The Weekly Star,

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
Friday, May 20th, 1881.

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WHY DISSOLVE?

Some few Southern Democratic papers favor a dissolving of the "Solid South." They say it will harmonize the country and cut up by the roots the wrangles between the sections. They are late in the day in coming forward with their remedy. It is known to nearly every man of ordinary intelligence throughout the South that if the true people had agreed to support Andy Johnson, Grant and Hayes, that the wrangles would never have begun. If every Confederate General and officer had done as Longstreet, Mahone and Mosby have done, there would be no Democratic party in the land, and there would have been no lies and slanders in the Northern papers about the South. The Republican party would control the whole country, there would be no such thing heard of as local self-government, or rights of States, and a strong government would grow stronger, until liberty would be destroyed forever.

What Southern man is so fatuous, so untrue to himself and his children, as to desire a centralized despotism or the entire domination of the Republican party throughout the land? Break up the "solid South!" What for? To give the Radicals the control? It can lead to nothing else.

Is any man of sense and ordinary patriotism, who calls himself a Democrat or who is opposed to Radicalism, willing to purchase harmony and good will at the price of abandoning principle and handing over the Southern States into the tender keeping of the old enemy that desolated their homes and robbed their treasuries? We cannot believe it.

The greatest possible calamity that can overtake the South is the disintegration of the Democratic party. It is simply and truly the very sheet-anchor of the safety and prosperity of the South. It is suicidal; nay, it is the height of criminality for any one to go to work to break up the only party that saves the South from ruin by dividing it in the Southern States. Every man with "an idea above an oyster" knows that a split in the South means Radical triumph. It is proposed to split the Democrats, but to leave the Radical party intact. Let thirty or fifty thousand Democrats split off in North Carolina and we will have Mahoneism in the State. The old party of 1868-'69 will be back again hungrier than ever and more bent on ruin than they were in the fearful days of the past when crime, immorality, peculations and briberies ran riot.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN QUESTION.

Peru and Bolivia undertook to punish Chili and to that end a war was begun. For a year or two it has been prosecuted with some varying successes, until the end has come, and it is found that Chili was too strong for the allies and is victor at every point. Peru being overwhelmed is now a prey to disorder and contending factions. The question with Chili is, "what shall be done with it?" If the Chilian army is withdrawn fighting among the rivals will begin, and it is too costly to keep a large army in the conquered country to preserve peace. It is thought that the necessities of the situation may cause Chili to resolve upon an extended occupation of the country. It may end in Peru becoming a permanent possession of Chili.

The reader of the events that have transpired has no doubt been perplexed at the great superiority manifested by Chili over her two rivals. In the beginning of the war newspaper writers from South America seemed to think Peru quite as formidable a power as Chili, and being aided by Bolivia that the victory would remain in the end with the allies. But all such calculations have been set at naught. The reason of the Chilian superiority was not known to most observers. We give an interesting presentation of the matter from the New York *Times*, which accounts readily for the successes that have attended Chilian arms. It says:

"As between the two governments, that of Chili has been by far the more stable, as her people have been more industrious and enterprising. Chili is an orderly and well-governed republic. Her people elect their President according to constitutional forms. Her statesmen study to adapt the best features of our own and European State systems to their own needs. Her finances are administered with intelligence, and, considering the effects of tradition and the bad examples of her neighbors, her public service is reasonably pure and efficient. Without honest and able Ministers and genuine patriotism among her people she never could have called so suddenly into existence an army and navy capable of conquering the combined forces of Peru and Bolivia. Her manufactures and mining industries are in the hands of native Chilians, and her population is rapidly increasing through wisely encouraged immigration. Her growing strength and prosperity are the outcome of the character of her people, whom recent travellers speak of with admiration as a sober-minded and practical race.

"In marked contrast with their southern neighbors, the Peruvians are disposed to look on life as a holiday. They have all the vanity, arrogance, and love of theatrical display of the Spaniard. The trade of their country is largely carried on by foreigners, and its integrity has been so sapped by repeated revoluitons that before the war any cheap adventurer who could muster a few hundred men might have made himself Dictator."

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Here are some facts concerning popular education in North Carolina. Receipts for 1880, $523,555.22. Amount disbursed $352,882.65. Of this sum $118,014.91 was paid to colored schools. The number of children at school: white, 136,481; colored, 89,125. Not one-half of the children of school age attended. Total number between six and twenty-one, 459,325. Public school houses, 3,766; of these 1,036 are for colored. There were 5,312 schools reported; of these 1,789 were colored. Average length of school term ten weeks. Average salary $21.91 per month. There were 13 counties that did not report.

CONKLING'S DEFENCE.

The manifesto of Roscoe Conkling is exceedingly well done. It is an able and admirably prepared document. It no doubt presents his case in the strongest possible light. It possibly even makes the worse appear the better reason. We are not admirers of Mr. Conkling. He is an able, a resolute, a self-willed, a haughty and an insolent opponent. He has never done the South, as far as we have learned, the slightest favor, but he has on more than one occasion used his very fine powers in a most damaging assault upon it; and to make good his purpose he resorted to the suppression of facts, to the manipulation of figures, and thus sought to make an altogether false and misleading impression. His speech against the South in 1880 had a great deal to do in the defeat of the Democratic party. He so misrepresented the South as to satisfy thousands of Northern business men that it would be very dangerous and impolitic to entrust the Government with the Democratic party that owed its chief strength as a "National party" to the South.

Mr. Conkling, we repeat, is a very able man—possibly the ablest man in the largest and richest of the States. He is a man of uncommon resources, and is a dangerous adversary. He is a dangerous man for a Republic. He has no genuine attachment to purely democratic institutions—institutions that spring from the people and are controlled by the people. He would have filled the place of Wolsey under Henry VIII. almost as well as that consummate statesman and tyrant did. He would have been a masterly servant and friend of Charles I., and could have played the part assumed by Thomas Wentworth, Lord Strafford, with an art and a boldness and an imperiousness that would have delighted Charles's heart. If, with the Tower and the block before him, Lord Roscoe would have been as bold as Strafford may be doubted, for his performances in Rhode Island do not indicate that he has the courage of a martyr, however possessed with the appetite of a debauchee.

Conkling is a great force in a country where there is no guillotine and no dungeon for political recalcitrants. He can indulge his insolent dictation without fear, and can brave the President and Senators without danger. That he has followers—many of them—and admirers too in no small force, is true. But that he is hated and feared by many leaders in his own party is true also. The Washington correspondent of Forney's Philadelphia *Progress*, takes this view of the distinguished New York Senator in his last letter:

"Conkling would have made a splendid slavedriver; and even now, by his manner, recalls the brutal overseer, Legree, described by Mrs. Stowe in her *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. You will notice that there is not one Independent Republican paper in the country that does not recoil from the insolence of this man. Most of the Philadelphia journals, all the dailies of Chicago, every one in Cincinnati, and St. Louis, and Louisville, and Boston, and the great majority of the New York papers, excepting a few in the city, turn away from his attempts to browbeat the President with something more than anger."

We dare venture the prediction that Conkling's appeal to the Legislature of his own State will have its effect at large, and will result in his favor at home. We are prepared to expect that by his masterly and ingenious presentation of his cause he will strengthen himself with his own party outside of his own State. His letter may be specious, and probably is; it may be an *ex parte* statement of the case, and probably is, to some extent, and still there is enough of truth to bring out two facts: first, that Conkling opposes Robertson because he led the recalcitrants against Grant; and second, that Garfield is merely rewarding Robertson for that act. The way in which Conkling presents his case is plausible and altogether impressive, and shows that he is cunning of fence. His confident assertion that he has made no recommendations, that he has made no assaults upon the President, that he has not said those things attributed to him by correspondents, that he has not promoted the senatorial dead-lock—these statements made so boldly will have their weight with his party.

Then he attempts to throw the responsibility and criminality of trying to dictate and coerce upon the President, and argues strongly that the President by withdrawing the New York nominations sought to force Senators to obey his will or bear Executive displeasure. Of course the President has his own version of the matter, and in some way an attempt will be made probably to offset Conkling's argument. But, thus far, we think, the New York Senator has strengthened his case by showing up the manœuvring of the President.

Mr. Conkling's statement of the rights of a Senator is impressive and in some respects just. He places the matter strongly. He says:

"A Senator has his own responsibility. He is amenable to his State and to the body of which he is a member. He is bound by his oath to 'advise and consent' on his conscience and judgment before God, whatever or whoever else may constrain him. He is to be exempt from executive menace or disfavor, on the one hand, or executive favor on the other. The idea that a Senator is simply to find out what is wanted and then do it, we cannot believe safe or admissible, and thus far no party has dared or descended to set up such a test of party fidelity or allegiance."

Whilst a Senator is to be free from Executive domination, yet the position taken by Senators Bayard and Voorhees strikes us as the right one—that Senators, in considering the recommendation of persons to office by the President, are to be governed by the true Jeffersonian test—is he capable, is he honest? and when the answer is favorable that then they ought to confirm the appointments. As Senator Voorhees says, this was the old time test, and it is the true one. But Democratic Senators ought not to have anything to do with the personal and political antagonisms of the President and Mr. Conkling. Gen. Merritt may be an excellent officer. but as the President has chosen to recommend Judge Robertson for the place held by him, and if Judge R. is able to meet the requirements of capability and honesty, then Democrats have nothing else to do than confirm him, however much it may displease Lord Roscoe.

"P." STANDS FOR PATRICK.

We are in receipt of a disjointed, rambling and incoherent letter from Mr. John T. Patrick, of Wadesboro which he requests us to publish. Out of compassion to the author, and our readers as well, we must decline to print Mr. Patrick's manifesto. There is one point, however, to which we must call attention. Mr. P. acknowledges the authorship of the "Per P." letter published in the STAR of the 15th, and substantially admits that he used the name of the Prohibition Executive Committee of Anson county without any authority whatever. To show this, we quote as follows: "Suppose I admit that the thrust I gave was as the assassin's and contrary to the wishes of the other members of the committee?"

In another place, Mr. Patrick speaks of his first letter as having been written by himself "as *a member* of the Prohibition Executive Committee of Anson county." He did no such thing. He signed the full title of the committee and added "Per P.," which simply meant that the letter was written by authority and at the suggestion of the committee and was signed "Per P." to show what particular member of the committee gave expression to its views. Now Mr. Patrick admits, what we suspected from the first, that he was not authorized to write the letter "Per P."

We are sorry Mr. Patrick has placed himself in this unfortunate position. It will detract greatly from his power as a prohibition advocate, albeit he tells us he will give his "life to the cause" if necessary. We suspect, however, this is one of those brilliant metaphorical outbursts which have given him the title of the "Pee Dee Meteor." We would call him a comet, but that of necessity would add to his fine physical proportions a caudal appendage which would excite the ridicule of the vile anti-prohibitionists, who, we are told, are quite numerous in the county of Anson.

Trusting Mr. Patrick may find it to his interest to abandon the role of bulldozer and return to his old love, the manufacture of "Patrick's Cement," we now bid him an affectionate farewell.

TO THE WARRENTON "NEWS."

Referring to the position of the STAR on the so-called prohibition bill, the Warrenton *News* has this to say:

"In the first of the campaign that paper *declared* its intention not to oppose the measure, tho' it disapproved of it, but said it would simply give the news."

A more palpable misrepresentation of our position could scarcely have been formulated, though we do not believe our contemporary so intended. In proof of our assertion we ask the attention of the *News* to the following extract from a leading editorial which appeared in the STAR the day after we received intelligence that the prohibition bill had passed the Legislature:

"The STAR would have cordially endorsed a very stringent license law, and we believe nine-tenths of the people of North Carolina would have given it their earnest support. But we are opposed to the law to be submitted to the people in August next, because it savors of class legislation; because we have doubts as to its constitutionality; because it virtually transfers the liquor traffic from the bar-rooms to the drug stores; because it deprives the State of tens of thousands of dollars of revenue, with no corresponding ultimate benefit; because it is sweeping and puritanical; and, above all else, because it is utterly impracticable."

We ask the *News* if there is anything in that extract indicating that the STAR had "*declared* its intention not to oppose the measure?" No. The STAR took position against the bill promptly and has never faltered in its opposition since; and we are surprised to see that the *News* has so totally misunderstood our position.

As a matter of justice we ask our contemporary to make the proper correction.

RACE PREJUDICE.

There is one colored man in this country who has ability and character that are never questioned. In the June number of the *North American Review*, just to hand, there is a paper from his pen upon "The Color Line." We refer to the venerable and distinguished Frederick Douglass. He served most acceptably as Marshal of the District of Columbia under Hayes. But, there was a hitch when Garfield became President. The old race prejudice got in the way, and Mrs. Garfield told the President it would not do, so the aged, the most respectable, the most eminent of colored men in this country was compelled against his wishes to get out. To placate his race and soothe his feelings a certain General Sheridan, who was Recorder of Deeds for the District, was compelled (we use the word advisedly) to vacate that Fred Douglass might have his place. We note these changes because they show that however useful the "colored man and brother" may be in election times there is something in the color of his skin, the curl of his hair, and the shape of his nose that are specially distasteful to the æsthetic tastes and inveterate prejudices of the Northern leader, however prompt he may be to war upon the South about its treatment of colored voters.

Why, did not Bishop Haven, now deceased, a well known and eminent prelate of the Northern Methodist Church, and a New Englander of the most pronounced type, who hated the South with an intensity that would have done the heart of old Thad Stevens good, and would awaken a sympathetic emotion in the heart of Roscoe Conkling or the editor of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, after all his palaver about the negro go back on him? Upon the authority of the most gifted of Methodist editors we state that this veritable Bishop, with his intense negrophilism, was once thrown into the same room with a respectable colored brother who was a minister in the same Church. When the time for sleep had come, although they had talked freely together for an hour or two, the New England Bishop was taken suddenly ill with the tooth-ache and he sat up all night. There was but one bed and Haven must either sit up or bunk with the colored preacher. The Yankee Bishop had no desire to become so intimate with the decent man of African descent. He, therefore, took instanter to the tooth-ache—"the hell of all diseases," according to Burns, rather than share with his brother in Christ.

Garfield could not agree to have a well-bred colored man like Douglass—a man of commanding and venerable presence and of real ability—around the White House as a sort of master of ceremonies. Well, this is something funny, and something hypocritical and a great deal inconsistent. But who looks for candor and consistency among politicians merely whose view of the chief end of man is to get office?

When the STAR received the news of Conkling's coup it at once gave what it considered was the purpose of the ex-Senator. All that we have seen tends to confirm what was said. The following from the Richmond *Dispatch's* correspondent in Washington is to the point:

"A friend of Mr. Conkling says his resignation was characteristic of the man, and that he will be returned. This, he says will give the New York Senator great power, and show the Administration that New York Republicans believe it is in the wrong. He may make another great effort of his life at Albany. There is a report that he had the vote polled at Albany, and was sure of a reelection, but I hardly think this could have been done without finding its way into the newspapers."

We invite attention to the article on Prohibition from the New York *Journal of Commerce*, printed in this issue of the STAR. That old, reliable and conservative journal takes the ground that "as a matter of fact, and in spite of the public statements of the orators of that School, the prohibitory law has never in any State promoted the cause of temperance." This is substantially the view taken by Senator Bayard.

There is a peculiarity in North Carolina journalism. Papers in the State may from time to time have news articles concerning the various proportions of given sections, or of the State at large, and they will be copied probably by one or two, or, it may be, a half dozen papers. But let a paper *beyond* the State, or some newspaper man *from a distance*, who is shooting through the State, tell the same things, and every paper will enter into the race of copying. Appreciation as well as charity begins at home.

The Baltimore *Sun* began its course in 1837. On Monday last it completed its forty-fourth year. Its founder, Mr. A. S. Abell, still lives and is nearly seventy years of age. He is honored and esteemed and is the richest newspaper owner in America and the richest citizen of Baltimore. He is supposed to be worth some $8,000,000. The *Sun* is a trusty, intelligent paper, and has won success by merit.

Senator Vest's head is level. He has thus foreshadowed the Democratic purpose:

"We will go right ahead, confirm the President's nominations at once, and send him a message asking him if he has any further business to communicate. If he has not we will adjourn immediately. The Democrats are in a majority again, and we propose to do business."

The Long Creek Meeting.

We are requested to state that the picnic and prohibition meeting arranged to come off at Long Creek on next Wednesday, the 25th, promises to be a large one, and a fine time generally is assured. The ladies of Pender are especially in favor of it, and will attend in large numbers. Among the prominent speakers invited is Mr. N. F. Thompson, of this city, a well known and earnest advocate of prohibition. A steamer will leave this city in the morning of the day and return same day.

The Cool Wave.

Those who think the weather through which we are now passing is something unusual for the season are mistaken. On the 25th of last May it was cool enough here for overcoats, and fires were in requisition. In the upper portion of this State they have every year what is known in that section as "the long season in May," which generally commences with rain and ends in cool weather, and usually lasts from three or four days to a week. The thermometer, which was up to the nineties in Wilmington a few days ago, was down to 63 degrees yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

The Presbyterian General Assembly meets at Staunton, Va., to-day. The delegates from Wilmington Presbytery are Rev. B. F. Marable, of Mt. Olive, and Ruling Elder W. H. Wooten, of Wayne county. Rev. Dr. Wilson, of the First Presbyterian church in this city, who is Stated Clerk of the Assembly, will be present. He left here about ten days ago so as to be present at the installation of Rev. A. R. Kennedy (his son-in-law) as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Mayesville, Ky., on the 15th inst.

Church Dedication.

The new Catholic church at Laurinburg will be dedicated on Sunday next, the 22d inst., on which occasion a special train will leave the Carolina Central depot at 6 15 a. m., arriving at Laurinburg at 10 30 a. m., for the accommodation of those who desire to be present. Returning, the train will leave Laurinburg at 4.15 p. m., and arrive at Wilmington at 9.30 p. m. For particulars and tickets enquire of Messrs. J. H. McGarrity, L. Brown and Dan O'Connor.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN DEPRESSION FROM OVERWORK.—I find Horsford's Acid Phosphate beneficial in nervous depression and anxiety resulting from overwork.

W. H. PAGE, M. D.
Sandusky, Ohio.

Meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy.

The State Board of Pharmacy, consisting of Messrs. W. H. Green, of Wilmington, E. H. Meadows, of Newbern, Wm. Simpson, of Raleigh, E. M. Nadal, of Wilson, and A. S. Lee, of Raleigh, met in Goldsboro Tuesday, as required by law, and organized under the Pharmaceutical act passed by the last General Assembly, (which goes into effect on the first day of June) by the election of Mr. W. H. Green, of Wilmington, as President, and Mr. Wm. Simpson, of Raleigh, as Secretary. By this act all druggists in the State, in towns and cities of over five hundred inhabitants, who were in business on their own account at the time of the passage of the same, and all employes who have had three years practical experience in the preparation of physician's prescriptions and in compounding and vending medicines, at the time of the passage of the act, are required to be registered, and all persons desirous of becoming licentiates of the Board are required to present themselves at a meeting of the Board, to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 30th of August next, and show to the satisfaction of the Board, by regular examination, that they have the requisite practical experience in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions and in compounding and vending medicines, when certificates will be issued to such as are entitled to the same; and those claiming to be entitled to register, to wit, druggists who were in business on their own account at the time of the passage of the act, and all employes who have had three years practical experience in the preparation of physicians' prescriptions and in compounding and vending medicines, are required to furnish to the Board, at the meeting above alluded to, an affidavit in writing, taken before some person authorized to administer oaths, to the fact of their qualifications as above described. The fee for an examination, as fixed by law, is five dollars. In case of failure to pass a satisfactory examination, the applicant will be granted a second examination without the payment of a further fee.

The act further provides that all druggists who fail to comply with the requirements of the same within ninety days after its passage shall forfeit the right to registration and will be required to appear before the Board for examination as in the case of other licentiates.

The Board decided to issue a circular giving a full digest of the law for the information of all interested, which will be sent to the various druggists in the State.

The Board then adjourned to meet in Raleigh on the 30th of August, 1881.

A Surprise All Round.

The Charlotte *Democrat* says it will surprise many of its readers to learn that there is a factory in this State for the manufacture of fertilizers, and then adds the following, from a correspondence in the Raleigh *Observer*, from Morehead City:

"Messrs. D. Bell & Co. have a fertilizer establishment about one mile from here. They will commence operations about the 1st of June, catching fish and preparing guano for the next season. This company made and shipped several hundred tons of guano last year, said to be more durable than any guano shipped from other factories."

It may surprise many of the readers of the *Democrat*, as well as friend Yates himself, judging from his comments as above, to learn that the Navassa Guano Factory of Wilmington has been established and in successful operation about eleven years, that the Company have a capital stock of about $200,000, and that not less than fifty full cargoes of material were received and worked up during the past year. The Company sold thirteen thousand tons of their manufactured fertilizers last year, and could have disposed of two thousand tons more, but for the lack of transportation facilities just at the right time.

The Chinese Convert.

We learn that Charles Soon, the young Chinese convert, who was taken from this city to Trinity College by Rev. T. Page Ricaud a month or so ago, is progressing very finely with his studies and bids fair to become an instrument of much usefulness in the great work upon which it is designed for him to enter, and to reflect great credit upon that whole-souled, generous gentleman in Durham—Mr. Julian S. Carr—through whose instrumentality the requisite sum was raised to procure what is known as the Marvin Scholarship for his benefit. We saw a letter from the young Chinaman to Rev. Mr. Ricaud, yesterday, and it evinces wonderful progress in intellectual attainments for one so recently from the land of darkness and superstition, as well as interest in all that concerns the important position in life for which he is preparing himself. He desires to be remembered to his friends in Wilmington.

"Covered Every Point."

Alluding to the trial of Wm. Gurganus, charged with an assault with intent to kill Joseph Frazier, which attracted much interest and attention in Wayne Superior Court last week, and which finally resulted in the conviction of the defendant, the Goldsboro' *Messenger* says: "Wednesday and Thursday were taken up with the evidence and the two speeches above mentioned. On Friday morning Col. McRae (of Wilmington) spoke for the defence; he covered every point, he sifted the evidence, weighed its value and made every edge cut. He left no stone unturned, and when he sat down every one said, well, Gurganus will be surely cleared after that."

False Pretense and Poisoning Poultry.

Dick Watters, a colored youth, was brought here yesterday, under a commitment from Justice J. H. Horne, of Federal Point Township, in this county, on the charge of "false pretense and poisoning poultry. The bond required was for $100, in default of which he was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury at the next term of the Criminal Court.

Burnett's Cocoaine for Loss of Hair.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11, 1880.

Three years ago my hair was coming out very fast, and I was nearly bald. I was also troubled with dandruff. I began using BURNETT'S COCOAINE, and my hair immediately stopped coming out, and has constantly been getting thicker. My head is now entirely free from dandruff. My wife has used the COCOAINE with equally as gratifying results.

P. T. PLATT, with
F. MacVeagh & Co.

BURNETT'S EXTRACTS are the purest fruit flavors.

Spirits Turpentine

— Monroe *Express*: We learn that the commencement exercises of Albemarle Academy, W. H. Spinks, Principal, will begin on the evening of the 24th inst., and will embrace the 25th and 26th. Major Dowd, of Charlotte, will deliver the annual address on Thursday, the 26th. —— Mrs. Nancy C. McCain, an old lady 72 years of age, who lives with Mr. John J. McCain, in Jackson township, met with a peculiar accident on last Friday morning. She was sitting before the fire and she says not making any effort whatever with her mouth, when suddenly her lower jawbone flew out of its sockets on both sides.

— Pittsboro *Record*: Mr. B. E. Webster informs us that while travelling on the Raleigh road, near Bell's church, in this county, he saw two men plowing with two plows and one horse—that is, the same horse was pulling two plows. —— On last Sunday two young men, near Cane creek, in this county, named Aaron McPherson, Jr., and James Terry, had a fight, in which the latter struck the former with a fence rail, dislocating his shoulder and gashing his head. —— A few weeks ago we published a communication in regard to the seventeen-year locusts, and predicted their return this year, and sure enough they have already made their appearance.

— New Berne *Nut Shell*: On the morning of May 4th the wife of David Willis, colored, who lives near Brice's creek, sent her four-year-son, Wm. Henry, into the woods in search of some cattle that had strayed off. Wm. Henry, whilst looking for the cattle, got into Brice's pocosin and lost his way, and remained in the pocosin until Thursday night, May 12th, sustaining life on green whortleberries alone. On the afternoon of that day, while wandering about, he heard the distant sound of a cow bell, and followed the sound as best he could until he found himself in an open field, from where he soon found his way to some colored people nearby, who brought him home to his distressed parents, who were sorrowing for him as one dead.

— Lenoir *Topic*: The mining fever is attaining a wonderful height in this portion of the State. On all sides there are rumors of old mines reopened and new mines discovered. Alexander county thinks it has a bonanza in the new mineral—hiddenite; a Caldwell gentleman, who has an interest in the Baker gold mine, says he is receiving constant application from northern and western capitalists to lease the mine; Burke is said to be swarming with mining speculators, and now we learn that the same parties who propose to drain Lower Creek for the gold which they expect to find in its beds are offering to pay John's River land owners $150 per acre for the bed of that stream. They think that the river bed contains gold in sufficient quantities to justify them in paying that price for it.

— Reidsville *Times*: And ah, if all the men who loudly cry for prohibition would just practice that little advice of Paul's and abstain from drinking liquor themselves, it would beat all the prohibition laws in the world—"If liquor make my brother to offend I will drink no liquor"—but don't say, "Yes, I will drink it myself, but I will pass a law that others shan't"—and that's the word Governor Reid is opposed to, that word shan't. —— We hear that the issue of prohibition in Charlotte was squarely drawn between the Church and the people. Dr. Miller, of the First Presbyterian church, preached such a sermon for prohibition as is said never to have been heard before. —— A superintendent of a leading Sunday school was caused to resign for voting the anti-prohibition ticket, and both Presbyterian churches lost a member who was in the liquor business. The town goes dry the first of June, but we shouldn't advise putting on the ascension robe until all sides get in better humor.

— Rockingham *Spirit*: It is rumored hereabouts that Col. O. H. Dockery has been appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina *vice* R. M. Douglas. —— A young white man was bound over to Court at Troy, Montgomery county, last Saturday, charged with violating the person of a little white girl, aged seven years. All the parties to the affair are respectable. —— We learn that a colored man shot and instantly killed another colored man, a few days ago, on Mr. Pegues's plantation near the State line, some twelve miles south of this place. The cause of the killing was the insulting of the murderer's wife by the deceased during her husband's absence. —— Mr. S. W. Webb has a small farm, about 20 acres, in this immediate vicinity, upon which this season, up to last Saturday, 127 snakes have been killed. —— James McPherson, of this county, is dead, aged about 70 years. He was a good citizen and much respected by all who knew him. —— Mr. John Shortridge, of Hamlet, informs us that he expects to get his woollen mill in operation early next month. He has in position all the necessary machinery excepting some shafting and belting. He expects to make some 300 or 400 yards of cloth per day. —— Since the first of December last 825 deeds and mortgages have been recorded in this county. —— The blacksmith shop of Mr. W. W. Hailey, at Pekin, was burned a few days ago. Loss about $400.

— Raleigh *News-Observer*: The Chowan Baptist Association met in its seventy-six annual session with Hebron church, in Northampton county, on Tuesday, May 10, 1881. The attendance of delegates from the different churches that comprise the Association was large, nearly every church being represented. Rev. R. R. Overby preached the introductory sermon, his text being taken from Ephesians, 2d chapter, 10th verse. The following ministers were present: Thomas W. Babb, B. F. Barber, C. P. Bogari, Ephraim Dilon, J. C. Fleetwood, J. N. Haggard, O. C. Horton, J. D. Hufham, R. R. Overby, R. R. Savage, T. T. Speight, R. T. Vann, R. B. Williams, Thomas G. Wood, C. T. Bailey, T. H. Pritchard, J. E. Carter, R. Vandeventer, and Reuben Jones, of Virginia. —— A letter from our correspondent at Goldsboro informs us that yesterday a decision was reached in the case of the State vs. Gurganus, for the shooting of Joseph Frazier. The trial lasted three days, and the jury was out twenty minutes, when a verdict of guilty was rendered. Judge Graves sentenced Gurganus to twelve months in the county jail. An appeal to the Supreme Court was taken. —— The Odd Fellows' banquet was opened by a blessing by the Grand Chaplain, after which Mr. Payne, of Monroe, in a very touching speech, in which he paid a tribute most beautiful to that grand Odd Fellow, R. E. Lee, presented to the Grand Master, N. M. Jurney, a splendid gold-headed cane in behalf of the Grand Lodge, as a testimony of love, truth and worth, which was replied to feelingly by the Grand Master in a few appropriate remarks. —— The friends of the Yadkin Valley & Deep River Railroad will be glad to hear that Mr. Gray, the excellent and active President of this important work, is now passing down the route making contracts for cross-ties. He seems fully confident that the iron will be on in a short time, and the superstructure will be made upon that section now graded from the Gulf to Greensboro. He expects, in a very short time, to begin laying the iron from the Gulf west. Much credit is due to the untiring exertions of this energetic and enterprising officer. Since he gave up a salary of $1,500, and entered upon this work with much less pay and greatly increased labor, he has given his undivided attention to the accomplishment and completion of this important work, which, we are sorry to say, is the only scheme worth cherishing that the Old North State has in the great enterprise of internal improvement, in which she has spent so much treasure and labor.