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HITMASTER DUGALD DALGETTY AND THE STALWARTS.

The Republicans will be forced to break the dead-lock enough to transact important public business. Whose victory will that be? Not the Republicans, surely. For nearly two months they have been resisting all attempts to go into executive session.

There are two things that cannot be done. The "solid South" cannot be broken by either intimidation or bribery. It would be well for President Garfield to understand that. He can buy a few hundreds in all the States. He can strengthen the Republican plunderers a few thousands in North Carolina, but in doing this he unites the best elements into a more determined resistance, and causes thousands who failed to vote in the preceding election to come to the polls to record their condemnation of the unholly and damning alliance between Northern Radicals and Southern office-seekers who ride reputation as a hobby by which to mount into office.

Senator Lamar, as early as the first instant, gave the North warning as to this very attitude. He showed that the attempt of the North to break up the South by embracing the repudiating faction was degrading and would fail of its end. He said, and we may quote with editorial indorsement what this able and high-goned statesman uttered:

"Sir, with equal confidence I venture to predict that this movement will fail in the South. The moral sentiment of that people is sound. The majority of the Democratic party there is standing up for the observance of the strictest good faith in public obligations, and those who would disregard them are sloughing off from that party and seeking other alliances. Spewed out of its mouth, Republican Senators are snapping at and astounding the country with their convulsive efforts to utilize this effort. It is, in an attempt to bring the Republican party in the South into relations with this element such as it held to the carpet-bag governments there, and to substitute the one for the other, using the Federal patronage now where they used Federal bayonets then."

When Richard III. and Duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., fought at Bosworth the stake was the English crown. Lord Stanley, with seven thousand troops, held aloof a few miles distant awaiting the issue of the battle. When at last it became apparent to his watchful eye that Henry would be victor he united quickly his forces with him and hastened the hour of Richard's overthrow and death. Ever since the year 1865, in North Carolina, and no doubt in all of the Southern States, there have been men of predatory instincts—mere soldiers of fortune—men who had no more principle than the highwaymen or the stolen Arizona Ward who was "in the show bizness," who have been waiting and watching,

like Lord Stanley, ready at any moment to unite with that army whose banners for the time were aloft. They are very hot and rampant in campaign times, but their ardor cools wonderfully if they suffer a defeat. Some of these Dugal Dalgettys are ready three months afterwards to take service with the very party against whom they had warred unsuccessfully.

But there is this attending fate; as soon as they desert their colors for plunder or pelf, they are at once and forever under suspicion. They have not as much power and influence with their old friends whom they have deserted as the leaders have against whom they lately delivered battle. So we apprehend no great damage to the Democratic party from deserters—from men who are bought up by promises or hope of reward. Let one of these captains appear in the field booted and spurred and wearing the colors of Radicalism and he is despised by all decent men and of both parties.

The only danger to the Democratic party is in nominating unworthy men. A mistake of that kind can do more harm to the prospects of the party than a thousand desertions among chronic office seekers or fellows out at the elbow. A ticket can be nominated in North Carolina any year that can win. It is quite possible to nominate a ticket that can be beaten. If "machine" politics are continued there will be disintegration and ruin. Mark it.

FRENCH AGGRESSION.

The news from French operations in North Africa indicate not only progress but absorption. It is something to be observed how readily the great European Powers can trump up an excuse for hostilities against a weak Power, and hostilities once begun how rapidly the situation increases in interest necessitating still more decided measures, until it is announced finally that it has become imperatively necessary that the territory of the enemy should be seized and held. This sort of conquest has been going on in Europe all through the centuries. The States have no more conscience now about gobbling up other people's property than the nations of a past age had. The only restraints seem to be that unknown quantity described as "the balance of power."

The French have some sort of excuse for making some sort of demands upon Tunis, and the first thing the telegraph brings us is an invasion, then rapid advance. The sequel of the matter will be absorption—conquest, and the Great Powers will look on and say well done, unless France, perchance, should be trenching upon the preserves of some other Power.

Of course open absorption will not be the game at the first. The territory will be overrun, then held for some excuse, and afterwards Tunis will disappear from the maps, save only as a French appendage. Algiers and Tunis may unite hereafter. The Philadelphia American has this view:

"It is quite possible, indeed, that Italy and Turkey will exert influence enough to prevent either step. Italy owes Tunis her support, as it was the terms of her commercial treaty with Tunis which first prompted the war. Sooner than see the French swallow Tunis in this summary way, the Italians have driven the party of the Left from power as a punishment for their indifference, and have put the control of affairs into the hands of the Right, who have been in opposition almost ever since the death of Cavour. And Turkey probably will insist that one suzerain—the Sultan, will insist about as much as Tunis can bear."

Possibly other Powers may say to France if you take Tunis we shall seize Tripoli or other portions of Africa. We may have again the old game of partitioning desirable territory among grasping States. The cause for the present French war is very slim, we judge. The American says:

"Whether the people of these two States are civilized or barbarous they have a right to their autonomy, since they oppress no one at home and occasion no danger to their neighbors. A war on Tunis on such flimsy pretences as France puts forward is in no sense parallel to the wars for the expansion of the Turks from Europe. In neither country is there a Christian man, nor is there a Moslem man. In both, as throughout all the Barbary States, Christianity has been exterminated for over a millennium. And there is room to doubt whether civilized countries, under any real service to others less civilized by such invasions as this."

Any excuse is sufficient to answer the purposes of a warlike power, especially when the object of attack is feeble and easy to be subdued. Modern nations have advanced in wealth, in the size of armies and military

equipments, but they have not advanced in moral morality, in a determination to do right, and in a sense of justice and humanity.

CONSPIRACY MANAGED AND FREE

Senator Butler's speech was conclusive as to one point certainly: that there was a bargain between the Republicans and Mahone. If the latter were on trial for murder and one half of the evidence introduced in this case could be brought against him, then he would have to dangle from a gibbet unless he could get away with the law upon the plea of emotional insanity. The facts that would be the natural defenses. Can any sane man, who regards his own character, not at Mahone's acting? If he is not corrupt must not there be a screw loose some where? We think a Pennsylvania jury would acquit the little Brigadier—once "Rebel," but now R. R. B. G.—Republican Readjuster Republicanist Brigadier General.

But Butler's speech was good and effective. The Stalwarts will come back heavily about tissue ballots and intimidation in South Carolina. That will be the weak place in Butler's armor. When a charge is made and sustained that there is a corrupt alliance between Mahone and the Republicans, the answer of the Stalwarts, all clad in their red shirts freshly dipped in "sanguinary gore," is, "You South Carolinians know you bulldozed the colored voters and stuffed the ballots." When the disfranchisement of one hundred and fifty thousand voters in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island is established by irrefragable evidence, the answer is, "You know you have no free ballot in the South and the negroes have no rights."

It is thus they dodge the issue, and pull the wool over the eyes of the Northern people. Instead of removing the inequalities, injustices and illegalities in their own State; instead of curing the evils of a restricted ballot at home, they prefer to go out on a crusade against others, and by dint of false-swearing, denying, slandering and iteration to make the world believe that they are marvellously proper fellows themselves whilst it is only their Southern neighbors, out of whose labor they are growing rich all the time, who are the guilty ones and need the currying and curbing of the very paternal hand of a Republican Administration.

The Star has never condoned any wrongs against freemen, and a free ballot that have been perpetrated in the South, whether in North or South Carolina, or elsewhere. It has insisted that the safety of the people and the perpetuity of free institutions depend on a pure, free ballot and an honest count. It has said many times that the frauds of 1876-77 in the matter of the Louisiana and Florida count, and the bare-faced corruption of the Electoral Commission, together with illegalities and frauds in Southern States and in many Northern States, if repeated or persisted in, would end in ruin. And so it will, and he who would deny it is beside himself.

How can any free country stand the disfranchising of citizens as in New England; the bulldozing as practiced under Radical methods in New York and Philadelphia; the schemes by which ten thousand illegal voters, mostly negroes, were hurried into Indiana and Ohio? If these things continue where will they end? Can a Government resting upon the foundations of public virtue and intelligence withstand such assaults as these and live? Who is fool enough to believe it!

The Star condemns unmeasured wrongs wherever perpetrated, whether in North Carolina or Massachusetts, in South Carolina or Rhode Island. We have no doubt that illegal votes are polled in every city and county in the Union, and in every election. Such things are wrong whoever the offenders, whether Radicals or Democrats.

There is an election contest in the Fifth South Carolina District. One R. Small, Radical, is contesting the seat of G. D. Tillman, Democrat. On the 26th inst., at Columbia, certain witnesses were examined. We have not seen how many Democrats were examined. The evidence on the Radical side is serious enough. The New York Times, Republican, gives the points as follows:

"At one poll nearly 2,000 colored Republicans were kept back from voting; at an-

other 400 to 500 were similarly intimidated, and one man was killed; at a third the polling places were covered by a piece of artillery, said to be loaded with grape-shot, and at a fourth a band of armed ruffians drove 400 negroes from the ballot-boxes. The votes of one heavily Republican precinct were thrown out because the managers closed the poll at 1 o'clock, and of another because a second box was needed to hold the surplus tickets, while in a third the poll was not opened at all."

Now all of this evidence may be false. We do not know whether the witnesses were trustworthy or not. If what is sworn to is true then great outrages were perpetrated. It is that, nothing more nor less. But is the evidence reliable? We will see hereafter.

It is said that Senator Hampton admits that there has been some intimidation in his State, and the Charleston News and Courier confesses to something similar. Reports of such a condition of affairs ran rife soon after the election. It is certain that no good in the end can come to any one or any party by resorting to unfair or severe or corrupt measures by which to achieve success. The Radicals tried that all through the South under the protection of Grant's bayonets, and to-day the Democrats hold the fort and present an unbroken front all along the line. Justice, right, fair-dealing; a fair, free election and an honest count—these should be the Democratic watch-words and practice. The Radicals give us declarations of principle in abundance, but alas! their practice does not comport in the least with their theory. They are profuse in glittering words that signify nothing genuine, but when they deal with the suffrages of the people they corrupt, cheat, falsify, bulldoze, intimidate at will. Read over their past history in nearly every Southern State; behold what they did in Indiana, in Massachusetts and in other States.

THE NEW REVISION.

Let it be borne in mind that the Bible, as we now have it, was not a new translation but a revision—that most of it was the language of another and former translation. Let it be remembered that the New Testament to be issued in a few weeks is not another translation but simply another revision; and that some of the many errors of the James revision will be corrected just as that revision corrected some of the errors of Coverdale and Tyndale. Let it be noted that in the James revision—the copies of the Bible as we have it—there are 24,000 variations in the different editions published, so a man does not know when he reads his copy whether it is an exact copy of the Bible as issued by the James revisers or not.

The best scholarship of the world demands a revision. You can not open a volume of sermons, or a theological work of any kind, or a Sunday School volume of lessons even, or a commentary on the Scriptures, that you do not meet at every turn corrections of the James revision to bring out the precise meaning of the original.

It is proposed to give to all men the advantages of large learning, an improved critical apparatus, and newly discovered manuscripts, &c., that now are the property of but a few. All men of theological training and generous scholarship know that there are many errors in the James revision, and most of them are agreed that it would be advantageous, that it would be promotive of a better, a clearer understanding of the sacred volume to have these errors corrected.

It is not expected, we suppose, by the scores of learned gentlemen who have been for some years engaged upon the revision that it will be adopted generally now. Most people have no learning. Most people have prejudices and attachments. Most people do not know when they read a verse in the Bible whether that particular verse ought to be in the Bible or not; and if it ought to be in the Bible, whether the original tongue has been rendered accurately into the English idiom. Most people have been reading some verses in the New Testament all their lives and never suspected for a moment what all Biblical scholars know, that said verses have no part or lot in the Word of God, and ought to be taken out.

What the people of this time need is the Bible accurately rendered. Every lover of truth must desire to know precisely what the Spirit of

Truth said. It is possible for scholarship to improve upon the James version as to precision of translation in certain passages or words. We have said that it is not expected that the new revision will be adopted universally now. But we venture to say that by 1885 there will be tens of thousands who will prefer it, and by the end of the century more persons will be reading it than are holding on to the old James version. In other words, in the course of time it will come into general use, just as it required time to make the James version the one preferred above all others.

The present revision is a private enterprise. It is not by authority of any Government or Church, and it will stand or fall upon its merits. We rather anticipate that after the hundreds of criticisms that will be made upon it by scholarly men throughout the English-speaking world that the new revision will receive other revisions, so that it may be a year or two before the final results of so many earnest and conscientious laborers in the large, rich field of Biblical learning, will be ascertained. The final outcome, we have no doubt, will be a far more accurate revision of the Sacred Scriptures.

Finally, let it be remembered that the new revision does not molest the unapproached English of the Bible save in such places where the translation is at fault. "The most English English" of all the world, as Kit North says in it "Dies Borealis," will remain a perpetual inheritance to the generations still unborn. The greatest English classic will be handed down as the noblest monument of our great, flexible, comprehensive tongue, but the most glaring errors will have been removed.

WE WISH TO GIVE SOME TOBACCO SALES

just made in Granville county and reported in the last Oxford Free Lance. They tell the story as to where the fine tobacco is from. It is such figures that would do North Carolina good if circulated throughout the country. Let Madison county show such sales, or any county in any other State, if it can. The following figures were per hundred pounds: \$56, \$55, \$57, \$59, \$90, \$125, \$60, \$80, \$71, \$70, \$71, \$75, \$70, \$70, \$125, \$65, \$75, \$100, \$65, \$90. These sales were made at C. F. Kingsbury's warehouse, at Oxford, at Meadows warehouse, Oxford, prices were \$53, \$80, \$125, \$45, \$75, \$75, \$90, \$130. At Cooper's, in Henderson—\$135, \$165, \$73, \$91, \$75, \$250, \$68, \$82, \$74.50, \$250, \$80, \$78, \$75, \$72, \$74, \$79, \$100, \$100. Mr. Grady will please take notice.

REV. F. D. MOORE, SON OF THE LATE

Rev. Dr. T. W. Moore, of Richmond, Va., has been suspended from the Presbyterian ministry by the Presbytery of the Ebenezer General Assembly, of Kentucky, because, say that body, he "informs us that he will not, and does not intend to submit to our authority; secondly, that he has renounced the Confession of Faith, as held and interpreted by the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; thirdly, that he has most solemnly and publicly recanted his ministerial vows."

REPUBLICANS IN WASHINGTON ARE TRYING TO CONSOLE THEMSELVES BY SAYING THAT THE DEMOCRATS WILL SUFFER ALSO BY THE STAR ROUTE EXPOSURE.

"Turn on the light."

A SPREADING SHOWING.

From the report of Mr. James Anderson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Carolina Central Railroad Company, we see that the receipts of the road for the fiscal year ending March 31st, 1881, amounted to \$264,028.93, and the operating expenses for the same period footed up \$318,192.94, showing a net earning of \$54,835.99. For the year previous, ending March 31, 1880, the receipts were \$265,518.50, and the operating expenses \$277,319.55, leaving a net earning of \$18,198.95. A comparison will show that the increase of last year's net earnings over that of the previous year amounted to \$71,566.04, or about 392 per cent. This is truly a gratifying exhibit to the people of Wilmington and the friends of the road everywhere, and shows what can be made to do under competent management.

SENATOR BROWNE TO ENJOY THE DEADLOCK.

He is collecting material for another speech.

OF ALL THE GENERALS OF THE MEXICAN WAR, ONLY TWO SURVIVE—GEN. HARNEY, OF ST. LOUIS, AGED EIGHTY-ONE, AND GEN. PATTERSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, AGED EIGHT-NINE.

Col. Fred Grant has left Chicago for New York, where he goes to assume the presidency of the Texas Western Narrow-gauge Railroad Company.

Mr. Tracy Robinson, who is just from Panama, says that M. De Lesseps bids fair to accomplish his purpose before the world is six years older, and that everything is in admirable order and the men are only awaiting M. De Lesseps' arrival in June to bend to their task.

DUPLIN CANAL.

Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Duplin Canal Company. The stockholders of the Duplin Canal Company met in annual session at Magnolia on Wednesday, the 27th inst. W. T. Bannerman being called to the chair and R. O. Cowan acting as secretary.

After ascertaining that a majority of the stock was represented, either in person or by proxy, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following names were put in nomination for Directors and unanimously elected: J. W. S. Miller, William H. Williams, Jr., W. T. Bannerman, William Larkin, R. H. McKay, Wm. E. Calder and W. L. Young.

The following resolutions were offered by Henry Parrier, Esq., of Duplin, and adopted: Resolved, That the stockholders of the Duplin Canal Company respectfully suggest to the Directors the great importance of directing the attention of the State to draining the overflowed lands of Gum Swamp, thereby placing in the hands of the company one-half of the lands reclaimed.

Resolved, further, That we deem it advisable to work at such points as may not necessitate the blockading of Holly Shelter creek below the head of flat navigation, and that the true interests of the company require the cutting of alternate ways and directing all adjacent streams through the same, thus leaving the canal way to the action of the water, without forcing upon the company the exorbitant expenses of making the same navigable until the North East river is directed through it.

Resolved, further, That the Directors should, if they deem it advisable, cut a passway for flats through the blockade across Shiloh creek.

Resolved, further, That we recommend after due notice has been given, efforts shall be made to collect by law from each and every delinquent subscriber all installments due the company.

On motion the meeting adjourned until March 10th, 1882.

U. C. RAILROAD MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, &c.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad, held in this city yesterday morning, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: F. O. French, A. V. Stout, T. H. Porter, A. B. Graves, R. A. Lancaster, J. S. Whedbee, Brand Matthews, D. R. Murchison, C. M. Steadman, M. F. Leak, D. W. Oates.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following were re-elected officers: D. R. Murchison, President.

V. Q. Johnson, General Superintendent. James Anderson, Treasurer.

F. W. Clark, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

REPORTED HOMICIDE NEAR FAYETTEVILLE

A colored man near Fayetteville left home a few nights since with a gun in his hands. He was asked what he was going to do with it, when he replied that he might have some need of it. He afterwards went to a house in the neighborhood occupied by a number of bad characters, and soon thereafter the report of a gun was heard in that direction, which was followed subsequently by the discovery of the corpse of another colored man in the road a short distance from the locality referred to. These are the somewhat vague and unsatisfactory reports that come to us, our informant not knowing the names of the parties or any additional particulars.

AN EXPECTED VISIT—SUGGESTIONS, &c.

We learn that Gov. Jarvis is expected to pay a visit to this city some time in May, and it has been suggested that it would be well to invite the State Geologist, the President of the University, Dr. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., of the State Experiment Station, and other scientific gentlemen, to join the Governor in the proposed trip and make the occasion for examining into the wonderful scientific developments which have been brought to light in this section within the last few years, not the least of which is the remarkable phenomenon alluded to a few days ago as having been called to the attention of the Historical and Scientific Society of this city, and which is said to exist in the water of the neighborhood of the Fryling Pan Shoals, on our immediate coast. Every facility would be afforded them in their explorations, and the occasion could in all probability be made both pleasant and profitable to all concerned, as well as productive of benefit to the interests of science.

Lieut. Paul, Assistant Lighthouse Inspector, returned to Baltimore on the 27th inst., from a tour of the North Carolina coast, where he has been looking after the buoys and beacons. He reports that Pocombin Point buoy, in Pasquotank river, has been changed to a second-class red can, from a red spar. Miles Point buoy has been changed to a second-class can. First Bar buoy, at the entrance to North River, N. C., has been removed, because it was impossible to keep it in place on account of the riffs. The iron inner buoy in Alligator river has been carried away, and a spar has been temporarily substituted. All the buoys of the Pasquotank river have been replaced and are in good position. Lieut. Paul says the new galley beacons work like a charm.

PERSONAL.

Senator Browne was to enjoy the deadlock. He is collecting material for another speech.

Of all the Generals of the Mexican war, only two survive—Gen. Harney, of St. Louis, aged eighty-one, and Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, aged eight-nine.

Col. Fred Grant has left Chicago for New York, where he goes to assume the presidency of the Texas Western Narrow-gauge Railroad Company.

Mr. Tracy Robinson, who is just from Panama, says that M. De Lesseps bids fair to accomplish his purpose before the world is six years older, and that everything is in admirable order and the men are only awaiting M. De Lesseps' arrival in June to bend to their task.

DEATHS.

Died, April 23d, near his residence in Warren county, Mr. James T. ... Raleigh Record. Senator Zebulon B. Vance died at his residence in Raleigh, N. C., on Thursday, May 4th, 1881.

Waraw Brief Mention: Jacob Taylor, Esq., of Magnolia Township, died at his residence on last Thursday night, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 and spent a few years in the British army. He was a few years ago in his ninety-second year, being the only survivor in this county, we believe. William Mouton, Esq., of Sampson county, about 2700 inst. W. T. Bannerman being called to the chair and R. O. Cowan acting as secretary.

Thirty-five convicts at the Louisiana reformatory. We are pleased to learn that a new novel of instructive tendencies, entitled "The Young Men of the South," by Sarah H. Elliott, of Oxford, Granville county, author of "Miss Billow's House Wife," and also of several useful inventions, will appear this week from the press of Messrs. W. B. Ewing & Co. Fifty Dollars in Gold—That's the amount, my young friend, that you may win, if unmarried, and not 25 years of age (24, if you wear breeches) by bringing to the Star Fair, the greatest variety of produce of your own hands. And the second best lot will bring \$35 in gold.

Concord Sun: Messrs. Odellan Co. are manufacturing as nice goods as can be found on any market and are increasing their capacity—giving employment to a great number of hands, and producing thousands yearly for the staple and for supplies Jack Black, at Rocky River Factory, is doing the same thing. Still there is room for general more, and we want to see this scheme pushed to completion. A young miner by the name of Gray met with a serious accident at the Phoenix last Monday. While down in the mine a rock became dislodged and fell upon him, crushing him to the ground. He was taken out and received medical attention from Dr. Fick, who found Gray's spine, shoulder and face injured.

Asheville American: A correspondent of the Observer states that \$2,000 has been subscribed in Charlotte to purchase votes for prohibition candidates. It is possible that success in this matter would be worse than the evil sought to be removed. We have never observed the wheat crop in this vicinity more promising at this season of the year. There are hundred and fifty dollars a special premium are offered for cotton and tobacco through the North Carolina State Agricultural Society. Simonton Female College will close its spring term with the commencement exercises on the 25th and 26th of May, after a most prosperous session of several years. Rev. D. E. Jordan, of Henderson, Granville county, will deliver the literary address on the evening of the 25th.

Potosi Patron: There are nine live subordinate Granges in Northampton county, six of which have an average of seventy members each—the total membership of the Order in the county being about 335. The Wesleyan Female College at Macon, Ga., has recently reached completion, and will be ready for use by the fall session. Dr. J. C. Lawrence is in New York, soliciting funds to furnish it. The analyses made by C. W. Dabney, Jr., of the soil of this State, show that the average composition of fertilizers sold in this State is about \$38 per ton. Now these fertilizers are sold to the farmers by agents, at 45 to 50 dollars per ton, payable the 1st of August. It is really a great deal for a credit of 6 months, we pay from 25 to 30 per cent. for our manures.

Mr. George Allen, of New Bern, writes to the New York South: "We are pleased to report considerable progress in this section. Immigration from Holland, England, Michigan, Illinois, and Virginia are settling in this county. Nearly two hundred persons have been added to the population of Craven county by immigration during the past year. Cheap land, ten months for double the price, and splendid shipping facilities for truck and other produce, are bound to make this section of North Carolina prosperous. This can be considered a great success in farming, and my estimate of the present crop is 1,000 acres of peas, 700 Early Rose potatoes, 800 berries, tomatoes, cucumbers, melons, etc., etc.—2,500 acres in all. Our prospect for a good crop is fine. The entire 2,500 acres will be followed by cotton crop."

The following story is related by the Washington correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution: "The other evening I witnessed an incident which was an eloquent answer to the slanders of the Southern people on the negro vote. It was a young man, a colored man, who had been an agent negro went up to Gen. Ransom and Gen. Zeb. Vance, who were conversing in the lobby. In a few minutes I saw them go out with the old negro. They were, I think, Mr. John E. Hunt, of Greensboro county, and Gen. Zeb. Vance. The General Senator, take him into a ticket office next door, buy him a ticket to Charlotte, and put him in a hack which took him to the depot with a crisp \$5 bill in his hand. He had been in Virginia for some time before he got to his home in the Old North State, telling Vance that he wanted to die 'on the old plantation.'"

Laurinburg Enterprise: There are two crazy women—one white and one black—ranging at large in our town. The replanting of corn in some localities in this section is necessary; corn planted three weeks ago has not made its appearance above the surface of ground yet. We understand that the commissioners of the county will refuse to renew the license of retail liquor dealers until after the election in August. A little negro boy ten years of age shot and killed an infant son of Mr. John E. Hunt, of Greensboro county, last Tuesday. It is supposed to have been an accident. The present session of Laurinburg High School will close on Thursday, June 2nd. Rev. Dr. Pritchard, President of Wake Forest College, will deliver the address before the school at 11 A. M., and the declamation by the Philoceanic Society and the awarding of the Walter H. Neal medal to the best declaimer, will occur at night.

Goldboro Messenger: We learn that the new Fire Engine recently ordered here about the 10th of May next, will be a meeting of the Board of Commissioners held on Tuesday, Mr. Chas. Dewey was elected Superintendent of the Goldboro Fire Department. The new school recently opened at Goldboro Schools were superior to others in the five points of economy, quality of instruction, quantity of instruction, discipline, and the stimulus which it gave rise to. A gassing with four well developed legs and feet was brought to this office last Saturday. We learn that a negro by the name of Abraham Thompson, yesterday dealt Mr. Joseph Mahler a blow on the head with a log hook, inflicting a serious wound that may prove fatal. Last night's mail brings us a letter from J. B. Brown & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, Baltimore, offering to add 200 to 300 subscriptions to our list if we would publish "good matter in opposition to Prohibition," to be furnished us from time to time. We care not about bargaining just now, and have turned the proposition over to Bro. Robey, of the Methodist Advance, who edits a most excellent Prohibition paper.