we may yet see the difficulties settled in a way that shall bring temporary peace and contentment to Ireland. That the Irish will be ever satisfied fully without home rule and land reform it is quite idle to think. The trouble with the English Tory in dealing with Ireland that lies at his door is that in the nineteenth century he has been constantly applying the old feudal system of six hundred years ago. He is worse than any French Bourbon. He not only never learns himself, but he is unwilling for any one else to learn.

We desire to see Ireland in the enjoyment of home rule. The faults of British rule are many and flagrant and the Irish are now suffering under a rule that is utterly unbearable. Contrast British rule with that we suffered under Radical reconstruction and our evils were light. We are the true friends of local self-government. In 1775 Washington and the patriots of that day went to war for local self-government—for home rule. We are sure that the best government known to man is local. Liberty cannot long survive, and peace and happiness with it, unless there is home rule.

But we do not yet see that the Irish will get their wishes by attempting revolution—by resorting to arms. We believe in the right of revolution, but it is madness to attempt it unless there is a good chance of success. We do not know that

the Land Leaguers have made up their minds to try their strength with the great resources of the Government. We rather think they will not, and in that belief we must have hope that they will secure in the end very important land reforms and in some measure home rule. An attempt to establish independence would be very full of calamity unless success crowned the efforts of the Irish people. It would bring untold misery, and prevent reforms for a long time that otherwise must come at no distant day. If we thought that Ireland could gain its independence we should rejoice, and would hail with satisfaction any outbreak that would precipitate a revolution. But it is because we are the friend of Ireland that we would see its leaders moving wisely, cautiously, without disturbing personal rights. It is to be feared that any lawlessness will only strengthen their enemies while paralyzing their English friends. The Tories will rejoice if Ireland so act as to force the Gladstone Government to resort to the most stringent measures. The Tory organs are censuring Gladstone for delay, and they are watching the lawlessness of the Land League very anxiously, as they wish to see a conflict that may increase the chances of a return of Tory rule and perpetuate feudalism in Ireland.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

Some of the members of the progressive Faculty of the University are availing themselves of the press to spread intelligence. Prof. Mangum published recently a communication in the Raleigh News-Observer on the claims of the University as such. Prof. W. B. Phillips followed in a paper on North Carolina gold mines. We notice still another article by Prof. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., on the value of cotton seed and rice straw as fertilizers. This is an excellent way of making the University felt. When the people see that practical knowledge can be obtained as well as some familiarity with "the dead and accepted sovereigns who still rule us from their urns," they will be more willing to bear the burden of a higher taxation for educational purposes.

The STAR hails every step with satisfaction that leads to broader and more cosmopolitan intelligence, and to more accurate education. It views with unfeigned satisfaction all efforts to spread education and knowledge among the masses. It looks to our University and the Colleges of our State to perform faithful service in higher education, and in this it is not disappointed. Progress is blazoned on the banners of our educational institutions generally, whilst the University, butkramed by an awakened public sentiment and manned by a body of teachers emulous of success and fully abreast with advanced scholarship, is moving steadily on the grand highway of success and securing year by year new friends who will manifest approval by action.

The STAR would raise its voice and, if possible, would make the Legislators who will assemble at Raleigh in January hear its voice. It would say to them, devise carefully a plan of improvement for the public schools of the State. Ask such tried, able, experienced teachers as James H. Horner, Robert Bingham, Major Lynch, Rev. Mr. Long, of Alamance, and half a dozen others to meet a joint committee of the Legislature to consult as to the changes that are imperative so the common schools of the State shall be made such as they should be and must be to prove of much benefit to North Carolina. When the plan is agreed upon, then pass it into a law, and be sure to levy tax enough to carry out faithfully and promptly its provisions.

A few days ago the ignorant and vicious editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, in a long article that contained but one truth, and that teemed with phariseism of the most pronounced Yankee type, threw this at us: "If the editor of the STAR will refer to the recent statistics upon education in North Carolina he will see that this 'utterly ignorant negro' is trying to fit himself to perform the duties of citizenship. Fifty-two per cent. of the negro children are found to be enrolled as scholars in the public schools, while only forty-eight per cent. of the white children are so enrolled. The more recent and unpublished statistics may show a change in these figures; but those published give an idea how the colored people of the South, under the most discouraging circumstances, are aspiring to fit themselves for citizenship."

We who live in the South understand this. The first five years after the surrender of Gen. Lee there was a wild craze in the North over the negro. Some true philanthropists gave liberally, whilst fanaticism ran riot, fed constantly by an undying hatred of the Southern people.

School teachers rushed to the South by hundreds. They came like locusts and lit everywhere. They taught the infant idea of the freshly liberated negro to shout quickly, and they taught him to sing his geography most delightedly. There was a perfect furor of excitement. School houses, churches, and asylums went up like magic. The cornucopia of the rich, plethoric North was emptied into the lap of wondering, gaping, stolid ignorance. Yankee "school marm's" wrote enthusiastically to the Northern press that the negro idea could outshoot the white idea, and that the progress of the race was astounding. The whites, on the other hand, were the whipped. Their property had been snatched from them by the strong hand of the conqueror. Their homes were desolated, their fields grown up in briars and weeds. There was no money and but little hope. The damnable reconstruction laws were put in motion under the engineering skill of such devils incarnate as old Thad Stevens and the other sons of Beelzebub, and the white people sat down in sorrow, in almost despair. This caused them to care but little for education or anything else. The schools were neglected. The Radical vamps got hold of the funds, as in North and South Carolina, and wasted it or stole it for their own uses. No money worth mentioning was used for educating the white children. The University was closed and the old Faculty dismissed. There is no wonder that the census of 1870 should show the result indicated by the Chicago fellow who would like to suck up the very life's blood of our people. We shall be disappointed if the figures of the last census do not put a much better face on the educational returns and show that the whites are beginning to recover from their lethargy and indifference.

In North Carolina, prior to the war, the common school system was better than that of any Southern State, and compared favorably with even some of the Northern States. The war and the carpet-baggers set back the cause of education full twenty-five years. The negroes are the most imitative race known. They excel in studies where the imitative faculties can have full play. They are very impressive, love show and display, and are "death on holidays." They take readily to secret societies, to political organizations that furnish lanterns and cheap uniforms, and will go a hundred miles any day to a camp-meeting or a picnic. When the Northern teachers and emissaries appeared first among them, and the political propagandists promised "the forty acres and the mule," they were swept away by the excitement, and like a contagion, it spread from one end of the South to the other. The school-house, they were taught, was the great essential. The school teachers came among them with spelling-book and geography, and the South became a bee-hive of excitement and emulation. This was all well enough. But the poor whites were neglected or peeled, and education among them almost ceased. But, as we said, there is a revival. The people of the South have expended millions in educating the negroes while trying to educate also the whites. North Carolina in her poverty, appropriates annually hundreds of thousands of dollars to educate both races, and the sum is distributed equally in proportion to numbers.

But there is much more to be done. We hope the Legislature will not fail of its duty, but will provide liberal things for the white and colored children of the State. A large appropriation and better teachers and a longer school term are very much needed. The most important matter that will come up before the Legislature will be the education of the masses.

We are pleased at the announcement that Senator Lamar is much improved in health, and is looking better than he has for a long time. His return was greeted warmly by his many friends in Congress.

A Lightning Train. The fast train, Capt. Geo. G. Lynch conductor, and Mr. John Hessinger engineer, left Weldon Sunday night at 6.10, fifty minutes behind time, and arrived at the Wilmington Depot at 10.10, on time, having made the run, including four stoppages, in exactly four hours, the distance being 163 miles. The stoppages aggregated about ten minutes. Pretty good traveling, that.

D. Bell's Cough Syrup has been before the public for years, and is pronounced by thousands superior to all other articles for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza and all other Pulmonary Complaints. It costs only 25 cents a bottle.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Synopsis of Proceedings in adjourned session.

The Board of County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon in adjourned session; present, Col. Wm. L. Smith, Chairman, and Commissioners B. G. Worth, J. A. Montgomery, E. L. Peatle and H. A. Bagg.

T. O. Bunting presented his official bond as Constable for the Township of Wilmington, which was accepted, and he was duly qualified.

J. A. Sharpless, Constable elect for Cape Fear Township, was allowed until the first meeting in January, and the Clerk was instructed to notify him to that effect.

A. R. Black was, on motion, appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction for the county of New Hanover, in place of R. W. Chadwick, resigned.

Ordered that the double tax of J. W. Telfair, in Masonboro Township, be remitted.

The application of J. E. Lippitt was not granted.

J. H. Hankins was ordered relieved from paying poll tax owing, to physical disabilities.

John H. Savage, having received a majority of the votes, was declared keeper of the Poor House and House of Correction for the ensuing year.

The contract for furnishing medicine to the out-door pauper was awarded to J. K. McIlhenny at 13 cents per prescription.

The contract for furnishing coffins to the county poor and burying the dead was awarded to Nora Sampson, she being the lowest bidder.

The annual report of the Register of Deeds was received, and also those of the various magistrates of the county, showing the amount of fees collected by the former and the amount of fines collected by the latter.

E. Hewlett, County Treasurer, presented his annual report, which was examined and found correct, showing a balance in hand credited to the General Fund of \$23,815.34, Educational Fund \$16,290.25; Special Fund \$1,242.91.

Sherrif H. Manning presented his report, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

S. VanAmringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, presented his report, showing the amount of \$225.15 paid in.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in January, at 2 o'clock.

Accident on the Carolina Central Railway. Intelligence reached here yesterday of quite a serious accident on the Western Division of the Carolina Central Railway, and as usual in such cases, the first reports were greatly exaggerated, particularly with reference to the conductor, a son of Capt. Y. Q. Johnson, the superintendent. The accident happened to the accommodation train at what is known as the Indian Creek trestle, four miles beyond Lincolnton.

There were but six or seven passengers on the train—which consisted of only one passenger, a mail and a freight car—the passengers being bound for Charlotte. The train broke loose from the engine and ran into the trestle, breaking it down and precipitating the cars over it. The cars caught fire and the mail agent, Mr. Bloom, said to be a brother of Mr. H. H. Bloom, of this city, together with a colored brakeman, perished in the flames. The other brakeman was taken out of the train dead. The conductor, Mr. Harry Johnson, was only slightly injured.

Two or three of the passengers, who were not seriously hurt, together with the conductor, were carried to Lincolnton. Superintendent Johnson left this city for the scene of the accident on a special train, being under the impression at the time that his son was killed, but at Lumberton a telegram intercepted him with the gratifying information that the young man was only slightly hurt.

A press dispatch, dated at Charlotte, and received at 11 o'clock last night, gives the following particulars of the disaster:

"A fearful accident occurred on the Carolina Central Railroad, about three miles beyond Lincolnton, at 4 o'clock this evening. The entire passenger train, except the engine, which passed over safely, went through a trestle, which at this spot is fifty feet high. Full particulars cannot be learned yet, but it is definitely known that Mail Agent Daniel Bloom and passenger by the name of Joseph W. Goodson were disabled by the accident and subsequently burned up by the flames, which were communicated, it is supposed, from a coal stove used on the train to the shattered and splintered cars, which were piled one upon another in the chasm. Capt. Harvey Johnson, the conductor, escaped with slight injuries. There were very few persons on the train and it is not known that any one else was killed."

Foreign Exports Yesterday. The Danish barque Elena, Capt. Dahl, with 1,973 bales of cotton, was cleared from this port for Liverpool, yesterday, by Messrs. Williams & Murchison.

The following were also cleared for foreign ports: The Norwegian brig Zambelli, Capt. Hansen, for Rotterdam, by Messrs. Petersen, Downing & Co., with 750 casks spirits and 645 barrels rosin, and the German barque Amalia & Hedwig, Capt. Gehm, for London, with 5,017 barrels rosin, the German brig Italian, Capt. Borgwardt, for Genoa, in the Adriatic Sea, with 2,834 barrels of rosin, the British barquentine Hattie II, Capt. Cochrane, for Bristol, England, with 1,500 barrels of rosin and 800 casks spirits turpentine, and the British brig Busy Bee, Capt. Graham, for London, with 1,484 barrels of rosin and 828 casks of spirits turpentine, all by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Bully Cut Up. Mr. Wm. Canaday, a resident of Topssil Sound, and well known in this city, was terribly cut up by being caught in a pea machine a few days ago. He received a gash in the side, another in the thigh, another in the arm and another still in the face. The wound in the side is a terrible one, and it is feared that it will ultimately prove fatal. Our informant states that the injured man's head would have been severed from the body had it not been for the presence of mind and promptitude of Mr. Frank Greier, who seized one of the teeth of the steamer and jerked it with such force that the belt was thrown off and the machine stopped, his hand being considerably lacerated in the daring but successful act, through which Mr. Canaday was doubtless saved from certain and instantaneous death.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE in Indigestion and General Debility.—I have used the Acid Phosphate in my own family in case of indigestion and general debility, with entirely satisfactory results. Indianapolis, Ind. S. H. Moore, M. D.

Edwits Turpentine

Concord Register: An incident looking white citizen was brought before Squire Hill on Wednesday, charged with stealing five shot guns from various persons about the town. The guns were found in his possession and delivered to their owners, and the kleptomaniac was jailed to answer.

Franklin (Marion county) Reporter: Gov. Robinson has recently purchased the coronium mine belonging to Mr. Houston. On Saturday night last Dr. H. G. Woodin was attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and for a day or two was in a critical condition, but we are glad to know that he is now much improved.

Lexington Exchange: Mr. E. D. Stimson, of this place, has received an appointment in the Census Department to enter upon the discharge of his duties. Mrs. Emily Reed, an old lady, widow of George W. Reed, who lived with Mr. Lindsay Werlow, in this township, either from accident or in a fit, fell into the fire on the 3d inst., when no other person was in the house, and was discovered was fatally burned and died the next day.

Concord Sun: It is a strange sight to see the farmer of Cabarrus sowing wheat and picking cotton at the same time of the year, yet they are just as hard down to it as they can be. When a stranger visits town and asks to be shown the attractions, he is invariably directed to "the factory" for the first thing. The factory is a factory, it is located at the house on Main street, one mile from the court house, upon an eminence that overlooks the town. The building is of brick, five stories high and covers about an acre of ground.

Goldboro Messenger: A report reached here Saturday evening that Mr. George J. Robinson had been killed that evening at Princeton, by a horse striking a blow on the head with a demijohn filled with liquor. We are glad to learn that the report is unfounded, and that Mr. Robinson is now doing well and no fatal consequences are expected. The dwelling of Mr. Joshua Danley, an highly respected citizen residing in the L. Grange neighborhood, was entered by burglars one night last week, and robbed of a trunk containing \$240 in money and other valuables.

Newton Enterprise: Mrs. W. P. Wilson got too near the fire one day this week, when her clothing caught and she was severely burned before the flames could be extinguished. She has been in bed for health for some time and her mind has become somewhat impaired. The cotton receipts so far this year are about 500 bales in excess of the total receipts last season. Just after getting into press last week, we learned of the death on Wednesday, of Mr. N. M. Seagle, of Hickory. The little fellow was eating peanuts, and some means got a piece of the shell in his windpipe, and strangled to death in a short time.

Asheville News: Capt. Foster Moss, Chief Engineer of the S. V. R. R., has just passed through our town on the best route for the extension of his road running from Hagerstown, Md., through Virginia, coming through Ashe, Watauga and Mitchell counties, to Marshall, Madison county, the whole to be run by the Hagerstown to Atlanta, Ga. At the Commissioner's Court of last week, Sheriff Young was inducted into office, he having given the bond of \$78,000 as required by law. There are 13 bands of the N. C. R. R. in other words the work is being pushed with energy.

Statesville American: On the 17th ult., Bob Yates, a young man of Ashe county, while carelessly handling a pistol, accidentally shot his neighbor, Jefferson Blevins, about 18 years of age, through the body, from the effects of which he would die in about twenty-four hours. On Monday of last week, at Ore Knob, a young man by the name of Press Reeves, was shot by a neighbor, James Blevins, about 18 years of age, through the body, from the effects of which he would die in about twenty-four hours. On Monday of last week, at Ore Knob, a young man by the name of Press Reeves, was shot by a neighbor, James Blevins, about 18 years of age, through the body, from the effects of which he would die in about twenty-four hours. On Monday of last week, at Ore Knob, a young man by the name of Press Reeves, was shot by a neighbor, James Blevins, about 18 years of age, through the body, from the effects of which he would die in about twenty-four hours.

Statesville Landmark: In the store of Messrs. Poston & Ramsey, Wednesday afternoon, deputy sheriff W. W. Hair was eyeing a little darkey who was "fooling" with a toy pistol. "Shoot the deputy sheriff," said Mr. J. S. Ramsey, addressing the young fellow. "Yes," said Mr. Andy Allison, "I'll hold him." The next minute catching hold of Mr. Hair and turning him around. The little darkey acted upon the suggestion, blazed away and Mr. Hair felt the charge enter the fleshy part of his neck and made a hole an inch or so in depth and a quarter of an inch in width. The cartridges were marked "blank," and what this one contained cannot be told, but Mr. Hair knows that it was not blank—not by a large majority.

Miss Ida, a young girl about 12 years of age, daughter of Mr. Lawson Shuford, who resides about two miles from our town, met with a frightful accident Tuesday morning by falling into her father's well. She was about 10 feet into the well house for the purpose of getting out some butter for breakfast, and returning stepped out backwards, pulling the door after her. The well had recently been covered and the wall taken out for twenty-five feet down, leaving a narrow still walled with a thick board extending across and resting on the rock circle. Into the yawning mouth of the well the unfortunate young girl stepped, and the wall being so high she realized the fearful situation before she struck the plank twenty-five feet below. The plank snapped like a straw, and down, down she went until she struck the dry bottom of the well. Our informant states that the force of the fall and prevented what must have been instant death. As it is, the young girl is badly bruised about the body and limbs. She is in a precarious condition, and her life depends entirely on the nature of the internal injuries.—Lincolnton Progress.

Toisnot Home: Give Wilson a railroad to the tide water section of North Carolina, and it will be the most thriving and prosperous town in the eastern part of the State. A Baptist Church will be organized in this place next Saturday. Rev. J. E. Carter, of Wilson, Rev. Mr. Barkley, of Nash, and Rev. P. Blake, of Weldon, will be present and take part in the services. Mr. H. A. Davis, of Nash county, while on his way from Rocky Mount to Salisbury, was thrown from his buggy and very seriously injured. At last accounts he was unable to sit up. A colored man on the plantation of J. D. Wells, one mile from town, had his arm caught in the gin on Tuesday morning last, inflicting a very severe and painful wound. The flesh on the arm from the wrist to the shoulder was terribly lacerated, though the bones were not broken. On last Thursday night, in Gardner's township, in this county, we learn that A. L. Wiggins, Gus Burnett and others were playing cards when a dispute arose between Wiggins and Burnett. Wiggins caught Burnett around the waist and held him while his brother, Charles Wiggins, used his knife very freely, dangerously wounding Mr. Burnett; and the last reports are to the effect that recovery is very doubtful. Charles Wiggins made his escape and has not since been heard from.