

Table with 2 columns: Month and Price. Rows for 12 months, 6 months, 3 months, and Single Copy.

Entered at the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., as second-class matter.

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50...

REFORM PLAN PROPOSED.

We refer again to reform in the civil service to note what Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, says about the appointing power. He has written a second letter to the Springfield Republican in which he discusses the great burden placed on the President in the exercise of the appointing power.

But the Secretaries are not to have full appointing power. They are to be limited to selecting only the heads of their departments, and thus by a gradation of authority to reach the lowest rung in the ladder of appointments. Such is the scheme. We are not apt to think much of any suggestion that originates with Dawes. There is doubtless merit in his suggestion. It is defective in its want of thoroughness, completeness. It does not aim at eradicating, but ameliorating. It is an improvement upon the present methods. Nothing could well be worse than placing the appointing power of a people of over fifty millions in the hands of one man. Under this poor system inefficiency, incompetency and corruption are inevitable. It is apparent that some change will have to be made sooner or later. The evil has grown so great it will burst of its own corruption finally, unless something is done.

But we are not sure that Dawes's plan is the best or that it will answer. When in the Departments in Washington and right under the noses of the Secretaries there is wide-spread immorality and rascality, how shall it be in the appointees when they are farther removed? We are willing to consider the matter of reform patiently and intelligently. A remedy for present evils is demanded. The following view is taken by the Philadelphia Press, Republican organ:

"It would lessen the danger of bad appointments. It would make recommendations of less consequence and Congressional interference far less potent than now. As it makes each head of a department or bureau or division in descending order responsible for the efficiency of his special control, it would tend more and more to make merit and fitness the main tests in appointments and promote permanency of tenure wherever there is faithful and efficient discharge of duty. The whole problem of civil service reform would, we doubt not, be greatly simplified and its solution made comparatively easy by the adoption of the plan which Senator Dawes has evolved out of his long experience in public life and intimate knowledge of our civil service and its greatest needs. It, however, is open to the fatal objection that it rests on the frail support of general consent and not on the coercive power of law."

Major John W. Daniel, the nominee for Governor in Virginia, was born in Lynchburg September 5, 1842. So he is not yet 39 years old. He is well educated and is a man of brilliant talents. He won his title in the war. It is necessary to mention this as but few with titles now ever get nearer to a battlefield than a corn field or a tobacco factory.

The slogan of the Virginia Democrats is pay the public debt, a plenty of free schools for white and black, a free ballot and a fair count. Good enough. Stick to that.

MODEL WRITER UPON THE WAR.

Col. Theodore A. Dodge, U. S. Army, has published a historical contribution to the war entitled, "The Campaign of Chancellorsville." We have not seen it. We have glanced over favorable notices of it from Southern and Northern sources. It is described as being written with marked dignity, fairness and courtesy, and as treating the Southern soldiers with an even-handed justice quite remarkable among Northern writers. It is too much the case that men who attempt historical composition are dominated by personal prejudices, unfavorable or otherwise, and are more partisan. History written in this way is misleading because it is false in coloring and in detail. We copy from an exchange a few sentences which show how Col. Dodge appreciates the valor of the boys in gray. It will be read with pleasure by every brave and humane Confederate who fought under the banner of the lost cause.

Col. Dodge speaks of Stonewall Jackson's Corps "as the best infantry in existence; as tough, hardy and full of clan as they are ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-looking." Again he says: "Never had infantry better earned the right to rank with the best which ever bore arms than this gallant twenty thousand—two men to every four of whom lay bleeding on the field."

Of the immortal leader of this Corps he says he was "equalled as a fighter but by one or two. Here is his general estimate: "Whatever he was called upon to do, under limited but independent scope, seemed to testify to the fact that he was far from having reached his limit. Whatever he did was thoroughly done, and he never appears to have been taxed to the extent of his powers in any operation which he undertook. His honesty, singleness of purpose, true courage, rare ability, suffice to account for Jackson's military success. But those alone who have served under his eye know to what depths that rarer, stranger power of his has sounded them; they only can testify to the full measure of the strength of Stonewall Jackson."

This is admirable and it is just. There were as good soldiers in the other Confederate corps as in Jackson's, as all Southerners know; but Jackson's men were heroes, and were a splendid body of fighters. North Carolina is interested in the fame of that corps, as she always furnished it with some of her best soldiers. Col. Dodge gives Gen. Lee great and deserved credit for the way he extricated himself from the coils of Hooker, and from the nettle danger plucked the flower safely. We record with exceeding pleasure these opinions of a Northern soldier. Do not Englishmen glory to-day in the splendid fighting of their ancestors who followed the fortunes of York or Lancaster, of Charles or Cromwell? Why should not all Americans take pride in the magnificent courage of soldiers, whether they stood by Hancock on the heights of Gettysburg or followed Jackson to victory? Let truth and justice be done. That is the lesson taught by Col. Dodge.

SECTIONAL CHIEFS.

The Northern editors have had a great deal to say of Southern lawlessness. They make a great ado when a Revenue officer is killed and use it as a cudgel with which to flay the whole South. The lawlessness, great as it is, of certain sections of the great North somehow does not attract their attention. The crime committed in the one case is apt to be made conspicuous at the head of a column, in great black letters—"Another Southern Outrage." A crime more infernal far than is perpetrated in the North, has an ordinary heading, and will read—"A Man Killed," or "A Woman Murdered." These editors are always on the lookout for "a find"—for some new dish of horrors to be served up in their peculiar style to the detriment of the South. This way of dealing with crime does not strike us as exactly the thing.

On July 28th, in Wisconsin, a Republican State Sheriff Doonitie and two of his posse were killed by two scoundrels while attempting to arrest them. This is not an exception in violence. Murders of such cases occur annually. Rowdies and villains are peculiar to Wisconsin. Deeds of law and robbery and murder are done in all the sections. It is even dangerous to travel in some sections of the Republican North. The Northern people know this, and Northern editors are publishing each new item constantly. But they forget all this when they see themselves to draw a bill of indictment

against the South. There is a shameful amount of crime in the South, but politics have very little, if anything, to do with it.

The Northern editors from time to time indite nice little moral essays on the barbarism of the Southern people as manifested in the carrying of concealed weapons. But all the time the same evil—and it is a great evil—prevails right at their elbows. The New York Star says there are twelve thousand men in that city who carry pistols always. The Cleveland (Ohio) Leader says in that city there are five thousand. Philadelphia is taking steps to suppress the evil. Persons are to be arrested, and when any one is suspected he is to be searched.

Each great section has quite enough of crimes and violations of law to attend to and to correct without going off upon crusades against its neighbors. First pull the beam out of your own eye before you undertake to manipulate or magnify the mote in the eye of others. Correct first the evils at home. Then mount your Roziante and go out on your wild career of Knight Errantry.

Prof. Henry E. Shepherd's last work, "An Elementary Grammar of the English Language," meets with much favor among the principals and professors of Baltimore. The papers of that city are warm in their recommendation. The Baltimore American says: "Prof. Shepherd's Elementary Grammar is, in many respects, the best text-book on this subject that has come to our notice. Professor Shepherd's fitness for the task needs, of course, no comment. His philological contributions have given him a national reputation, and his practical acquaintance with the system of instruction pursued in our public schools has been such as to make him thoroughly aware of the defects of our school books, as well as their virtues. The chief merit of his grammar is its simplicity."

As our readers know, Professor S. is a native North Carolinian.

THE ROAD TO WEALTH.

THE STAR desires to see a cotton mill campaign in North Carolina. For years it has insisted that the surest way to recuperation and wealth was by working into fabrics and yards the cotton in the South. Carry the mills to the cotton has been our constant cry. It is true that in North Carolina it is not known what are the profits in cotton-milling, as the Holts, Sweps and others keep their own counsel, and do not let the world see what they are doing; but this is not the case in South Carolina and Georgia. There the large mills (perhaps all) publish annual statements that give the fullest information, and you can see precisely what has been done. The profits in those States have been very satisfactory. Some of them have realized largely. We have no doubt that most of the fifty or more cotton mills of North Carolina have prepared. Some of the owners, we know, have grown rich.

A day or two ago, in a brief paragraph, we referred to Major Hammett's speech in South Carolina. We desire now to bring out more specifically some of his statements. He is a practical operator and knows wherof he affirms. Maj. Hammett says it costs the New England manufacturer one cent a pound more for his material than it costs the Southern manufacturer. This makes heavy cotton goods more profitable in the South. This fact—for such it is—will eventually, he thinks, in giving the South the control of the manufacture of heavy goods. We find in the Charleston News and Courier some of Maj. Hammett's views and figures condensed. We avail ourselves of them:

"A well-built and organized Southern mill of 10,000 to 20,000 spindles, properly managed, ought to make a net profit of 15 to 20 per cent on the capital stock. This is the gain to the stockholders, and the gain to the community is far greater. A bale of cotton costing at 10 cents a pound, \$45 is made into sheeting worth in New York \$36.16. The manufacturer of the cotton nearly doubles its value. To the producer goes the \$45 for the raw cotton; the amount paid out for labor and services is \$14; the profit of the manufacturer is \$17. On each bale of cotton the community receives in wages and in profits \$31, in addition to what is paid for the raw cotton. Even the whole of the profit on the investment went to Northern capitalists (which is not the case, as the majority of the stock of the mills in this State is owned here), the community will receive \$30 for each bale of cotton manufactured elsewhere. Without regard to the profits of the owners of the mills more than twenty-five per cent is added to the value of the cotton crop by manufacturing it in the South; and this 25 per cent, for the most part goes to women and children who, in the absence of factories, can find no employment suited to their strength and habits."

South grows, the North spins and weaves and pockets the profits. Here is a lesson. The way to wealth is manufacturing. The North understands this. Walk around Wilmington and you will find a thousand witnesses of this fact. The South does not understand this. Hence, there are not few manufacturers. There are ever greater blindards? But will not the South profit by the example? We hope so, we think so.

There is no doubt that the necessary labor can be obtained for manufacturing on a large scale. The South can furnish its own labor. Maj. Hammett says: "I have seen many people who are rarely found in the cotton mills. They are the men of the Continent, French and Irish, with a few English and Germans amongst them, with whom our material for operations compare most favorably. "Living being very cheaply necessary machinery labor, and whilst our operatives live plentifully and comfortably, the wages paid them are less than is absolutely necessary for the sustenance of those in colder climates, where rents of such houses as will protect them against the cold in winter are necessarily high, and fuel and clothing expensive."

There is no need of dwelling upon the cotton supply and water supply. They are in the utmost abundance. Is there capital enough for mills? We cannot doubt that there is surplus idle capital enough in the South at this hour to erect a hundred mills of 20,000 spindles. In old times the surplus went into farms and negroes. Where does it go now? We venture the opinion that in Cabarrus and Granville there is enough capital unemployed to start two or three mills each of 20,000 spindles. The South is provided partially with cheap and speedy transportation. In a few years there will be no complaint at this point. Southern goods should be distributed in every direction—in the North, West, in the Canadas, in Europe, Mexico, South America, everywhere. Major Hammett says that the demand is quite equal to the supply. We quote:

"I doubt if there is a first-class mill at the South to-day that has any accumulation of goods, or that could not have sold twice its product for the last six months. That is not always the case. Manufacturers like other business have their dull seasons and those that are more active, but there has been no time recently to my knowledge when goods have had to be forced on the market at concessions to realize, except it may have been by some corporation that was compelled from the want of capital or credit to sell their goods. Besides the demand for distribution in the United States, a demand for Southern made goods for export is constantly increasing, principally for China, Africa, the East Indies and South America, and is to-day sufficient to reduce any large quantity that may accumulate."

He says to make mills successful they must be well managed. He says ignorance and general want of ability will fritter away easily all of the profits. He makes one point of special interest; it is the benefit that accrues to a whole community from the operations of a large cotton mill. The cost of manufacturing is distributed in the immediate vicinity. Here are his figures as to one bale of cotton:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Rows for bale of cotton, value of sheeting, cost of manufacture, freight, transportation and commissions, and net profit to manufacturer.

One other point we must refer to—that large mills are not necessary to success. He thinks a mill of 10,000 spindles can be worked as profitably as one of 20,000 spindles. He thinks the South has capital enough to meet the demand as it arises, without seeking it from any quarter outside. Although our article is long, we must quote again from the speaker. He says:

"My intention is not to advise against a rapid development of this industry, but to advise a due and prudent caution which is indispensable to success in every new business. My information is that English capitalists from Manchester are now looking into this country with a view of securing some of the best powers and locations for the purpose of manufacturing cotton here, and that they have already secured some very important ones. Manufacturers and capitalists at the North I know are looking in this direction with the same object, and it would be unfortunate if most of the best powers should pass from the control of our own people before they knew it. The South should rely upon itself. Let it learn to make its own supplies, manufacture as fast as possible its own raw productions, and then it will march surely in the road to independence, wealth, and contentment. The fire insurance business is not very flourishing. In July the losses foot up \$3,400,000 on \$3,500,000 property insured.

CRITICISM UPON THE NEW REVISION.

The revision of the New Testament is still being discussed very thoroughly in this country and in England. A great deal of learning and ability is brought to bear upon the subject. We may note now two facts that have come under our notice: In England the great scholars regard the work with no little satisfaction. How could it be otherwise when the five greatest Biblical scholars in the United Kingdom were among the revisers. The chief objection to the revision comes from three classes—the literary men, the Unitarians, and editors who know more about politics than they know about the codices, ancient versions, the Textus Receptus and the critical apparatus that enter into a thorough understanding of the merits of a translation or version.

In the United States the new version has been received with much favor, and especially among the best Greek scholars. Why should it not be when the three ablest New Testament Greek scholars and critics in the United States were among the revisers? Such scholars as Prof. Fisher and Dr. John A. Broadus—equal, if not superior, to any Southern scholar in New Testament Greek—are much pleased with it, though not of the revisers. Both have written admirably upon its merits. We have read many articles from Dr. Broadus on the subject, and they are singularly calm, lucid and exhaustive. We copy one or two passages from one of his latest articles. Referring to the large body of very able scholars who were engaged for more than ten years upon the revision, Dr. Broadus says:

"The fact is, the general reader must rely upon the scholars who have made the revision, and the scholars who examine and pass judgment upon it, as to everything that is not a mere question of taste. Is this a hardship? We do the same in every other branch of knowledge, and in every department of practical life. We have to rely upon students of physical science, upon antiquarians and historians, upon physicians and lawyers, druggists and nurses, engineers and telegraphers—upon a great variety of persons who devote themselves to certain departments of knowledge, and, while neither omniscient nor infallible, are much better informed as to their specialties than we can be; and if we trust ourselves rather than them, we pay the penalty, often a severe one."

We do not pretend to know whether the revision is perfect or not. We suppose it is imperfect and can be improved. We take it as the greatest Biblical scholars in all the world were engaged upon it for more than ten years, that it is a marked improvement upon the old. We are certain it can be much better understood of the people. After reading it for more than two months we can say it can be read and understood without a commentary or other helps. Of the old this cannot be said. We accept it as the matured work of the world's learning. The best critics in New Testament Greek like it, indorse it, adopt it.

Dr. Broadus makes another point we must quote relative to taste and truth. He says: "The other point is, that taste in expression, as in everything else, depends largely upon association, and reading will often rely upon its taste itself changing as they become familiar with the at first unpleasant expressions. Anyhow truth first and taste afterward. And meantime a new generation will be springing up who have not our associations, and to whom these expressions will quickly become dear, if we do not make it otherwise by ill-judged fault-finding."

The plan, man, not a Greek scholar, ought to desire, above all things, the mind of the Holy Spirit. What did God say? The new revision places the unorthodox and unlearned reader upon the same plane with the Greek scholar. With the revision in hand he has the matured learning of the world on the subject. Millions of copies are now in the homes of the people.

THE LAND BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

When the vote on the Land bill came to a final test in the House of Commons only seven Home Rulers refused to vote for it, and only fourteen Conservative (Tories). This was a most remarkable triumph for Mr. Gladstone. Nothing more complete under the circumstances ever occurred in the British House of Commons. It was all pretty much one great man's work. The bill will probably pass the House of Lords, although amended. Last year the Peers kicked out the Eviction bill and brought great trouble upon Ireland and upon England. If that bill had become a law, after it had passed the Commons, very much of the persecution and consequent excitement and turbulence in Ireland would have

been avoided. Now that the Land bill has passed the Commons with such a tremendous unanimity the Peers will hardly dare to set it forth with contempt as they did the Eviction bill of 1880.

The Irish people understand that in the Tory party they have no friend now and never had. We could make that plain perfectly if we deemed it necessary. The reforms in Ireland have either been inspired by or have been accomplished directly by the Liberals or Whigs. We do not anticipate, as we feared some weeks ago would be the case, that the Tory Lords will kill the Land bill. The indications now are that they will amend it in some particulars and then pass it. The following paragraph throws light upon the situation. We copy from the Philadelphia American:

"The Tories evidently do not care to force Mr. Gladstone's hand. Even if a dissolution should result in their getting a majority in the House, as we fear it would, they foresee that they would have a stormy time in governing Ireland after defeating the Liberals on such a issue. Besides, the influence of the Irish Tories counts for something, and these are exceedingly anxious for such legislation as will allay the popular excitement. Here it is that Mr. Parnell's influence tells. It is the Land League, rather than the Ministry, that will force the bill through the very House that threw out the Eviction bill."

Mr. John R. Morris, of Goldboro, North Carolina, has a sharp letter in the Charleston News and Courier, criticizing a letter that appeared in the Associated Reform Presbyterian, from the pen of "a distinguished divine of Abbeville county." The Charleston paper characterizes the reply as "earnest and eloquent." The divine had said some hard things of "commercial drummers," and Mr. Morris, himself a very worthy representative, comes to their defence. From the extracts given from the "distinguished divine" we think he deserved the exhortation he received. He scolded the drummers as being "foul-mouthed, profane," and as having "no deadly dread of a lie," and as being "shamelessly indecent people." This is rough on the drummers, and Mr. Morris gives him a fair Roland for his Oliver. We give a sentence or two from Mr. Morris:

"You think drumming a poor way to get to Heaven. I think misrepresentation a worse way. You are in the worse way. A hard-working, honest drummer (and there are thousands) may succeed in getting a firm grip on the Eternal throne, but a preacher, who misrepresents his fellow-men, will find himself grasping this air. Contrary to your statement, there are more decent than indecent ones among them. Many of them are Christians. Nine-tenths of them who travel South Carolina were trained at the knees of Southern mothers. One-half of them fought for the liberty of the South in the Nineteen-twenties of the last century. If they were otherwise than gentlemen they could not succeed in their efforts to hold the trade of the gentlemanly merchants of Carolina."

Rev. Dr. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, urged the Georgia Legislature to raise the Educational fund to one million dollars. Georgia is a large, rich, prosperous Southern State, and that sum is little enough surely to prepare the hundreds of thousands of children for future responsibility and usefulness as citizens of a free Commonwealth. We hope the Georgians will heed the persuasions of Dr. Curry. North Carolina needs a million dollars for the same uses. When the next Legislature meets we hope Dr. C., who is an able, eloquent, well finished Southern, will make a similar plea before that body in behalf of the children of North Carolina.

We should regret very much if the imprudent and universal course of certain secret associations should prejudice the Irish cause in the opinion of all nationalities. Ireland has nothing to gain by following the bad devices and desperate schemes of Prussian nihilists. The destruction of innocent lives with infernal engines is not the way to liberty or to gain the sympathies of the peoples of the world. Revolution and assassination are not one and the same thing.

What a change in Charlotte! From a prohibition majority of nearly 200 in May to an anti-prohibition majority of 500 in August. There is a lesson in this change that is worth remembering.

The Duplin Canal. Major W. L. Young, Superintendent of the Duplin Canal improvement, was in this city yesterday, and reports that operations upon the canal will be resumed on Monday. When the work will be pushed forward to completion. Major Young was here in search of some of his old hands, and to attend to other business connected with the enterprise.

— And now they call county superintendents of common schools "Hon." How very common! And Granville county starts it. Secretary B. Smith says he is the head-quarters of "Hon." Coffee Mayo.

— Charlotte Observer: Maj. J. B. Yates, Chief Engineer of the Virginia and North Carolina Midland Railway, has resigned to accept a position with the North Carolina Construction Company, under Mr. W. J. Best.

— Raleigh Visitor: Mrs. Nancy Creech, widow of Stephen Creech, Esq., of Elevation township, Johnston county, was thrown from a buggy Wednesday morning, and died from the injuries received at 3 o'clock Thursday morning.

— Greensboro Battle Ground: It is expected that the iron on the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad will be laid as far as Greensboro by November. Some of the tobacco put up at the revenue sale a few days ago did not bring enough to pay the tax due on it, and the law says in such cases it shall be burned. The authorities have written to Washington in regard to it.

— Fayetteville Examiner: The Cape Fear River is said to be lower at this time than it has been at any time since 1863. Mr. Jahan Royal has been appointed Superintendent of Public Schools in Sampson county. — Mr. Frank Clark, a young man in the employ of the McMillan Bros., was severely burned on Tuesday evening. He was engaged in melting rosin when the accident occurred. The fire was brought in some parts of Davis county has been severe. The corn and cotton crop will be almost a failure. The tobacco crop has also been badly injured.

— Tolsnot Home: The revival at the Methodist church in this place, which has been in progress for about a week, continues to grow in interest. There have been several converts during the week and a large number of penitents are at the altar. — The county of Wilcox does not owe one dollar on any organization of \$3,000 in the hands of the county treasurer. We notice in the proceedings of the County Commissioners for New Haven, that the poll tax for State and county purposes is \$2.12. The poll tax for the same purposes in Wilcox is only \$1.80. The tax on real estate in New Haven is \$1.04 on the hundred dollars worth, while in Wilcox county it is only 60 cents.

— Pittsboro Record: On Thursday last, two negro lads in New Hope township, named Joseph Smith and Jim Stebbins, had a fight, and Joseph severely wounded Jim by stabbing him in three places. Joseph was arrested, and after a preliminary trial before Lem. Ellis, J. P., he was committed to jail to await trial at the next term of our Superior Court. The recovery of the Midland North Carolina railroad is nearly finished. Col. Gardner's party have surveyed one hundred miles of the route from South to North Carolina. Mr. Miles, twenty-three miles west of this place, and Captain Cain's party are surveying from Salisbury in this direction, and will probably complete their task this week. Col. Gardner, with his corps of surveyors, after leaving here last week, followed the course of the old stage road in the direction of Asheboro, but he soon ascertained that this route would be too costly, so after arriving at Marley's, in the edge of Randolph county, he started upon his return to this place, running a new line on the northern side of Hickory Mountain, and arrived here last night.

— Oxford Free Press: The Justices of the Peace met in the Court House last Monday for the regular session of the Inferior Court. Mr. J. W. Hays was re-elected Presiding Justice, and Messrs. Wilkins Stovall and E. E. Lyon Associate Justices. Mr. A. S. Pace was re-elected Solicitor, and Capt. Wm. Biggs was re-elected Clerk. — Fielding Knott, of Granville, received \$1,619.63 for one two horse load of tobacco, and net \$1,400 as published. He is that for high—Wilmington branch. And in addition to this he has received in money, he received a top buggy, a barrel of flour, a 1/2 x 1/2 plow and a pair of shoes as premiums, amounting in value to more than \$80. — And how is that for high? The wheels have been turned for the Granville Railroad have arrived in town. We have not been able as yet to ascertain when work on this road will begin, but Col. W. F. Deasey appears to be in earnest, and we are confident that its final completion is almost certain. [This road is to run from Oxford to Clarksville, Virginia, thence to Keyville, on the Richmond & Danville Railroad. It completed, there will be a route from the right through Granville to Henderson, in Vance county. The R. & D. will own it all. This will not be the end. Some say it will yet gobble up the Raleigh & Gaston and the Augusta Air Line.—Ed.]

— Washington Press: Dr. Bryan caught at his fishery, opposite town, one day last week, a large sea bass, which was informed, was eight feet long. — Gentle and steady rains blessed this section last week, and the crops promise a most bountiful harvest. This community has, thus far, been especially blessed with good weather.

— One of the officers of the Methodist church informs us that some miscreant, devoid of any fear of the law or of Heaven, feloniously entered the church building a few days since and stole the organ, clock and clock. — The negro Daniel Dickson, who had an altercation with one of our citizens some months ago, and who was jailed and subsequently escaped, has been raising much disturbance in the town of North Carolina. On Friday last there arrived here from North Creek, in this county, ten Bohemians, consisting of four women, three men and three children. They are about six weeks from their native land, and were sent out to farmers at North Creek through the New York Agency. Some dissatisfaction arising between them and their employers they came to our town, where they were promptly arrested by Mayor Warren, who took active interest in seeing them cared for, and in securing medical attention for one of the children who was quite sick. Our citizens have been very kind in providing them with food and raiment.

— Raleigh News-Observer: The Oxford Railroad is within two miles of that town. Let her progress. — Horner's School has opened more successfully this year than ever before. — We learn that four drunks while merrily returning to their homes in Johnston county, last Tuesday night, broke into the house of Mr. Busch, about seven miles below this city, on the Holleman road. They cursed him and his wife, broke up crockery, and a core bludgeoned an errand party who came to attend them with warrants. — There was a public speaking at Wadesboro one day last week, and a very large crowd in town. Everything was quiet till late in the afternoon, when a man named W. H. Smith, a negro and was taking him to the guard house. The negro resisted and the officer grabbed him, falling him to the ground. The cry was raised among the negroes, and the town officer had killed a negro. In a moment a crowd of negroes, very much excited, gathered around and an attempt was made to mob the officer, who had to fly for his life, with the mob in pursuit, crying "kill him." The sheriff, with a posse of whites, rushed to the officer's house, where he had taken refuge, and prevented the mob from entering. By this time there were two or three hundred infuriated negroes, armed with sticks, stones and pistols, around the house, demanding the officer. Judge Bennett, who soon arrived upon the scene, quieted the turbulent spirit of the mob and had the marshal put in charge of the sheriff and his posse.