The Weekly Star,

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
Friday, May 27th, 1881.

☞ Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes o Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c, are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

☞ Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post-Masters will register letters when desired.

☞ Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

☞ Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Board of Health, through Dr. Thomas F. Wood, is sending out some blanks to accompany the tax-list blank. This is done under an Act of the Legislature to gather the annual registration of vital statistics. Persons listing taxes are called upon to answer certain questions concerning births, deaths, and certain types or kinds of diseases. The Register of Deeds is supplied with a blank of instructions. Here is a part of the Act ratified February 11, 1881:

"Section 1. It shall be the duty of each and every person annually, at the time when he or she or they shall list property for taxation, to make out and sign and deliver to the township assessor, on a blank prepared and furnished as hereafter provided, a statement as follows, towit: 1st. Whether married or unmarried, widow or widower. 2d. Number of births in the family within the year immediately preceding. 3d. Number of deaths within the same time, and the names of diseases causing the deaths, as far as known. 4th. Whether any cases of the following diseases have occurred in the family for the year immediately preceding: Small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, cholera.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the State Board of Health annually to prepare and furnish to the commissioners of each county, at least thirty days before the time appointed by law for the listing of taxes, a sufficient number of blank forms, or lists, on which each taxpayer or lister shall make out the statement required by section one of this act, which said blanks shall be distributed by the commissioners aforesaid to the township assessors at least five days before the time appointed by law for the listing of taxes. The form of said blanks shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the State Board of Health," etc.

The value of vital statistics is very great. Any effort that tends to promote the public health is to be encouraged. The Board of Health is doing a really very important work, and the last Legislature, we are pained to say, did not appreciate its interest or value. It failed to appropriate but the pitiful sum of $200 to carry on a most important work in a State with nearly 1,500,000 inhabitants. Compared with the genuine importance of the work and what more intelligent and advanced States are doing, the amount would have been inadequate if the appropriation had been fixed at $2,000. It is astonishing how slowly the average legislator moves in the direction of progress. He is swift enough to make a new county like Vance, which is forty miles in length and but eight in width at one point, and but fifteen miles at the widest point, or to vote away thousands for needless servants and clerkships, but when it comes to doing something that denotes intelligence, information, appreciation of a great State's condition, he is as blind as the owl who sits in the old church belfry and never sees anything in its true light with its true bearings. Wonderful!

CONCERNING TWO OLD PAPERS.

Some ten years ago we wrote an editorial concerning the old Raleigh *Register* office and the men who had been trained in it. Our information was drawn from some local authorities. Major Seaton Gales read it, and, strange to say, did not condemn it because of errors that it contained. We were emboldened, therefore, to refer again to one or two points we then made, and find that we were very much in error. We are glad, however, that we made the reference recently, because it enables us to correct, through the assistance of the venerable Edward J. Hale, the blunders we had perpetrated on two occasions.

We referred to the late Colonel William W. Seaton, of Washington city, and Mr. Hale corrects several errors into which we had fallen. He writes:

"Allow me to state that Mr. Seaton was a native of Virginia, (one of the counties adjoining Richmond, I believe); and he served his apprenticeship in a printing office in Richmond; that he came to Halifax, N. C., and published a paper there for a short time; that he afterwards married Miss Sarah Gales, and became associate editor of the Raleigh *Register*, (I am not sure whether before or after his marriage). When I entered the *Register* office, February 28, 1812, he was there as a partner. Towards the close of the year 1812, I think it was, his father-in-law transferred to him an interest in the *National Intelligencer*, which was not 'established' by Gales & Seaton, but by General Harrison Smith, I believe, about the time of the removal of the seat of government to Washington (or even earlier), whilst Gales and Seaton were boys. Jos. Gales, Jr., became associated with Smith, and when the latter retired the firm of Gales & Seaton, which had been known at Raleigh ceased, and another of the same name was formed at Washington, with what grand results, politically and socially, the world knows."

We may mention that the elder Gales (Joseph Gales, senior) was an Englishman, and edited the Sheffield *Register* in connection with the poet James Montgomery. He had to leave England on account of some too democratic opinions he advanced in his paper. He came to this country and after awhile removed to Raleigh and began the publication of the *Register*—adopting the name of his English paper. What year this was we are not informed accurately, but about 1800, we suppose. His family followed him some year or two after he left England, and we think one of the children was born on the voyage. Mrs. Gales wrote two novels when young. They were in the Philanthropic Society at the University about the year 1847. Mr. Montgomery changed the name of the Sheffield paper to the *Iris* and continued to edit it for many years. The Raleigh *Register* was edited by Joseph Gales, by his son afterwards, Weston R. Gales, and the latter was succeeded in 1847 by his gifted son, the late Seaton Gales.

A PROHIBITION SAMPLE.

We print below one of the ordinances recently passed by the Board of Aldermen of Charlotte:

An Ordinance Making the Keeping of Intoxicating Liquors a Nuisance.

Section 1. That the keeping for use or sale as a beverage within any storehouse, shop, saloon, stand, drug store, or other places, any wines, brandy fruit or alcoholic bitters, spirituous or malt liquors, or intoxicating liquors whatever, within this city, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared, to be a nuisance.

Sec. 2. That if any person or persons shall upon trial be found guilty of keeping for sale or use as a beverage any wines, brandy fruit or alcoholic bitters, spirituous or malt liquors, or intoxicating drinks, in any store-house, saloon, shop, drug store, stand, or other place whatever, within this city, after the 1st day of June, 1881, it shall be the duty of the Mayor to abate and suppress the nuisance, and to remove the same beyond the limits of the city.

Sec. 3. That any person violating the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment for not more than thirty days.

It seems plain from the language of this ordinance that it is unlawful for a resident of Chariotte to keep wine in his own house for his own private use.

This is prohibition with a vengeance. Not satisfied with a law to close the drinking saloons, these zealous patriots must invade the sanctity of one's private dwelling, and prescribe what he shall keep there for his own use.

Is this zeal? or is it fanaticism? or is it madness? Do the prohibitionists suppose the people of North Carolina will follow them in this wild crusade on private rights? If the bill to be voted on in August should be ratified, may not the next Legislature be asked to enact a law similar to the ordinance passed in Charlotte? Are the prohibitionists in Charlotte more ardent in the cause of temperance(?) than are their co-laborers in the State at large?

There are tens of thousands of people in this good old State who love freedom too well to become the blind adherents of the prohibition leaders who are now rallying their legions. The false cry that this is a war against grog-shops and liquor dealers has no terror for those who have the courage of their convictions. This is a war of the people against an attempt to abridge their rights and privileges.

The advocates of prohibition know that they are not fighting liquor dealers alone in this campaign. We venture the assertion that not five per cent. of the anti-prohibitionists in North Carolina have anything whatever to do with either the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors. And it will be found on investigation that a very large percentage of those who will vote against prohibition in August are men who are strictly temperate. We know that in the city of Wilmington many of the most outspoken opponents of prohibition are gentlemen who practice what many of the prohibitionists *preach* but *do not practice*, total abstinence.

The skirmish in Charlotte will have an influence on the result of the great battle to be fought in August. It *is* the first gun of the campaign, as the prohibitionists claim; but it is the gun that has awakened the people to a realization of the "true inwardness" of the prohibition movement in North Carolina, and they will condemn it at the polls in August next by a majority that will astonish even the opponents of the measure.

KEY AND BRADY.

Postmaster General Key, the Southern Confederate, who sold out to get an office in the Fraudulent Hayes's Cabinet, is somehow being suspected of knowing something of the Brady rascalities in connection with the Star Routes. To what extent he deserves to be suspected we cannot undertake to say. He must have known or been very blind to what was going on right under his nose. Hayes too, may plead ignorance, but his character is none too good to allow a suspicion that he may have had some knowledge of the rascalities. Whether his personal integrity or the personal integrity of Key is to be questioned or not may be doubtful, but this must be conceded at the expense of their intelligence or fidelity in the discharge of important official duties. It is asserted squarely that respectable newspapers drew attention to the dishonesty of Brady's conduct, and that Key ignored them deliberately and from design.

Is it not a very suspicious circumstance that Key should be defending Brady in the face of the widely known facts and the immense cumulation of evidence that has been produced in the New York *Times*, the leading Republican paper? Key knows now all about the rascalities, and yet he professes to believe that Brady is a man of high honor who is a victim of persecution and unjust obloquy. Innocent Brady! Wilfully blind Key! Surely the "innocents" are again "abroad." Whilst Key is attempting to varnish or white-wash his man Brady the localities supposed to be benefited by Brady's grand schemes of government plunder are rushing to his exposure and are washing their hands vigorously of all impurities connected with the thieving business.

Bob Ingersoll's organ, the Washington *Post*, publishes another of the blatant infidel's harangues. It purports to be a rejoinder to his clerical critics in New York. We beg pardon for another bit of Ingersoll, as served up by the *Post:*

"If there is any God I expect to find myself credited on the heavenly books for my defense of him. I did say that our civilization is due, not to impiety, but to infidelity. If he would read his Old Testament with care he will find that God violated most of His own commandments, all except 'Thou shalt worship no other God before me,' and, may be, the commandment against work on the Sabbath."

A TRIBUNE PHILOSOPHER IN THE SOUTH.

We purposed a week or so ago directing attention to a long letter in the New York *Tribune*, written from Florida, and giving an account of what the writer saw. It is from a special correspondent—from one sent to "spy out the land." The *Tribune* is such a senseless maligner of the South that we rarely pay any attention to its slanders. In fact, its usual tone is so vicious and its slanders are so patent that they deserve no consideration from the Southern press. But its special correspondent appears to have gone through the South with a constant succession of surprises. He expected to witness very different scenes from those that were presented actually to his eyes. He had been on this tour of observation for a considerable time, and what he testified to finally must have surprised the people in the Tall Tower as well as the readers of the *Tribune*, so fallen from its first estate, who had been taught to look upon the South as a sort of Ashantee, filled with semi-barbarians and with the dry-rot. He saw no signs of murder or brutality. He went about unmolested, visited "most of the mills often alone, observing and examining everything with all the fulness and leisure that I desired; have visited many operatives in their homes, inspecting their houses and surroundings, learning as much as possible about sanitary matters, their food, social and personal habits, use of leisure time, their morals and general tone, temper and character." He says all of the hands he talked with declared themselves satisfied. "I could not observe anywhere any indications of restlessness or discontent among the mill people."

In fact, the special correspondent was taken by surprise all the way through. He saw things—many things "not dreamt of in" the "philosophy" of the *Tribune* office. He found the working classes more contented than they are in the North. But hear from him:

"The Southern operatives are more placid and contented and less restless than people of the same class in New England. They are more domestic, settled and regular in their habits and character. There is far less moving about from place to place and from one mill to another here than in the North. All, or very nearly all, the hands in Southern factories are Southerners, natives of the region around the mill in which they work; and they all belong to a more primitive, simple and old-fashioned order of things than is now anywhere in existence in connection with the factory life of New England."

He closes his view with the announcement:

"In various parts of the South I see signs of the gradual accumulation of capital, and of the work of laying the foundations for new or expanded business enterprises, a coral-insect kind of work going on out of sight, but which is sure to be manifest by and by."

It not being election times—an off-year so to speak now—the *Tribune* sent a gentleman who would write the truth. We thank him for his candor. When the Radical party is to be served the *Tribune* will be true to its instincts and will send one of the old libellers who will do his dirty work in a quite masterly fashion. Practice makes perfect.

Since we are giving Republican testimony as to the good behavior of the South we may not overlook another witness. A writer in the Cincinnati *Gazette* says he has travelled for five years in the South, and he is satisfied fully that many of the so called "outrages" are lies out of the whole cloth. He says some happen, but not in the way related and not "from the causes usually assigned." He is not a one-sided witness, however, and he testifies that many "horrible outrages" have occurred, "for political reasons," such as "the Chisolm tragedy, the Cain Hoy (S. C.) and Silverton massacres, the Coushatta, Colfax, and Feliciana troubles, and many more." But he says other reported "outrages" did not occur as given nor for the reasons mentioned. Of this kind he mentions "the Vicksburg massacre of 1874, the Clinton riot, the killing of Dixon at Yazoo, and the Heath matter, lately ventilated in Congress."

He says of the notorious Vicksburg tragedy:

"Dixon would have been killed in Ohio if he had openly charged one man with murder, another with theft, and a third with incest, as he did in Yazoo. A man who habitually talks that way in the West or South is sure to run against the wrong man soon or late."

He says after deducting all such cases, "there still remains a rather heavy and black residuum; and impartial history will write that there was either a good deal of bad blood down there in the years following the war, or that Government blundered badly in its way of treating it, doing just enough to irritate and not enough to govern."

Doubtless there were outrages in the years immediately following the war and for "political reasons." This was natural when it is remembered how the South was persecuted, oppressed and robbed. The negroes were often the aggressors; sometimes they were the pliant tools used by bad, designing white men, and now and then the avenger did his remorseless work. The Government is mainly responsible for the bad blood and the severe redress. But why go back to the past—to ten years ago? Only a few weeks ago, old Dawes, in the Senate, stigmatized the whole South and paraded his liar, Heath, to make good his infamous, groundless charge. Last year the outrage mill was in running order and the grist was abundant. The South was one wild scene of disorder, bulldozing, and murder, according to the Radical correspondents of Radical papers. But now, all is peace, even according to the very papers that were most conspicuous for teeming falsehoods and unblushing slanders.

Grant's biographer, Badeau, in his glorification of his hero, is a very untrustworthy fellow, as we had occasion to intimate recently in his account of Grant's losses in the campaign against Gen. Lee. The Philadelphia *Times* says:

"To make out his claim he has liberally falsified public documents, and where a point was to be gained ignored others. General Boynton has fastened upon one aggravated case which illustrates many. After the capture of Fort Donelson Gen. Grant gave himself up to unbridled excesses to such an extent that his commander, Halleck, was seriously alarmed for the army. Badeau claims in his so-called history that no evidence of this could be found in Washington, but Gen. Boynton produces from the War Department file the whole correspondence, which is worth presenting."

Grant got on one of his old fashioned drunks and forgot all about the safety of his army. We may give the correspondence hereafter. In Gen. Halleck's last letter to Gen. McClellan, dated March 4th, 1862, he writes:

"A rumor has just reached me that, since the taking of Fort Donelson, General Grant has resumed his former bad habits. If so, it will account for his neglect of my oft-repeated orders. I do not deem it advisable to arrest him at present, but have placed General Smith in command of the expedition up the Tennessee. I think Smith will restore order and discipline."

Badeau tries to ignore all this, and lies about it. Grant was so bad off that Gen. Smith had to be substituted.

It was Mr. John Carmichael, of Loudoun county, Va., who lampooned little Billy through the mail. He wrote to Senator Vance on a postal card: "Please send me your speech on the d—d dog, Mahone." The postal was stopped at the Washington postoffice. Mr. C. will be arrested by a U. S. Deputy Marshal.

When did North Carolina pass the ordinance of Secession? Was it on May 20th or May 21st, 1861? Our recollection is that it was on May 20th. But the Charleston *News* gives the latter date and upon the following authorities:

"Haven's 'National Handbook of American Progress;' McPherson's 'History of the Rebellion,' and 'The American Cyclopædia,' all of which concur in saying that the Ordinance of Secession was passed by North Carolina on May 21, 1861."

Polk's "Hand Book of North Carolina" is the only work by us. That says the Legislature was called by the Governor to meet in extra session May 1, 1861, that it met and passed a bill calling a convention to meet on May 20th, and that "on the *first* day of the session an ordinance was unanimously adopted which declared, &c."

It is to be feared that many editors who are not as familiar with the old revision of the New Testament as they might be will make some very inconsiderate and untenable criticisms upon the new revision. Already there are signs of such blunders. He is a very rash man who will condemn the work of some forty eminent Biblical scholars and critics extending through ten and a half years, and that too after the most superficial glance.

The New York *Times* gives account of some thefts in the U. S. Treasury Department, for which the chief clerk and the custodian of the building are responsible. Secretary Windom made the discovery, and the *Times* says the investigation promises "to reveal a scandelous condition of affairs." Suppose the Democrats could get into power wouldn't there be a ripping up and exposing of the Radical concern?

It is reported that Conkling had to make a bargain with Gov. Cornell to secure his support. The understanding is said to be that Vice President Arthur surrenders control of the city "machine" to save his friend Conkling. Bargains are in order. Garfield once bargained with Oakes Ames, and afterwards with Roscoe Conkling. Now Lord Roscoe tries his hand.

Dr. Loring, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, goes into office July 1st. Dr. Loring is thought to be qualified eminently for the new post. The ousted man is Le Duc, and has cause to blame the luck.

A Flourishing Town.

Laurinburg, the sprightly town which so many of our citizens visited on Sunday last on the occasion of the church dedication, is in Richmond county, ninety-five miles from Wilmington, on the Carolina Central Railroad. The shops of the C. C. Road are located there, and some of the best work in the country is turned out from them, under the management and direction of Mr. James McGlynn, Master Machinist, who has now under process of construction the second largest engine and boiler in the United States, all the work upon which is being done in the shops, including the forging of the axles. Mr. H. Behrens, of Wadesboro, has the contract for building a new round house for the company, which will be commenced soon. The town is improving very rapidly, and even the destructive conflagrations which have almost devastated the place two or three times seem to have resulted beneficially in some respects, as the buildings which were destroyed have very generally been replaced by better and more substantial ones. The town has nearly recovered from the effects of the last big fire, and it is said that at least twenty-five new buildings are now going up in different locations, while preparations are being made to build others. In the meantime house room is in demand, and building operations will be pushed forward as rapidly as the necessary material can be secured. Messrs. M. G. McKoy & Bro. are now engaged in making their own brick for the construction of three brick stores on Main street. There are four very neat churches in the place: the Presbyterian, Rev. Mr. Coble, pastor; the Baptist, Rev. Mr. Stowe, pastor; the Methodist, Rev. Dr. North, pastor; and the Catholic, which will be supplied from Wilmington. There are also two colored churches, Baptist and Methodist. An attractive place of resort in the neighborhood is the mineral spring, located about one mile north of the town, the waters of which are said to possess very decided health-giving properties. Laurinburg has the good fortunate to be situated in the midst of a flourishing section and no doubt has a bright future before it, especially as it has a very good newspaper—the *Enterprise*—established there, which is calculated, if the efforts of Bro. McDuffie are properly seconded by the business community, to bring the place into prominent notice and stimulate well-directed enterprise among its citizens. Wilmington naturally feels a warm interest in the place, so many of her former citizens have become identified with it.

An Unrivalled Hair Dressing.

PRODUCING AS RICH AND CLEANLY APPEARANCE AS IF NATURE ALONE HAD IMPARTED IT.

BUPNETT'S COCOAINE is the best and cheapest Hair Dressing—kills dandruff, allays irritation and promotes a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. *No other compound produces these results.*

The superiority of BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS *consists in their perfect purity and great strength.* They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. †

Dedication of a Roman Catholic Church at Laurinburg—Large Crowd in Attendance.

Sunday last was an occasion long to be remembered by the Catholics of Wilmington and Laurinburg. It had been announced by advertisement in the Wilmington daily papers that a special train would be run to Laurinburg and back on that day, in order to allow all who wished to attend dedicatory services at the latter place an opportunity of doing so. A large crowd, which completely filled four coaches, availed themselves of the privilege. Arrived at Laurinburg a large congregation assembled at the new Catholic church on McLaurin Avenue at the appointed hour for the dedicatory services. Rev. Father Gross, of St. Thomas' church, Wilmington, officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Hobman of the same church. The clergy and assistants came out and formed in procession at the entrance to the door, and went around the church, sprinkling the walls with hallowed or blessed water. Upon going into the church all knelt in the sanctuary before the altar and recited the Litany of the Saints. A prayer was then recited, dedicating the church to the service of Almighty God under the title of St. Augustin, after the Bishop of Hippo, Africa. The ceremony was followed by High Mass and a sermon by Rev. Father Gross, in which he gave a learned and very interesting sketch of the Roman Catholic church, its modes of worship and of the distinguished Fathers who have figured from time to time in the progress of its history.

The music on the occasion was rendered by the choir of St. Thomas' church, of this city, and was exceedingly appropriate and artistic.

The new church is a wooden structure, in dimensions thirty by fifty feet, and is very neat and tasty in appearance. The altar-piece is a very handsome picture of the Crucifixion, about eight feet high, painted by one of the Sisters of Wilmington and presented to the church by Rev. Father Gross. The church is a worthy monument to the religious zeal of the few Catholics in Laurinburg, who number only about a dozen families, and especially to Mr. James McGlynn. They were aided in the erection of the sacred edifice by liberal contributions from persons of other denominations, the Catholics of Wilmington also kindly assisting.

The running of a special train proved to be a successful venture, about one hundred and seventy-five dollars being realized over and above expenses, which sum will be given to the church at Laurinburg. The company was also orderly and well-behaved.

The kindness of Capt. V. Q. Johnson in furnishing the train, is, we are assured, highly appreciated.

The church will be attended one Sunday in each month from Wilmington.

Citizens of Laurinburg turned out in large numbers to witness the ceremonies attending the dedication.

At 3.30 P. M. there were further services and a brief sermon from Rev. Father Gross, who remained in the town that night with the expectation of making a trip further up the road yesterday.

Personal.

The friends of Capt. Geo. G. Lynch, and there is an army of them scattered from Wilmington to Weldon, will hear with genuine regret that he has resigned as conductor on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, to accept a position as train dispatcher and assistant master of transportation at Florence, S. C. Capt. Lynch has been a conductor on the Weldon road for twelve or thirteen years past, and his familiar face will be sadly missed by the traveling public, though it is pleasant to know that his new situation is an advance, and that in leaving us he goes to accept a better situation.

Fatal Accident in Brunswick—A Young Man Killed by a Mule.

Particulars were furnished the STAR yesterday, through the mail and by persons from Smithville, of the terrible death of Mr. Randolph Williams, a son of Thomas M. Williams, Esq., who lives about a mile from the village. He had been ploughing about a mile from the house, and unhitched his mule and mounted it to ride home, when the animal threw him and ran. One of his legs became entangled in the chains and he was dragged all the way to the house, where his father and others endeavored to catch the mule; but the animal turning, jumped a fence—still dragging Mr. Williams, who was alive at that time—and ran for two or three miles along the road. Every attempt to catch the mule only added to its speed, and Mr. Williams was not released until kicked free by the frantic animal. When his friends reached him he was dead, his body being terribly crushed and bruised.

Dreaming.

Reidsville Times.

The Raleigh *Observer* must have been in an evening siesta when it penned that Prohibition was steadily gaining ground through the Piedmont section. There is no accounting for dreams.

From Anson.

[Correspondence of the Star.]

WADESBORO, May 23, 1881.

Judge Merrimon, in his address on Prohibition here on last Friday, said: "I understand that *the records* show that the whiskey dealers in this county have paid no license tax for the last year and only fifteen dollars purchase tax." From what records did Mr. M. get his information? The records *here* show that the dealers in whiskey in this county paid their license and purchase taxes promptly. Mr. M. ought to know, if he does not, where to look for such records. He said the records were wrong or there was something rotten at home. He should be very careful how he makes such charges against the good people and officials of Anson county. He may be very anxious for the votes of these people in the near future, as I expect he will be. A VOTER.

MEADE & BAKER'S CARBOLIC WASH is a fragrant and delightful *Toilet Article*, which has, by its intrinsic merits, become universally popular wherever it has been introduced. It arrests and destroys the offensive odor caused by decaying *Teeth*, and imparts a fragrant odor to the breath. Used as a remedy it will speedily heal all *Bleeding, Spongy, Ulcerated* and *Receding Gums*. It is unsurpassed as a remedy for *Sore Throat*, and has been used at Sea with entire success for the cure of *Sea Sickness*. It is used and prescribed by the best physicians. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Druggists. ap 292m eod

Spirits Turpentine

— Raleigh *Farmer & Mechanic*: Dr. P. P. Peace, a former citizen of Granville has given to the Historical Society the books of his grand sires who were merchants in Raleigh before this century was born.

— New Berne *Nut Shell*: About 250 persons were employed shelling peas at the canning factory yesterday, and as many more could find employment. Thousands of boxes were canned. If Mr. Blair could get sufficient force to work them up, our truck farmers would probably realize 50 cents per bushel for all their surplus stock.

— Henderson *Review*: The engine, two box and two flat cars for the Oxford & Henderson Road, are here. The cross-ties are being rapidly laid and a large quantity of iron is en route. Under the efficient management of Capt. Baldy Williams the road will soon be completed. Capt. Tom Arrington is superintending the laying of the sills on the road.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Col. Frank Coxe, President of the Gounod Club, is in receipt of a letter from Spartanburg, asking the amateurs to present the "Pirates of Penzance" in that place on the 26th instant, and signed by one hundred of the citizens. A member of the caste is also in receipt of a letter from the proprietor of the Greenville opera house offering to give the "Pirates" the use of it if they will present the opera there.

— Here are some more sales of Person county tobacco, which we find in the Roxboro *Herald*: W. F. Reade, 4,000 pounds, fetched $1,100; Nathan Fox, 1,900 pounds, brought $600; John Newton, 808 pounds tobacco, $50 average; James Bradsher sold one load at $60 around, over 1,000 pounds; Y. B. Warren, one load of 1,500 pounds for $792; J. O. Bradsher, 1,100 pounds, sold for $55 per hundred; averaged for another lot of 1,700 pounds $55. Person was once a part of Granville, and its tobacco is very fine.

— Salisbury *Watchman*: Mr. John H. Enniss, of this city, has just returned from McDowell county, where he has been examining mineral property. He and Mr. George M. Buis, of Marion, are largely interested in an asbestos mine recently discovered. They are developing the mine. ——Dr. R. M. Eames, E. M., of Salisbury, sailed on the 19th instant, with Mr. William Brandreth, of New York city, for London, England. They go on business connected with the company. This company, by the way, probably owns more valuable mineral real estate than any other five companies in North Carolina.

— Roxboro *Herald*: Mr. H. A. Reams informs us that the citizens of Durham have subscribed $25,000 to the stock of the Roxboro Railroad, upon condition that it start from Durham and connect with the Virginia Midland Railroad at Danville. —— Whiskey seemed to be plentiful in Roxboro this week although its sale is forbidden by law. —— Armstead Cunningham, colored, while bathing in McGee's mill pond last Sunday, in company with one of Mr. Green Evans' sons, was suddenly taken with cramp, in the middle of the pond and immediately sunk and was drowned. Moral—Don't go bathing on Sunday.

— Hendersonville *Herald*: There are in Hendersonville twenty stores, dry goods, groceries, hardware, furniture, books, etc. Five hotels offer the best of entertainment to the tourist or traveller. ——Two and a half miles from Hendersonville is the picturesque little village and surroundings of Flat Rock, the summer resort of the wealth and fashion of the seaboard of South Carolina. —— A mass meeting was held at Rutherfordton on the 18th inst., to consider the construction of a railroad from Johnson, Tenn., on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad by way of Rutherfordton to some point on the Air-Line. The proposed road is to pass Cranberry Iron Works and cross the Western North Carolina Railroad at or near Marion. Greenville and Spartanburg are both contending for the new road.

— Raleigh *News-Observer*: Mr. John Spelman will resume the publication of the *State Journal* this week. We understand the *Journal* will vigorously oppose the prohibition act. ——The centennial graded school now has 705 pupils. It must be the largest school in the State. —— There are now more murderers in Wake jail than ever before at one time. ——The Governor has reappointed the following notaries public, who have renewed their commissions under the new law, which requires them to be renewed every two years: Omega H. Foster, Raleigh; W. L. Smith, Jr., Wilmington; O. D. Davis, Salisbury; George H. Roberts, New Berne. ——Gen. W. R. Cox has appointed Mr. John W. Hays, of Granville, alternate to Mr. W. H. Wilder, for the West Point cadetship from this district. Mr. Hays was a close second to Mr. Wilder in the recent competitive examination.

— New Berne *Nut Shell*: The army worm is "playing wild works" with most of the gardens in this city. —— The passenger train on the A. & N. C. R. R. ran off the track Saturday near Falling Creek, while en route for this city and the first class passenger coach was badly smashed up. Fortunately no one was hurt. —— The scarlet fever is raging to an alarming extent in certain sections east of us. At Hunting Quarters, there is hardly a family that has not been visited, and we presume the same may be said in regard to neighborhoods on the Core Sound, and on South River. Mr. Willis, living at Hunting Quarters, was in our city a few days ago, and he said out of seven children—bright and healthy up to a short time ago—he has lost five by scarlet fever and expected to find the sixth one dead when he reached home.

— Goldsboro *Messenger*: We learn that Capt. L. W. Vick, of New York, met with quite a painful accident in Kinston, a day or two ago. In passing over the roots of a large tree standing on the sidewalk his foot slipped, and, twisting the leg in an unnatural shape, dislocated the right knee. ——Rev. Israel Harding has moved to Kinston and taken charge of the Episcopal church. A neat parsonage has just been completed by the members of this church. ——It is said that Mr. Jesse Caudle, of Mt. Olive, formerly a citizen of good repute, has left for parts unknown to escape the vengeance of the law. There are rumors connecting him with several robberies. He leaves his family behind him. ——The many friends of Rev. A. J. Finlayson will learn with sorrow that he has taken a relapse and is now in a very critical condition, and his recovery is now despaired of.

— Watauga items in Lenoir *Topic*: Maple Sugar has been selling on the streets at 10 cents per pound. —— The sugar trees on Main street, opposite Coffey's hotel, afford a delightful shade. —— To a person coming from across the Ridge, the great abundance of grass in this cloud land is a revelation. It grows everywhere, even in the woods. Every cleared hillside that is not in cultivation, is a meadow. —— We have received from Dr. W. B. Council a specimen of almost pure iron ore taken from a tract of 1,500 acres of land lying near Coone's Gap, and belonging to the Tinfalia Iron Company. The ore is said to be abundant on the tract. —— Dr. W. B. Council, President of the Watauga & Caldwell Narrow Gauge Railroad, proposes to effect a consolidation with the Imboden road, and after securing a $50,000 subscription, which is pledged to the work, he will obtain 150 convicts and begin operations as soon as practicable. ——The Imboden Railway survey, which has progressed nearly to Day's Gap, is reported to be turning out finely. A satisfactory grade will undoubtedly be obtained.