Che Meekly Star,

WM. H. BERNARD. Editor and Propriet

WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, Jenuary 7th, 1881.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of olations of Thanks, &c , are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 riage or Death. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft

Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Po

Masters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the ris

Specimon copies forwarded when desired

REPUBLICAN PANACEAS. There is a paper in the January number of the Atlantic Monthly on the way of dealing with the South that is almost amusing in its effrontery, although the writer evidently does not intend to be offensive or unkind. He is simply one of that class of politicians whose "foresight" is not as good as their "hindsight," and who never understood the South and will never understand it. The writer wishes an end to all strife and proscription, but he thinks the South is the sole sinner. He does not favor a forcing process by harsh laws as it was a great failure "to attempt to reform the South by act of Congress.' Just so, and so it will ever be. Gag laws and force laws cannot make friends or overturn the laws of nature. The plan of the Atlantic writer to buy up or conciliate or win over the South to Republicanism to distribute the offices. He disclaims all purpose of bribery, but he thinks offices ought to be given to all men of high character who will come over and "help build up a new Republican party" in the South. We apprehend the new material will not be much better than the old, and will fail as completely to secure the favor or confidence of the white people as those men failed who deserted the

The failure of all proposed plans is the doctors do not understand the true condition of the patient. It is painful to see the ignorance and blindness of those who attempt to cure. If they comprehended the actual state of affairs-if they could put themselves precisely in the place of the Southern people they would be able to suggest a plan and it would be very different from any that has been proposed. The South ern people have cause to distrust the kindness of the North, and especially of the Republican party. The Reconstruction Laws adopted by them were not only oppressive but under some aspects horrible. The South has good cause to regard the Republican party as its implacable, treacherous enemy, and the leaders of that party never do anything to allay fears or court confidence. A few men in the South-a dozen or so in each State-may be won over by a fat office, but they will lose their influence with the whites that moment they sell out and identify themselves with their enemies. This is very natural, and it is just what the Radicals would do under the same circomstances.

Southern people in the days of car-

pet-baggery.

The South sees the Republican party standing up as the advocate of a "strong government"-as gravitating constantly and unerringly to a system that was not tolerated in the beginning and only becomes more dangerous with time. They claim that the form of government set up by the framers has been changed completely by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, and the decisions of a Radical Supreme Court give countenance and support to auch a pretension.

When the Northern people under stand that there is a far greater question than mere party at the bottom of the Southern question they will have learned much and have taken a sure step in the right direction. That question is not partisan but enters into the very framework of society. As Gen. Bradley T. Johnson says in his statesmanlike, admirable, and able letter written August 28, 1880, to the Dabuque Herald, it is a question with the South of "social order, civilization, property, education and progress." It is certain, therefore, that rests. The whites in the South must control, and they will control, and for the very reasons assigned by Gen. Johnson. We quote again

from his capital letter: "I said the forces that control a State are "I said the forces that control a State are virtue, intelligence, property and manbood, and that no device could be invented, no constitutional amendment nor Congressional enactment be applied, which could change this order of nature. When society is left to itself, uncontrolled by exterior toice, these vital forces will direct and govern it. Therefore I said the negro 21.9 per cent. New York, customers will have no others.

these States always and under all circumstances, not because they are white, but because they possess those attributes which the other race is deficient in. * * But I said under all circumstances we will re-tain the control of society in the hands of the whites, because all the forces of society inhere in, and pertain to, the whites."

That is the truth, every word of it. There is more truth-more real political philosophy in these few lines from the pen of a Southern man, than in whole volumes of "Congressional Records" filled up with the partizanship, rant and bitterness of Radical members. It is certain that there are "inherent, irresistible forces which control society, above constitutions, laws or political arrangements." The history of every civilization will

The negroes were used to oppress and plunder the South. The object of the Radical leaders is to use still the negroes, not to benefit the South and help develop and enrich, but to aid them in keeping eternal control of the power, patronage and pelf of the Government. The South will never surrender, sell out, or prostitute itself before any party with such a record, whose gospel is hate, whose de sire is revenge, whose purposes are destructive, whose wish is to degrade the whites to the level of the negro.

Col. McClure, the able and fair-

ninded editor of the Philadelphia Times, in one of his letters from the South, does not fail to understand what was our condition in the past. He says, and with the utmost truth, that there is no Republican party in the South of any consequence "solely because unscrupulous adventurers will allow no reputable man to be a Republican," and "what should be great party, South as well as North, is simply a band of often-wrangling official plunderers and a disgusted following of ignorant blacks." There s not an intelligent, truth-loving, conscientious man in the South, be be white or colored, Southern born or Northern, who does not know that this is true. Col. McClure is of the controlled by the whites, "without regard to the occasional numerical preponderance of the blacks, simply because superior intelligence and the domination that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary cannot be reversed without chaos." This view confirms Gen. Johnson's opinion, and is in accordance with the "eternal fitness of things." There is no Northern community to-day that would agree to be governed by the blacks, or by the Chinese, whose civilization is far in advance of the

THE POPULATION.

We propose briefly to glance a some of the salient points of the census of 1880. North Carolina is the sixth in the list of percentage of in crease among the Southern States. Arkansas, Florida, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia all lead our State. The per centage of increase for North Carolina is 30.6 per cent. or 328,639. The average increase in the United States is 30.8. Texas shows an increase of 95.1. The total population is 50,152,559. This will be subject to change upon a revision of the returns. Every State and Territory shows some increase. The States north and east of the Potomac and Ohio do not come up to the general average throughout the country. In New England the increase is very small. In Maine it is but 3.5 per cent; in New Hampshire it but 9.2; in Vermont, 9.5; in Connecticut, 16.8; in Massachusetts, 22.2. In the latter the increase is owing mainly to the foreign element.

All the States and Territories in the South and those west of the Mississippi show a large increase. The total increase for ten years is 11.594. 188. A like increase during the next ten years will bring the population up to 67,000,000. The percentage of increase is not as great as it was before the war, when the average increase was 35 per cent. If Virginia had not been divided its population would have been 2,180,-396, which would have made her sixth in size. As it is she is fourteenth. Texas has increased more in actual population than any other State, its increase being 778,930. the South will not agree to any plans Texas and Georgia and Missouri in of concession or surrender that in any the South alone exceed North Caro- ful helocaust," as it is described in way shall demand the imperilling or line in increase. Georgia has the dispatches, where nine giving up of these vital inte- increased 354,874 and Missouri lives go out smid shricks and flames. 447,796. Maryland shows but little We have been having for some weeks increase outside of Baltimore, the a regular epidemic of railroad accitotal for the entire State being 19.1. dents by which a great many have After Texas Pennsylvania shows the been killed and wounded, and it may largest increase, namely, 760,787 or be that an epidemic of fires is to set 21.3 per cent.; New York third, with in with its unnumbered and unim-

diana and Illinois-all being nearly in a line from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, contain 18,751,593 inhabiants. This will do for six States. The States that may be classed Seaboard States have a population of 26,262,473. This includes, New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. The other States have a population of 23,890,086, so the star of Empire stil shines on the Eastern slope although it is gradually nearing the Occident. If the old basis of Representation in Congress obtains the following will be the way in which the various sections will be affected by change in population. It is the cal culation of the Philadelphia Times;

RIECTORAL VOTE OF NEW ENGLAND. ELECTORAL VOTE OF CENTRAL STATES, RIECTORAL VOTE OF WESTERN STATES ELECTORAL VOTE OF PACIFIC STATES. Totals

The STAR a year or two since gave its opinion relative to the unwisdom having a uniformity of Text Books for the common schools of the State. It favored a local uniformity onlya uniformity in the books of cities. towns, villages and districts. Beyond fixed opinion that the South will be this it does not believe it is wise to The matter should not be lated at Raleigh, but in the general school districts-by the county boards, if you please. We believe on the score of economy and utility that the boards should enforce and prescribe a uniform and well selected series, and that the whole matter should be left to local boards or committees. The Legislature should take this subject in hand and pass s law, as we believe, relegating the selegtion of school books to the local boards. We do not think it is practicable or desirable to have a State uniformity of school text books. In the North where the school system is far more advanced than it is in the South there is a strong, growing sentiment of hostility to a general uniformity of text-books, as experiment shows that such uniformity throughout the State is very expensive, and in some instances inoperative and impracti-

> Mr. W. B. Thompson, superintendent of the fast mail service, has just returned to Washington from an extended visit through the South. has been interviewed by the Post relative to the shortcomings of the fast mail, He thinks the papers have been somewhat unfair in their complaints and censures. He gives the following good reasons for any

"Well, in the first place, in the very start, the weather has interfered with the trains being on time, and hence annoying delays have occurred. When trains are behind all over the country, and have been for the past month, it is rather unreasona-ble to expect that in the South, where the weather has been most severe, they should run on schedule time."

He says the missing of mails will be remedied by the clerks as soon as they get familiar with the new order of things, and that the fast mail is an assured success. The following is much to the point. He says :

"Instead of making complaints, it would be more to the purpose if the people all the lines would submit to a little inc venience at first, as the fast mail is a boor to any section, and the people need only to understand its advantages to appreciate

What horrors are contained in the account of the burning of the tenement house in New York? No one can realise the dreadfulness of such a scene of dismay and suffering and death, who does not see it with the unscaled eye. It was indeed "a dread-

regard the Garfield independence, as foreshadowed by the Tribune, as but little less than a formal affront to Lord Roscoe. Conkling has a bankthe Treasury Department, but Garfield will spoil all his calculations. The New York letter of the Phila delphia Ledger thus refers to Conkling and his tribe : west and ave

"Mr. Conkling's pride has been wounded, and, as everybody knows he is as vul-nerable there as Achilles was in his heel, which his mother forgot to dip late the Styx, it is not surprising that his friends should be already indulging in so much querulous criticism of the to-be new Administration, even before the President-elect has taken the oath of office. On the other hand, the feeling among Republican whatever else Mr. Hayes' successor may or may not do, one thing is certain at the start, and that is, he is determined to own himself, and is not going to make any salaam to a New York dictatorship."

The Christiancy scandal progresses The Washington Post publishes several columns of letters, very affectionate and endearing, from some one signing herself "Lillie," and written to Edil Giro. Thep are published as from Mrs. C., and if genuine fastens guilt upon her unerringly. Her lawver says Giro is "a miserable, pertured scoundrel. Blood declares that "Giro told Mrs. Christiancy that he had been offered \$2,000 to testify against her, but would testify for her for \$3,000. He also savs Giro confessed to him that he took a woman to Washington to personate Mrs. Christiancy, and then threatened to ruin her reputation unless she promised to marry him after the divorce.' The hotel clerk, Holdschub, says he was offered \$500 to tell the story to uit the Christiancy side.

The British Parliament assembles on to-day. It is a most important session. Very grave errors have been perpetrated in the past and the most judicious and prudent course must be adopted for the future. The New York letter to the Philadelphia Ledger of the 3d inst., says of the erisis in Treland:

"Letters received by the English mail of to-day, from private and well informed sources, represent the Land League as everywhere gaining ground, and the spirit of the people is such now that nothing short of legislative independence will be accepted as a proper measure of conciliaion. As for the coercion and threatened uspension of the habeas corpus, both have been so long anticipated as matters of course, that they have now ceased to have my terrors for them."

The New York Tribune says it is anthorized to make the following statement with reference to Garfield's administration :. .

"It is not to be used as a make-weight, n pending Senatorial contests, whether in New York or elsewhere. It is proper to say, further, that the locoming administra-tion will see to it that the men from New York and from other States, who had the courage at Chicago to obey the wishes of their districts in the balloting for President and who thus finally voted for Garfield, shall not suffer for it, nor lose by it.'

Referring to what the STAR said concerning "Virginia Peerage," the Richmond Dispatch says:

"Let him own that Washington, Jeffer-son, the Less, the Randolphe, &c., did constitute a peerage as good as any the world

True every word, "brother Drinkard." They were the peers of any,

"Even to the dullest peasant standing by, Who fasten'd on them a woudering eye, They seem'd the master spirits of the land."

More people, over one hundred years old die and are buried in th obituary columns of the Philadelphia Ledger than in all the world besides, Then there is the exquisite and pathetic poetry that graces the record besides. Altegether it is wonderful.

Byldence of Wilmington Enterprise The Schrs. Benjamin F .: Lee and Edith R. Sesard have recently sailed for Baltimore from this port, taking out about \$50, 000 feet of lumber sawed by Messrs, J. W. Taylor and John Colville for a guano factory and sold chamber buildings for the Chesapeake Guano Company of Baltimore, the framing of which was all done, to the minutest detail, by David Sadgwar, one of our colored carpenters, while all of the iron work for the acid chamber furnaces was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Hart, Bailey & Co., in this city. All the work. which was executed under the supervision of Col. C. L. Gramin, of the Navassa Company, of Wilmington, was done in a workmanlike manner, and at prices, we are told, entirely satisfactory to the purchasers. This affords a striking proof of what our mechanics are capable of doing, and is quite a pleasant evidence of the spirit of enterprise in our midst.

We learn that the acid chamber above eferred to is to be one of the largest in the

The Prohibition Movement. The object of those who are taking active interest in the prohibition movement in this city, as well as elsewhere, as we understand it, is to have a law passed by the Legislature submitting the question of prohibition to the vote of the people of the State. It is a matter of some importance to have the matter properly understood, some being under the impression that it is the design of the friends of the movement to trige the passage of the prohibitory law without referring it to the vote of the peo-

Everybody should note the fact that the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, etc., is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents a bottle, veriff stow to sair abouts.

This evenerable and eminent prelate of gopal Church died at his residence in this city last night at about 9 o'click. ter a Mogeting illness. He was about ' years of age and was born in Virginia. H was elected Bishopjof the Episcopal Church in North Carolina about 1853, but we are unable to give the date. as we have access to no statistics as the hour we write. He more at the time of his election to the Episcopate. Early last year be became seriously ill and from a complication of disorders Until recently his relations hoped for the best, but within a few days more

alarming symptoms manifested themselves and the most serious results were feared We are not informed, however, that his immediate death was looked for, but it may be only that his condition was regarded as more hopeless. His death will be a great shock to his thousands of friends through-out North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland where he was best known and most nightly Bishop Atkinson was a man of great purity of life and of sincere plety. We have never known a higher type of manhood. Those who know him most intimately, were

those who held him in the highest reverence and esteem and love. We shall atcharacter at this hour. Other pens will do that Work of have and duty with greater skill and maight and precision than we could hope to equal. Nor shall we essay to por tray his intellectual character. We leave that to those who have had the largest opportunities for forming a correct estimate of his mental powers. We may say, without resorting to the warm terms of eulogium which a sincere triendship might well prompt, that he was endowed with a natural understanding that had been well dis ciplined by study and had been steadily developed through a long, useful, and dis-tinguished life. His learning was very considerable. His reading was larger and thorough in the departments of theology and cognate studies. His reasoning powers were acute, precise and vigorous. He was truly an admirable preacher; one of the best, we sincerely believe, that the Episcopal Church of the United States has ever had. E cross, persuasive, lucid, logical, his pulpit addresses when he was a his best were of unusual excellence. He was not a great orator but a masterly preacher and a capital speaker in delibera-tive bodies. His life was pure and his end peace. "A great man has fallen in Is

Bishop Atkinson leaves an aged, devoted wife to mourn breause of the sad separation which in the course of years cannot b long, and an affectionate daughter and two sons to sorrow over the death of one of the purest of men and the best of fathers. There are grandchildren and other kin in three States who will weep at the loss which they have sustained. The Church over which he presided with so much of dignity and which he served with so much of zeal and usefulness, has lost one of its most faithful, devoted, able teachers whilst the State is deprived for all time o one of its most upright, exemplary, and in-

PROHIBITION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING HELI

Notwithstanding the inclement weather last night, the meeting at the Opera House to inaugurate a movement for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law by the State Legislature was well attended, many prominent and leading citizens being

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. T. M Ambler. On motion of Rev. J. B. Taylor, Dr. A.

J. DeRosset was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen were elected Vice Presidents: Messrs D. G. Worth, W. M. Parker, B. F. Mitchell and J. F. Divine. Messrs. C H. Robinson and H. M. Bow

On taking the chair Dr. DeRosset addressed the meeting, stating the object for which it had been called, pointing out the evils resulting from intemperence, and suggesting a remedy in the enactment of a law by the State Legislature for the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the State.

Rev. Dr. Yates offered the subjoined resolutions and addressed the meeting in their support. And after addresses by Rev. Dr. Jos. R. Wilson, D. D., Rev. J. B. Taylor, Col. Roger Moore, and N. F. Thompson, they were unanimously adopted;

WHEREAS, It may rightfully be assumed that all good citizens are in favor of whatever may be conducive to the development of a purer civilization and a sounder morality; and whereas, the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating hours as a beverage lends to the increase of poverty and crime, and therefore to the degradation and wretchedness of the people; and whereas, the efficient working and great blessing of prohibitory liquor laws in other States of this Union seem to indicate this as the remedy, in part, for the evils under which our necesses. our people suffer; and whereas, a call has been issued for a on vention to assemble in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th of January, 1881, for the purpose of drafting a petition to the Legislature of North Carolina for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law, there-

Resolved, That this meeting heartily endorses the movement, and hereby expresses its sympathy with the measures proposed. A letter was received from Rev. Mark S. Gross, and read to the meeting, stating that a severe cold and the inclement weather prevented his attendance, and expressing his entire sympathy with the movement, and his hearty approbation of the holy crusade against the great evil of the day. On motion of Mr. John McLaurin the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the pastors of the churches of this city, with the chairman of this meeting, be selected as delegates to represent the friends of prohibition in the approaching State Convention at Raleigh; and that, furthermore, the chairman be authorized and requested to select, as soon as practi-cable, ten additional delegates, and to an-nounce their names in the secular press of

A Young Girl in Search of her Hela tions. A young white girl, balling from South Carolina, arrived here on the Southern train from Florence yesterday. She gives the name of Margaret Strickland, and says she is in search of an aunt. She is only about 14 or 15 years old, and without means further than was required to bring her to this city. She applied at the City Hall for assistance in her search for her relatives. and Chief of Police Brock sent a policemen with her to try and discover their where-

Buard of County Commissioners me o'clock: present Col. W. L. Smith H. A. Bagg, E. L. Pearce, and James

It was order who have not made their regular reposhall do so at the next meeting of the

John H. Savage tendered his official bo is keeper of the Poor House, with Messr John H. Strauss, Wm. Larkins and Joh R. Melton as sureties, which was accepted He also tendered his bond, as superinten dent of the House of Correction, with the ame sureties, which was likewise accepted Mr. Savage was then doly sworn in by th

The Treasurer's report for the mouth December was received as follows : General Fund, showing a balance of \$23,881, 28 Educational Fund, balance due \$3,742 68 Special Fund, balance due \$859 07. He surrendered three bonds, of \$500 each, purchased by the Finance Committee, and five coupons of \$3 each, which were burned in the presence of the Board, dan a ve

John W. Dunham Clerk of Crimios Court, tendered his annual report. J. E. Sampson, Register of Deeds, te dered his report of rees received from man riage licenses for the month of December exhibiting receipts for \$28 50 paid over t he Tressurer.

The Chairman reports having collecte from the county of Anson \$15 52, which was paid over to the Treasurer. John D. Taylor, J. P., reports having collected from the county of Pender the

Application of D. O'Connor, agent, wa J. A. Sharpless, constable-elect of Cape Fear Township, tendered his official bond.

which was accepted. The Finance Committee | were instructed to review the revenue law and report at the

next meeting. A communication from the New Hanover County Board of Health in regard to the establishment of a Public Hospital, was

referred to Commissioners Smith and Bagg. who are to meet a similar committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen. J. C. Millis was elected standard keepe for the ensuing two years.

The Board then proceeded to draw a veaire of jurors to serve during the February term of the Griminal Court, with the following result : Harvey Webb, Samuel son, Harding Johnson, Jno. W. King, W. S. Hewlett, J. M. Branch, Qua. Davis, T. J. V. W. Bonbam, W. H. Turlington, S. A. Currie, A. O. Craig, James A. Hewlett, Jno. G. Norwood, Nathan Mayer, S. L. Meredith, A. G. Hankins, Maurice Bear, Johnson Hooper, L. Flansgan, W. L. Jacobs, Robert McDougald, C. E. Burr, Jno. C. Heyer, D. A. Smith, Jno. E. Crow, H. H. Gerhardt, Jno. C. Springer, Wm. E.

Davis. The following persons were granted licenses to retail spirituous liquors for three months: R. J. Scarborough, W. Fiencken, Jno. D. Doscher, Jas. M. McGowan, W. M. Otercon, J. O. Nixon, A. B. Cook. The Board then adjourned to Wednes-

day, the 12th instant, at 21 o'clock P. M. BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Board of County Commissioners then resolved themselves into a Board of Education, when the following proceedings

The Board proceeded to make a distribution of the School Fund to the various Districts, as follows, the per capita be-

No. 1-White children 980; amount \$1,715. Colored children 1,559; amount

\$2,728.25. No. 2-White children 916; amount \$1,608. Colored children 1,466; amount

No. 3-White children 74; amount \$129.50. Colored children 91; amount

No. 4-White children 121; amount \$211.75. Colored children 97: amount

\$169.75.-No. 5-White children 230: amount \$402.50. Colored children 351; amount

Total white children 2,360. Total colored children 4,010. Total amount for distribution \$11,147.50.

The Board of Education then adjourned.

The article of wood, which is one that has been in very general demand since the present somewhat remarkable winter set in, still continues very scarce and high in this market. Yesterday black jack was selling at \$6 60 per cord from flats and ash at \$5 per cord, or \$6 25 and \$7 25 delivered. In Charlofte it has been as high as from \$10 to \$12 per cord, and in Raleigh at \$9 per cord. In the latter city, owing to the clamor raised in regard to the extortion claimed to be exercised by dealers, the usual rate of \$4 per cord is now being made to prevail, and the News-Observer says there is hearty and loud condemnation of any raising of the price." The famine eems also to prevail in Salisbury, as the Watehman says "some benevolent citizens have arranged to have five flat-car loads of firewood brought down the Western Road for the relief of the poor and destitute."

There is no doubt much suffering among the poorer classes in this community in consequence of the scarcity and high price of wood, and we should be glad to see some steps taken to ease the pressure in this particular.

Cotton Paratte (00) (00) A merchant of this city, who has lately been on a business visit to Columbus county. informs us that Mr. Allen Griffin, of Pireway, Columbus county, and the proprietor of the ferry at that place, made on eight acres of land, during the past season, nine acres of land, during the past season, nine for malarial prostration. Have used Horacock sent a policement pounds leady, and resided as support \$450.

This is considered a remarkably goods or before malarial prostration. Have used Horacock sent a policement of some sent a polic

tion of importance to add to the brief account in our last of the secident to the fast mail frain on that Wilmington & Weldon load Tuesday night. The accident took niscorno miles this side of Magnolia, and, as be faue stated, was caused by a broken wheel order the mail cur, which threw the ain off the track a short distance this side of the trestle. The second class coach was brown on its side and slightly damaged. The first class car was considerably damaged and may prove a total lors. The sleeper was demaged o usiderably about the end which struck the embankment, but otherwise the lojgry is dight. There were twenty passengers on the cars at the time, seven of whom were in the eleeper. None in the sleeper were it-jured except a Mrs. Brown. of Philadelphia, whose collar bone was dis located and who received an ugly scalp wound on her forehead, and the porter of the car, who was slightly burt. The lady s at the Purcell House, where she is receiving proper medical attention, and we earn that her injuries are not considered in any wise serious. Five or six of the other passengers were slightly burt-none of them seriously. Col. A. Pope occupied a berth in the sleeper immediately opposite Mrs. Brown and received no injury, which is attributed to his remaining perfectly quiet until after the danger was over. Capt. Browning, the conductor, who was in the second class car at the time of the accident. was very slightly injured

The loss sustained by the railroad company through the socident cannot be at this time correctly estimated, but it is hought that it will not smount to any coniderable sum. The bridge timbers are all reported to be perfectly sound and can be us d again. The track will probably be all right again by this evening or to-motrow morning, and, in the meantime, transportation will be uninterrupted, as freight and passengers will be transferred at that

The train at the time of the accident was running at the rate of about thirty miles au hour, the usual schedule time. Had it been ruanit g taster it is thought it would hav gone of a all right Superin endent Die vine has continued at the scene of the accident, pushing forward the work of clearing the track and geiting it in proper order at the earliest possible moment.

Dills Turbenth.

- Philadelphia Press, Rep.: Quite a number of colored people, mostly wash-erwomen, have lett Indiana for their old son that they would rather face the Ku Klux than suffer from the climate of the Hoosier State.

Oxford Friend: A great revival in Tarboro! The religion is of the right kind. No counterfest about it! The converts at the first collection after their admission, put in, one six thousand, and auother two thousand dollars to build a church. This reminds us of Zaccheus when when converted, gave half his goods to feed the poor.

- Charlotte Observer: The distributton of the 100 cords of wood brought to the city from the line of the Air-Line was completed yesterday morning. - A telegram from Statesville was received here last night announcing the death of C.d. Andrew C. Cowles, of Yadkin county, at his residence in Hamptonville yesterday. Col. Cowles was for many years a reading spirit to Western North Carobna, having served for several terms in the North Caro lina Legislature, both in the House and the

-Raleigh Visitor: \$57,091 02 was the amount of revenue collections (in this, the 4th district) for the month ending December 31st. - We see an urticle in the papers about boy inventors. We hope they will invent a boy who wouldn't whistle through his fingers, and yell on the streets right in a fellow's face. — We received a notice on Saturday evening last, of a destructive fire which occurred in Durham on the morning of that day which destroyed property amounting to upwards of \$25,-600. Incendiary work. — There were fifty seven deeds recorded in the Register of Deeds, office during the month of December, and twelve lien bonds registered for the month.

- Raleigh News-Observer: The Supreme Court met at 10 o'clock yesterday. Chief Justice Smith and Associate Justices Ashe and Dillard on the bench. The mar-shal, R. H. Bradley, Esq., opened court in due form. The day was consumed to the examination of the applicants for license, wenty-seven of whom presented themselves. The examination will probably be completed to day. — Died, in this city, of consumption, January 2d, 1881, at 8 P. M. Mrs. Cornelia A. Fendt, wife of Henry L. Fendt. The Ada Gray Theatrical Company will be here on the 10th and 11th. — But when we look over the names of the members and consider that the assembly will be exceptionally strong, not only in hard sense, but in talent and ability, we feel assured that all public questions will be handled with thoroughness, and that the outcome will be to advance the neemle of the State and promote their the people of the State and promote their highest interests.

-Raleigh Recorder: A brother writes us that the trial of Merritt, of Weldon, for killing Hicks, cost the county \$1,200, caused by whiskey—both the killing and ineffectual trial of the murderer. ——Ex-Gov. Holden read a poetic review of the Sunday School Lessons for last year, at the exhibition of the First Church's Christmas exhibition of the First Church's Christmas Grove in Tucker Hall, on the 23d, and Dr. Skinner made a speech on the influence of Sunday schools.—Bro. J. C. Ellington, of Clayton, in the goodness of his heart, tenders to the Second Baptist church, of this city, six cords of wood and ten care loads of outsides from his saw mill, for the poor of the city, who are very much in need, We are glad to hear that the good work continues in Durham. The pastor baptizes every Sunday. — Chapel Hill has two preparatory schools for boys and girls, one taught by Rev. Mr. Heitman, of the Methodist Conference, and the other by our brother Locke Oraig, in the Baptist Academy. — At Jerusalem, eight by baptism, and two for baptism at Farming ton were received.

The steamship Farnley, from New Or-The steamship Farnley, from New Orleans for Revel, is reported lost on the coast of Denmark. Bales of cotton and boats marked "Farnley of Newcastle," one boat containing two dead, bedies have been washed ashore. The Farnley belongs to the port of Newcastle. She was last reported, December 27, at Dartmouth from Savangab, on her way to Revel. HORSEORD'S ACLD PHOSPHATE