WM. H. BERNARD. Editor and Proprieto

WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, January 14th, 1881.

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SCHOOLS: COLLEGES AND THE UNIVERSITY.

Again the STAR would express its hearty indorsement of Gov. Jarvis's recommendation to the Legislature to raise the school tax to twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars of property. Upon the Legislature rests the entire responsibility of the efficiency of the common schools of Without a sufficient fund there cannot be efficient schools. Without intelligence among the people there can be no safety to our civil institutions. Education of the right kind is a necessity. Either make the schools better; either make them equal to the necessities of the people and the demands of our form of government or abolish them and save the taxes. We will not say that the present system is worse than no system, for that is not true. We think that indifferent and limited as is the present system it yet accomconsiderable good. That say, there are girls and various sections who benefit from the weeks of schooling afforded them, but there are tens of thousands who are neglected and who are growing up without more intelligence than the negroes under the old slavery system. This ought to be remedied. It is the duty of the Legislature to respond to the Governor's recommendation and give the largest possible school advantages to the poor children of the State.

An increase of taxation even to enlighten the mind and give to the people larger and higher enjoyments will provoke a growl from demagogues and ignoramuses. But intelligence should despise such cheap clap-trap and rise superior to it. We are sure that the more intelligent people throughout the State, unless there be found an old aristocrat here and there who is opposed to popular education, will warmly respond to the action of the legislators in behalf of the children of North Carolina, and will defend any course that tends to the elevation of the two races. If the legislators do not watch the people will be the leaders in the matter of education when they themselves ought to be in the front.

Let us here repeat, very briefly, an idea often advanced in these columns. The present school system is very defective. It ought to be improved, and it can be improved. We would. to this end, respectfully suggest that some of the best teachers in the State be invited to consult with a joint committee on education in the Legis lature, and see if some efficient sys tem cannot be set in motion. The Presidents of the leading higher in stitutions would respond willingly, no doubt, to such an invitation. There will be no good public schools even though the requisite sum of money should be raised, unless there are better qualified teachers and longer school term. There must be an aggressive, carnest, able Superin tendency; there must be faithful. intelligent, competent school boards there must be teachers who have good education and real devotion to the cause they espouse. Without these prerequisites there cannot be such a system as shall be equal to the imperative demands of the times and the people.

The first demand is for primary schools-schools for the people. Let the common schools be then amply supplemented by secondary schools, where a higher education can be obtained by those who have time and aclination "to go up higher." The Legislature, in its plans, it appears to us, should not fail to devise facilities mon schools better advantages than they can obtain in the primary schools. We throw out the idea now without elaborating it. It is surely worthy of their attention. Go to Boston, New the North and you will find the idea we point at in practical operation.

Then next there comes in the work of men and women in the higher schools. Individual enterprise will always do this part of the work admirably and without aid from the

We are whad to know that high schools of a superior grade. We doubt if there are any in any Northern State that will compare favorably with Horner's Bingham's, Lynch's and other schools that might be named. Some of the Female schools are well worthy of commendation and generous patronage. Other schools will spring up. The field is large and more workmen are needed. Every town and village (if there are any of the latter to be found) should have a good high school. These schools are the great

feeders to our colleges. Now a word more as to rivalry among the colleges. Latterly we have noticed several articles in our exchanges relative to the respective merit of certain institutions. We think all of our colleges are doing an excellent work for North Carolina. Men of influence, of intelligence, of high morality, are to be met with in every section who have gone out from these important nurseries of talent and education. We would be glad to know that each and all were crowded to the utmost of their capacity. Just in proportion as the public secondary schools and the private high schools flourish will the colleges flourish also. These schools must be the feeders. We hope before five years end that Trinity and Davidson and Wake Forest will have three or four hundred pupils each and that the "crv" will be-"Still they come." We regret to have noticed a disposition to depreciate the usefulness and importance of the University of North Carolina. We do not purpose taking a hand in the ungenerous controversy. The University began its great work in 1795 when North Carolina did not have quarter of a million people. It was sowing good and precious seed, many decades before the other institutions had been thought of. For forty years it was sending forth men of States, Vice Presidents, Cabinet officers, Foreign Ambassadors, emipent Ministers of the Gospel, distinguished Soldiers and Sailors, Editors, Professors in Colleges, and so on, before the Colleges of the State had any history or even existence. For nearly a century it has been the great literary centre of the State. Before the war it numbered nearly five hundred students who hailed from some twenty States. Its roll land save perhaps With versity of Virginia.

of illustrious men greatly surpasses any institution in all Souththe exception of the days of Radicalism in North Carolina it has been fostered by the true people of the State. The iconoclasts of Reconstruction smote it and it crumbled into nothingness, Under the nursing care of Democrats t has been warmed again into life, and now it gives promise of more than its old usefulness and prosperity. We do not stop to consider what it has again and again insisted that the should be called, or whether it equals the German or English Universities or not. We know its history. We know that if what it has done in the past for North Carolina, not to speak of what it has done for other States. were to be blotted out forever, that i would place us in the rear of al States so far that we would be de scribed as the Boetians were described in the days of St. Paul. We would be fifty years, if not more, behind what we now are. We would be th laughing-stock of our neighbors The true men of North Carolina can not afford to see the University destroyed or impaired. Whilst the generous Vanderbilt, of New York is giving his ten thousand dollars, and the kindly, liberal Deems. Marylander, of his poverty, is be stowing his hundreds to help the University in its great work, let not North Carolinians at least be found striking

at its foundations or seeking to. undermine it in the public confidence Then rather let all help in developing and improving it and making it in all respects equal to the best, so that it shall meet every requirement and expectation and be what its friends greatly desire it to be-the great University of the South. We desire to see its standard so high that to give the best pupils in the com- the shaft of envy or malice can not reach it. We desire to see strong in its patronage, in its resources, in its endowment, that no hostile blow aimed at it can shake even the dust on its walls much less York, Cincinnati, and other cities of | jar its foundations. If ever enlight | ing schools and lecturing on the subened public sentiment fosters it as it ject of education, and showing should be fostered, then it will be all

These be the words of George

enemies demand. So be it.

Washington: "Promote, as an object of primary im

sion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a Government gives force to public opinion, it should be enlightened." Said a greater than Washington,

ALL PARTY OF A

or any other man: Now 'tis the spring, and weeds are alial-

And choke the herbs for want of husban

NOTES ON THE GOVERNOR'S ME

We are late in again referring to the Governor's Message, but it was only on Monday that we received a copy. It impresses us as a well considered and instructive public document. It is plainly, clearly written, and covers a multitude of subjects. all of which are of more or less importance. We do not propose to consider all the points he discusses, nor to give a general abstract of the entire message. We will from day to day refer to such points as we may deem necessary. As a whole we are much pleased with it. It is a wise, intelligent discussion and embraces a great deal. We quote. The Governor says:

"By reference to the Auditor's and Treasurer's reports, you will see that the total receipts for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1880, were..... \$546,995.04 492,720.38

Balance in favor of receipts \$54,275.71 "If all the expenses incurred in the quarter ending September 30th had been paid in that quarter the balance on hand would not have been so great. It is likely, however, that as great an amount will not be paid in the quarter ending September 30th, 1881, so that this need not after the esti

The Treasurer thus far has compromised the old debt to the amount of \$7,470,245, and in lieu thereof has issued \$2,211,816 of 4 per cent. bonds The interest on this was paid Janua-

ry l. Common and the land The Governor proposes the erection of two new government buildings: one for the Supreme Court, and another for the Governor to reside in. The former is a necessity and that is enough to authorize its erection. A State must have enough public buildings in which to transact the public talents and education who were to business. The new mansion for the The old building is not in the right place on the score of health, it is thought, and it is too remote from the State House. By selling certain property in Raleigh and using some \$17,000 already in hand, the buildings can be erected without taxing the State to any great extent. We suppose the two buildings could be built for \$75,000, and be handsome and large enough to answer every purpose and to reflect credit upon the

> We have referred before to what the Governor says about the education of the people. We are glad that our views, as expressed so often in these columns, are so much in harmony with his views on this most important subject-the most important, in our judgment, that can occupy the attention of the Legislature. Governor Jarvis says the salary of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is not large enough. The STAR office of Superintendent of Public Instruction is the most important one in the State-that it requires the highest talents and the rarest combination of gifts of any; that only a man of strictly first-rate abilities, with superior learning, could fill it. We were never more confident of anything than we are of the correct ness and soundness of this opinion. We have learned something of the requirements of such an office by what may be seen in Massachusetts, Missouri and other States, where the ripest, wisest, fullest, most thoroughly furnished men only are made Superintendents of Public Instruction. The Governor is clearly right when he asks for an increase of salary. It the office is ever magnified; if it ever made anything else than a useess sinecure, as is the case now, it must have a larger salary attached

to it. The Governor says: "Then, as if to belittle and cripple the office still further, the same act declares 'he shall not be allowed any sum for travelling expenses." Nothing is clearer to my mind than that the Superintendent of Public Instruction ought to go out in the different sections of the State and address the peoole, inspect the schools, instruct the teach rs and encourage the children. This, ips deed, and much more, the law requiret him to do, as will be seen by reference to Battle's Revisal, chapter 78. He cannodo it on his present salary and pay his own

This is what the STAR has iterated and reiterated time and again as iles will show. Make the salary \$2,500, give the Superintendent a thoroughly competent clerk at a salary of \$800, and then compel him to be eight months in the field visitteachers how to instruct, and you that its true friends can desire or its will begin to have an educational revival as we long ago nrged, from Currituck to Cherokee. A man, as

tongue and with the pen; a scholar, full and ripe; a man of clear under be worth thrice \$2,500 to the State. We would not pay very high for an inferior man at the head of the public school system will never be feltwill never be a mighty agent in adancing the great educational interests of fourteen hundred thousand people. The travelling expenses of the Superintendent of course should be paid. We will refer to other

OTHER NOTES ON THE MESSAGE Gov. Jarvis mentions that of the 169 students attending the University last session 89 paid no tuition. This is surely doing a most important work, and for that class of young men who could not obtain collegiate education without such help. They would be cut off from all such large advantages without this generous benefaction. We quote from the

points to morrowant vienne daw

"Since the reopening the University has given tultion free of charge each year like proportion of the students. A small innual appropriation of \$7,500 would reieve its embarrassments and greatly ennance its usefulness Upon the reorganization of the University in 1875 contribution, out of their own private means, to the amount of about \$20,000, the greater part of which was used in repairs upon the building, all of which belong to the State."

The University gets no gratuit rom the State. It ought to have an annual appropriation, and we hope the time will come when the legislators, in response to enlightened public opinion, will feel warranted in giving the University such help as its necessities require. Because it ceives the interest on \$125,000, which is justly due, it agrees to educate free of tuition one young man of good character from each county. Th Governor says:

"This provision has seriously diminished the number of paying students. The Uni-versity has been in the habit, in addition to of good character free of charge for suition. I know that the institution is doing good work. Its faculty are able and zeal-They are educating large numbers of worthy young men, who, without this great benefaction, would grow up in igno-rance. The number should not be curtailed but increased. I respectfully recommend that each county shall be allowed to send to the University two beneficiary students, instead of one, and that in consideration of this an additional seven thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated annu-ally to the institution. With this amount the trustees could enlarge the faculty and go forward in its liberal and beneficial

The Governor recommends that the large bodies of swamp lands belonging to the Board of Education be made subject to entry and grant, like other vacant lands, and sold, the proceeds to be applied to educational purposes. He wisely considers that it is better to let them pass into hands that will reclaim, develop, and make them pay taxes than to have them as they have been for half a century, yielding nothing. The Legislature will doubtless attend to this suggestion of the Chief Executive that is practical and preper,

The Governor considers the condition of the various charitable institutions, and says they are all well managed. He says there are fewer criminals now in the penitentiary than during the last three years. number on October 30, 1880, was 993. He says the sure way to diminish crime is to make punishment swift and certain. He save:

"Evil-doers must understand that while the law will not permit cruelty in officers, it will not tolerate idleness in convicts, but will require and enforce hard, constant work. They must be taught the lesson and driven by experience to learn it, that it is easier to live at home by honest labor than in the penitentiary by enforced labor."

The Insane Asylum is crowded. and there are 190 or more applications still on file for admission. The buildings need repairs. The able Superintendent has been shorn of the means of usefulness to some extent and we hope the present Legislature will not be attacked with violent symptoms of economy and retrenchment when they are called on to minister to the sad condition and pressing needs of God's own smitten children who are helpless. No extravagance ought to be allowed, but mean and paltry niggardiness ought to be shunned. The Governor

"The obligation to provide for the safety, comfort and proper treatment of these un-fortunate people is so weighty that nothing can excuse its longer neglect. I beg that you will make a sufficient appropriation to complete at once the wing and main building of the Asylum at Morganton, so that it can be occupied by the insane not now provided for, who are the objects of the charity and case of the State."

The Colored Asylum at Goldsboro has 91 patients. The expenditures have been economical, Gov. Jarvis saysion and a phome deed notice its

"The institution needs some legislation for its management. I call your special attention to the report of the commission Currituck to Cherokee. A man, as ers, and the necessity for an additional appropriation of twenty thousand dollars to complete the north wing. When the wing is completed the building, it is thought. to make the appropri-

ccupies the attention of the Go ernor, and at some length, as it ought to have done. Whatever concerns surely merits the consideration of legislators and statesmen This Department is fostering immigration, and to that end has an agent now in England. The Governor mentions the fact, already known to the readers of the STAR, that Col. A. Pope, representing certain railroads, is actively cooperating with the Board in its efforts to promote immigration. We quote from the message as to another points out in alseroini leat a

"If nothing else had been done, the pro-tection given to the farmers against worth-less fertilizers, has more than ten-fold over compensated for all the labor and expense of the department. Before this departs ment was established there were many ons of stuff sold in the State called fer tilizers, which were not worth the cost of transportation. This impusition cannot be renewed so long as the department does its duty, and the farmers rely upon the analysis made by the learned chemist em-

A new and excellent map of the State will soon be published. It the work of Mr. Washington C Kerr, the able and energetic State Geologist, and the Governor says it has cost him "years of labor and research." It is so accurate, full and complete, that another survey will not be necessary in many years to come. A second volume of his "Geological Report" will be published n a few weeks. These "Reports" of Prof. Kerr have attracted attention abroad-in Virginia and Missouri. for instance, as we happen to know -and are regarded as highly creditable both to him and to the State. Strange to say those admirable "Reports" are valued more highly beyoud the State than at home. Now is not that quite like North Carolina? Governor Jarvis recommends that the Agricultural Department have the selection of a Geologist just as the Commissioner and Chemist are appointed, and that a suitable Agricultural Building be erected. He found the body in a pond Monday morn-

"The rents paid by this department mount to nine hundred dollars a year. The Geological Museum is probably one of the most extensive and valuable in any State in the Union. This museum is much visited by persons in search of information ocerning the wealth and resources of the State, and here they find specimens from nearly every county to interest and instruct them. This valuable collection ought to be permanently located in a building belong-ing to the State, known as the 'Agricultura' ilding,' where it can be safely preserved. And besides it is but meet and proper that there should be at the capital a handsome building, dedicated to the great sgricultural interests of the State, so that when thos ngaged in this pursuit visit the capital hey may know there is a place where they can learn something of the agriculture and sources of all sections of their State."

We can see no good reason why these two recommendations should not be adopted. If the Agricultural Department is valuable really to the State, then it should be fostered. It cannot continue to operate without suitable building and the rents alone would soon be equal to the cost of construction, Our information is not minute enough to allow us to speak positively as to the merits and usefulness of the Agricultural Department, but if it is what its friends claim for it, then it deserves to be sustained amply by prudent and enlightened legislation. We shall consider other points of the message hereafter.

Our Foreign Shipping.

From the records in the office Vice-Consulate of Norway, Sweden and Denmark we learn that 49 Scandinavian vessels have arrived at this port for the six months from July 1st to December 31st 1880, inclusive, representing a total of about 20,000 tons. The expenses of these vessels while in port have averaged about \$1,200 each, according to character of cargo received, those loading with cotton being under considerable more expense than those loading with naval stores. For instance, the Danish barque Elene, 500 tons burthen, which loaded with cotton, left behind in amount of expenses \$3,625. The total expenses of the 49 vessels, at the average stated, will foot up the handsome sum of \$58,800. In other words, they leave that amount behind them in Will mington as the result of the expense of unloading, loading, the laying in of supplies

Large Yield of Mice. Mr. Owen Fennell, a prominent farmer of Sampson county, and well known in this city, harvested last fall seventy bushels of rice from a small fraction over one acre of land, using only two hundred and fifty pounds of Navassa guano. The total expense of the entire crop was under \$10. Mr. Fennell, who is a large cotton farmer, thinks rice a more profitable crop than colton. It can be made cheaper and on any ordinary land that will not produce cotton, peas, or corn, Who can beat this?

Field Ufficers. At the annual meeting of the Second Regiment N. C. S. G., held in Charlotte on Tuesday, Col. Albert H. Worth was reelected Colonel; First Lieutenant Thomas C. James, of the Wilmington Light In-fantry, Lieutenant Colonel, and Capt. J. M. Davis, of Mecklenburg, Major.

HORSFORD'S ACID PROSPHATE

The Board of Cou v Commissioners on Monday; pre-Chairman Shaw and the Commis-

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

Alfred C. Ward, Sherfit adjourned meeting of the Board December 17th 1880, tendered his official bonds, aggregating \$30,000, with the following sureties, who justified to the necessary mounts: Jas. E. Ward, E. Potter, T. A. McLenden, Arnold Teachey, W. R. Ward, B. B. Newkirk, S. P. Hand, G. H. Herring, W. T. Bannerman, R. C. Johnson John T. Bland, Geo. W. Ward, D. Alderman, R. J. Williams, J. W. Boney M. L. Frijer, Wm. Prijer, A. J. Johnson, On motion they were approved and ordered to be recorded and the oath of office

administrered. The official report of T. H. W. McIntire. J. P., was accepted and ordered to be

meeting of Justices of the Peace was held the same day as above to appoint a Pinance Committee, and an order of the Board of County Commissioners was passed asking the Legislature to pass an act for a special tax to pay the indebtedness of the county.

Mr. John R. Paddison, of Point Caswell. Pender county, left the steamer John Daw son, at the foot of Princess street, on Monday evening, to altend the temperance lecture at the Opera House, at which time the tide was as high that a person could step from the boat to the wharf or from the wharf to the boat without any difficulty. When he returned, after the meeting was over, the tide had fallen considerably, causing the boat to be some distance below the cap of the wharf, and he, not being familiar with the wharf or with the actions of the tide, attempted to step on board of the boat, when he slipped and fell a distance of about four feet upon the deck of the steamer, his head striking one of the fenders, by which he received a severe gash over one of his eyes, besides being badly shocked. A physician was called, who pronounced his injuries painful but in no wise serious.

Alleged Infanticide in Pender.

A young colored female, about twenty years of age, was brought to this city yesterday morning, by Special Deputy Thos. Payae, under a commitment from Justice R. K. Bryan, charged with the murder of of her own child. It seems that Payne ing, and reported the circumstance to Justice Bryan, at his residence at Scott's Hill, when, suspicion pointing to Abbey Howard, she was arrested as the inhuman mos ther who had committed the foul deed. She claims, we understand, that after the birth of the child, which was an illegitimate one, she was turned out of doors by the parties with whom she was living, and that the little one died from exposure in consequence, when she threw the body into the pond. She will be held in the county jail in this city to await a further examination.

fo the Contrary Just the Reverse," Under the head of "Mecklenburg Trips New Hanover," the Charlotte Observer few days since stated that the State tax for that county would foot up this year \$17,213.37, and that the Sheriff claimed this would give Mecklenburg the second place among the tax-paying counties. In other words, that whereas last year it stood Wake, New Hanover, Mecklenburg-this year it would stand Wake, Mecklenburg, New Hanover. We are sorry to spoil this little arrangement, but the result shows tha General Manning, our Sheriff; pays into the State Treasury this year \$18,814.64, or \$1,601.27 more than Mecklenburg.

We learn from a telegram through the Signal office at Smithville that the dwell ing house and kitchen of Mr. S. M. Robbins, at that place, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, and proved a total loss, there being no insurance upon the property. We are further informed that Mr. Robbias, who is engaged in the blacksmithing business, had about \$2,000 in money in a trunk, which was consumed with the house. The stewart of the steamer Passport, while assisting Mr. Robbins to save the trunk, got one of his hands badly cut. Nearly all the furniture was destroyed. Mr. Robbins had held a policy of insurance on his house, but it had expired a short time before and he had neglected to renew it. The fire is said to have been accidental.

cotton. N. Y. Financial Chronicle.

Friday, P. M., Jan. 7, 1881.— The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening, 7), the total receipts have reached 110,735 bales, against 196,435 bales last week, 237,980 bales the previous week, and 238,490 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1880, 3,-564,834 bales, against 3,316,341 bales for the same period of 1879-89, showing an increase since September 1. 1880, of 248,493 bales.

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 116,644 bales, of which 65,994 were to Great Britain, 57,866 to France, and 42,844 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 920,-157 bales.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is an increase in the exports this week of 59,085 bales, while the stocks to-night are 12,366 bales more than they were at this time a year

Of far greater value than houses and lands is health; therefore preserve it against the effects of Coughs and Coldsby promptly using Dr. Bull'a Cough Syrup. All druggists sell it for 25 cents.

- We have never b n able to find We nearly a sort o

- Lincolnton hat did not ackno sympathy of the funeral services over the mortal remains of Messas Smith, Bloom and Guodson, who perished in the wreck of the train at Indian or character. Three sympathy of the funeral ac-

- New Berne Nut Shell Christmas day James Hayes, colored, aged 15 years, was carelessly handling a loaded pisiol, when the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball enterior one of his bands. After suffering much pain with the wound until Saturday night last, lockjaw set in and the boy died in great agony on Sunday. — W. J. Best and his accretary, J. B. Caddagan, of New York, and F. A. Dearborn, of Boston, who are stopping at the Gaston House, are in our city, together with Capt. Appleton Oaksmith, in the interest of the Midland railroad.

- Hickory Press: The gospel rain also moves through our town even coaches, viz : Meth dist, German Reformed, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Episcopalian, Roman Catholic-be-sides having three separate coaches for the colored brethren. - Mr. Lee Rhodes, a oung man who lived near Jugtown, met with a fatal accident a few weeks ago by carrying a concealed weapon. By some me os the pistol was discharged, the ball entering the left side, from the effects of which he died the next day.

- Hickory Carolinian: The Catawba Manufacturing Company, situated near this place, engaged in the manufacture of plaids or checks, commonly called "Alsmance," have recently increased their machinery about one-third more which enables them to increase their capacity of work. They are now making every day 2,980 yards of Alamance cloth—12,000 yards a week-52,000 yards a month-624. 000 a year. At 9 cents per yard would amount to the snug little sum of \$36,160 a

Watchman: Some - Salisbury of our citizens report an unusual sight. Last Mouday evening they saw a most beautiful snow bow. —A little negro boy, near Mt. Vernon, killed, and picked up already dead, forty rabbite in one turn through the fields, one day this week. He is saving the fur skins. --Reports come in from all sides of frozen birds-pertridges, larks, sparrows, snowbirds, &c.

Mr. John Fisher, who lives on the
Yadkin, informs us that he is planting a vineyard, and now has between eight and pine bundred vines growing. He will have several hundred bearing vines this year.

- Goldsboro Messenger: We are meeting of our citizens, friendly to the cause of temperance, in the Baptist Church his evening at 7 o'clock. The object of this meeting is to promote the Prohibition movement. — A colored man, named Frank Winsted, dropped dead at a house in the nurthern part of this town, Thursday evening. -- Several hundred colored laborers left here last week for the turpentine sections of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. They had been gathered up in this and adjacent counties.

- Charlotte Observer: It was stated that no one was burt in the Statesfille collision, all the passengers having got Meares, well known in this city as the popular salesman of the New York clothing house of Edmund Bates & Co , received a severe but not serious gash on the leg Considerable indignation has been ex pressed over this accident, it being asserted that the engineer of the gravel train came up to the depot with much carelessness - Mr. E. Kaufman, of Galveston, agent of the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway, has been in the city some days arranging for the transportation to Texas of field hands. About 100 were expected to go but only 30 have been booked. These are mainly from the neighborhood of Fort -Mr. John Bloom, the son of the late Mr. J. T. Bloom who perished in the Indian Creek disaster, has already received papers appointing him successor to his father as mail agent on the western division of the Carolina Central Railroad.

- Kinston Journal: It was the coldest snap, we suppose, in this section since 1857, when the snow was two feet deep and the river frozen solid for some ime. The fall of snow in Kinston has been very light. —About a dozen Eng-lishmen arrived at New Berne on Monday direct from Lincolnshire, consigned to Geo Allen, of New Berne. -- Tom Best, col red, confined at Snow Hill on a charge of larceny, broke jail on Sunday and safety made his escape. — Hilliard Joyner, a colored man, living on Joseph Darden's lantation, had the misfortune to slip up on he snow last Saturday evening; just before saving town, and a wagon ran over his leg, Several carts loaded with peanuts came in from Onslow last week. They were sold at \$1.50 per bushel, and we learned from he owners that they raise about twentyive bushels per acre. — Mr. James Williams' dwelling-house, the old Williams omestead, on Southwest creek, was burned by an incendiary on Thursday night

f last week. - Elizabeth City Economist: We regard the meeting on Saturday to organ-ize the "Albemarie Immigration Society" as an important step in the right direction We need here many things in every direction, but most of all we need men, for without an increase and a large increase in our population our other wants cannot be supplied. —— Greenville items: A negro named Gorbam cut another one's throat in own Christmas night. - Rach one of the five members of the Board of Commissioners of Pitt county over averaged 425 pounds of lint cotton to the Can any county show a better hand.

Williamston dots: J. M. Sitterson made an assignment of his property to John Watts, trustee, on the 24th of December Liabilities about \$7,000. ___ Dr. Burbank, of Wilmington, will locate in Williamston to practice his profession.

It will be impossible to try any civil cases at the spring term, as the Grimes murder case has been removed to this county from week. At the late term, three gentlement of color were sent to the State prison for one, two and five years respectively.

The arrest and trial of Tobe Leggett, a few days ago, before Justice Ewell has been the seasation of the town for some days. Leggett, who is a young man, has been employed by J. A. Roberson for a number of years. He disappeared with \$800 of Roberson's money, and on Wednesday he was arrested in Greenville by Sheriff Hardison. He gave hond for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court.—A Bulgarian monk of the Greek Church of Jerusalem, in Turkey, who calls himself Rev. A. H. Experidan, lectured in Williamston on Thursday sight to an audience of about one hundred persons. His subject was, "Mt Calvary, the Holy Sepaichre, the Rains of Solomon's Temple, River Jordan, the Dead Sea, and the Turko-Russian War." The audience enjoyed the lecture; and the children, from his peculiar dress, took him for old Santa Claus. been the seasation of the town for some