

Table with 2 columns: Month, Price. Rows for 12 months, 6 months, 3 months, 1 month, and Single Copy.

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

Subscription Price.

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

ABOUT PHYSIC.

In saying a good word for the President's physicians the Providence Press makes the point that "the physicians who attended George Washington in his last illness have from time to time been bitterly assailed, but the people long ago came to the conclusion that they did the best they could, and that they were not deserving of censure."

Yes, but the advanced practitioners of the day hold that, although "they did the best, they could," their treatment of the case was bad.

Dr. B. Haywood, late President of the N. C. Medical Society, in his excellent address before that body, to which we referred recently, says:

"No professional man now before me can read an account of the medical treatment of Lord Byron at Missolonghi, and General Washington at Mount Vernon, without feeling a blush of shame for the professional brethren who afflicted on those occasions."

Byron's case has been recorded in full. He was starved and bled to death. Dr. Haywood says:

"The only food allowed in nine days, was four ounces of deliquant mutton, was two spoonfuls of broth before me. Now, gentlemen, if Dr. Brand and Dr. Milligen had shot a four-pound mutton through his study's key at they could not, in my opinion, have more effectually killed him than they did by these slow but sure processes."

There is no doubt that under this system of depleting tens of thousands perished. The late Chief Justice Henderson was once dining in Oxford with the then leading practitioner of the county. A young man of nineteen or twenty, the clerk of the Doctor, asked if Mr. M. — was not dead. "Yes," responded the Doctor, "but why did you ask?" "Because," said the thoughtful youth, "I noticed in making charges for visits and medicine, that it happens thus: first visit, calomel and jalap, and bleeding, so much; second visit, ditto; third visit, the same; no fourth visit, but an order for a coffin." Said the wise Judge: "Doctor, if what this young man says is true, it seems to me that the time has come for you to change your practice." But that Doctor never changed, but he removed to the South where he continued to bleed, to starve, and to kill. We saw him in his 87th year, in 1868.

The above conversation occurred about 1822 or 1823. Such was the practice then.

As to General Washington's case, Dr. Haywood says:

"General Washington fell into the hands of Rush and his disciples who did not wait for his vital powers to be exhausted before bleeding; but commenced to exhaust the vital powers by immediately commencing that operation. Rush's tea and tea, as Cobett called calomel and jalap, were repeatedly given, and four or five copious blood-lettings made. Byron was young and had the vitality of a mud-turtle. He stood his men nine days. Washington was old and weak, and succumbed in three days, and what do you think all this was for? why, for an ordinary sore throat, that any old woman in the country ought to have cured with spruce turpentine and a flannel rag in one day."

It was because of the bad practice that Maebeth said, "Throw physic to the dogs—I'll none of it." But most fortunately for mankind the whole theory and practice of medicine has changed within thirty years or less. We once saw this subject admirably treated in one of the great English Quarterly. The standard English work of physic for 1836 was contrasted with an English work of 1870 or 1871, by some four or six celebrated practitioners. It was very instructive. Darkness and light are not more opposed than those two works on practice. The theory of what disease was antipodal. The practice of course differed out and out. The days of drastic purgation, starvation, phlebotomy, hot-water and hot-rooms for the sick are gone forever.

Dr. John Hall, now abroad, has been offered the post of chancellor of the University of the City of New York, made vacant by Chancellor Crosby's resignation.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

NO. 45.

THE CONVICTS.

W. P. Williamson, of Edgecombe, is a somewhat recent convert to Radicalism. He aspires to leadership in that party. He has published a letter in the Greensboro North State, a Republican paper, in which he charges that the convicts at work on the railroad beyond Asheville are in a bad condition because of bad treatment. They are suffering, he says, from scurvy, superinduced by food of poor quality and insufficient quantity. We do not know how this is. If the convicts are treated badly, as is charged, then those in authority should see to it that a remedy is found. Some one has power, we suppose, to correct such evils.

In Georgia there has been great complaint of the manner of treatment visited upon some of the railroad convicts, and we believe some investigation was had. The complaints were caught up at the North and some little lay sermons were preached thereupon. We have noticed several editorials in leading papers condemning strongly the system of hiring out convicts. We can see no special objection to this as long as the law allows it and the prisoners are cared for properly. The Northern editors are not in a position to understand the surroundings in the South. Our penitentiaries are overrun with negro thieves, house-burners, etc. The supply promises to be kept up. What shall be done with them? They must be made to work when and where they can earn the most money and be thereby a less burden upon the intelligence and property of the State. But let them be provided for and let them be treated humanely.

We do not intend to be understood as endorsing Mr. Williamson's statements, concerning which we have no knowledge. We learn some explanation has been made of the matter in the News-Observer, but we overlooked it. We have no doubt that the proper remedies will be applied if there is just cause for complaint or censure.

WORK CONCERNING THE CONVICTS.

Mr. W. P. Williamson, appears in two letters in the Raleigh News-Observer, in which he says:

"If the charge that the convicts on the road beyond Asheville, owing to an attempt to feed a bad-bodied man each on twenty-six cents a day, and working them during the hot weather in June and July, unwholesome food being given, resulting in scurvy in its worst form, are in a condition of horrible suffering, be untrue, why does not Mr. Stamps explain or deny?"

"In the event of a denial, I will undertake to prove by gentlemen high in the councils of the Democratic party and in active accord with the present administration that the charge made by me is warranted by the facts."

He proposes to "turn on the lights," and then asks two questions:

"1. What caused scurvy to break out among the convicts?"

"2. Who is Major Roger P. Atkinson, and why did he resign?"

The Raleigh News-Observer seems to sanction the insinuation against Maj. Atkinson, and to agree that he was forced to resign. We do not know the history of this matter, but no man in North Carolina has a higher reputation for integrity, purity, and humanity than this gentleman has. In Wilmington, at Raleigh, at Oxford, in Warren, at Greensboro, where his family reside, all along the Carolina Central, and other railroads he has constructed in part, there are hundreds who will stand up eagerly in defence of a man whose fifty-three years have been as pure and blameless as those of any man now living. Maj. Atkinson is incapable of inhumanity as he is of dishonor. He is a civil engineer of the highest repute, and for thirty years or more has known what laboring hands require. He knows what was the allowance to railroad hands before the war. We venture to say that the hands under his charge recently were as well fed as the railroad hands (slaves) were prior to the war.

We know nothing of the inside history of the matter, but we do know Maj. Atkinson, and we cannot be made to believe that he has done anything censurable or that justifies an assault upon his character.

"Whatever record leap to light He never shall be stained."

He is now in Giles county, Virginia, making a survey for a railroad company, and knows nothing of the criticism that is being made upon his official conduct in North Carolina. Mr. Stamps ought not to allow a groundless accusation to be made against Major Atkinson if he did not resign because he had inhumanly

treated the convicts, as Williamson charges. No doubt Major Atkinson will be heard from in due time and as soon as he learns of the insinuations or accusations made against his good name. In the meantime let the public suspend judgment. We would be willing to pledge our life that no well founded stigma can ever attach to his character.

"THE DEATH-HATTEL."

There is a new and very profitable business now being prosecuted most diligently in many portions of the rich and progressive North. It is a business that flourishes in Pennsylvania and is spreading in that State, says the Philadelphia Times. That paper says "prominent men are engaged in the business of gambling in human life." That is a fearful accusation. We are glad "the uncivilized South" has not got so far on the road that leads to "the higher civilization."

The new business is to insure people on their death-beds, or who are known to be infirm, for a good round sum. Policies are hawked about, and companies to carry on this disreputable business are being organized at Williamsport, Munsey, Jersey Shore, Look Haven, Reno and other points. There is a company operating at Danville (Pa.), and it is doing a "smashing business." A special correspondent of the Times writes from Williamsport on the 30th ult.:

"The Danville company is in full working order and doing a big business. This company is composed of a number of the best business men of the place, and they claim their company pays every dollar of a death loss. Williamsport is well represented by agents of out-of-town companies. It won't be long before the city will rival the towns further down the river in this nefarious business."

"At present there is a woman, eighty-two years old, an inmate of the Home for the Friendless in this city, bed-ridden for years, whose life is insured for \$100,000, and the policy, twenty in number, are all held by parties in this city, who, no doubt, are praying for the old woman to 'shuff off,' that they may realize on their investment."

We do not understand how the companies make money by such operations. The press of Pennsylvania denounces the business. It is thought that John Sheridan, aged 65, whose body was found in a hoghead of rain-water at Wilkesbarre, was murdered. He was buried hastily before the coroner was notified. He was insured for a large amount, hence the supposed murder.

The Baltimore American, Republican, likes the position taken by Gen. Wickham in the Virginia contest. It says he is a Republican "who believes in the sanctity of public contracts as a cardinal principle of the Republican party, and who is now left to a choice of evils." It would be singular to see a man of Gen. Wickham's high character taking any other position than that now occupied by him. But some of the "organs" are now calling him "an aristocrat," "a Virginia blue-blood" — "a Republican Bourbon." In the estimation of such sheets it is a crime to be a Southern gentleman, even though you be a Republican.

RAILROADS.

U. S. Commissioner Baum is now helping the Mahone-Cameron party. October 16, 1879, he sent a circular to Mr. Van Auker, Tobacco Inspector, at Petersburg, Va., in which he was requested to resign at once if he was "exercising his influence for the readjustment, and thereby the repudiation of the State debt of Virginia. This is looked upon by thinking men as immoral, and therefore inconsistent with the dignity of an official."

In 1879 it was "immoral" to support Mahone. How is it moral and dignified to support him and set in 1881?

Col. Isaac W. Avery has just published a "History of Georgia." It is selling rapidly, and is said to be well written by a correspondent of the Augusta Constitutionalist. By the way, Maj. J. W. Moore has rewritten his school history of North Carolina, and a new edition is in press. As this is a text-book in the common schools of the State teachers should see to it that they are supplied with the revised edition. It affords us pleasure to learn of this much needed revision. Success to it, say we heartily.

Nothing makes a Northern Republican so fighting mad as to talk of Democrats giving "outraged passions" office. But if you wish to throw an organ-grinder into an attack of irremediable jim-jams just whisper in his ear that Uncle S. T. is training for the next race over the course of 1884.

CONCERNING NORTH CAROLINA RAILROADS.

The Raleigh News-Observer of Friday was full of railroad matters. We give elsewhere the letters of the Governor concerning a most important subject to North Carolina. We copy also the report of the Commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad, and a portion of an editorial in reference to the uppermost topic just now. It is very difficult to get at the "true inwardness" of the squabbles and difficulties growing out of the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad. There seems to be a wheel within a wheel. By differences, suits, reports, investigations, interviews, letters and discussions, the people will after a while learn a great deal more about railroading in North Carolina than is dreamt of in their philosophy. It is to be hoped that the final outcome may prove less disastrous to the interests of the State than the most flattering view just now would authorize one to anticipate.

The sale of the road under the extraordinary circumstances was never acceptable to the STAR. A railroad that had cost over \$7,000,000 was almost given away. Everything that has occurred since the sale has tended to confirm much that the STAR said long ago, and to assure all careful observers that the road could have been completed by the State with but little additional burden to the people if the property had been retained.

But it is but little profit to repine at the loss or to complain of the past. We can but trust that the foreign system of doing everything to injure the people and to build up interests abroad will not pass unchallenged or unresisted. The action of the Richmond & Danville Railroad at this crisis in the crop prospects of large sections of the State deserves the severest condemnation and is quite characteristic of the management of that selfish, aggressive, grasping and growing corporation. That Company threatens to swallow up every railroad in the State. A few weeks ago we were told by a gentleman from Richmond, Va., that it had fixed its eyes on the Raleigh & Gaston and Augusta Air-Line, and would never rest until it had captured or destroyed them. He said they would have a rival line unless they could buy the one we referred to before, running from about Cary to Richmond, Va., via Oxford, Clarksville and Keysville.

RAILROADS. SOME IMPORTANT LETTERS ON THE TOPIC OF THE HOUR. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 20, 1881. Hon. Thomas S. Kenan, Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR:—I think it a matter of great importance to the people of the State that the railroads of the State be subject to such laws as the General Assembly shall choose, in its wisdom, to pass for their control. I believe it is conceded that such roads as have been chartered since the adoption of the constitution of 1868 are subject to such control; or, at least, it is in the power of the Legislature to enforce upon them obedience to its will. As to roads chartered before 1868, there is a strong opinion, in which I do not concur, that they are, in many particulars, beyond the reach of the Legislature. I say I do not believe there is any vested right, as between the State and the corporation that is the creature of the State, which the General Assembly cannot alter or repeal. But, be this as it may, if they are compelled to take out new charters, then it will no longer be a matter of doubt.

I therefore beg to request that you will investigate the charters of the roads chartered before 1868, and see if any of them, for any cause, have forfeited their charters; and, if you find that any road has, that you will take such action in the matter as, in your opinion, the case requires and the law justifies.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. J. JARVIS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Aug. 20, 1881. Hon. Thomas S. Kenan, Attorney-General.

DEAR SIR:—The State is burdened with a debt of over \$3,000,000 for the construction of the North Carolina Railroad, and with a debt of considerable magnitude for the construction of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. The State still owns a large interest in both of these roads, yet we see the North Carolina Railroad now so operated as to not only cripple the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, but to out of the people of the whole eastern section of the State from the freight privileges of the North Carolina Railroad. This I get from a circular issued by Sol.

Haas, general freight agent of the associated lines of railways (No. 88), in which he prohibits any freight rates beyond Goldsboro to points on the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad. One of the results of this outrageous proceeding on the part of the lessees of the North Carolina Railroad is that the middle sections of the State, in which the corn crop has almost been destroyed by the excessive drought, will not be able to procure a supply from the east, where the crops have been more favored with rains, except at greatly increased rates and by circuitous routes.

This action of the managers of the North Carolina Railroad I consider an outrage upon the people of the State, taken to vent a little personal spleen, regardless of the rights and benefits of the people.

I have no doubt that other instances might be found in their management, if not so glaring, yet pernicious to the best interest of the people.

In view of these facts I beg that you will examine into the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advisability of instituting a suit to vacate the lease and recover back the road, so that it shall not be operated against the best interests of the people of the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. J. JARVIS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 25, 1881. To His Excellency T. J. Jarvis, Governor of North Carolina.

SIR:—We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by the "act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Western North Carolina Railroad and for other purposes," ratified 29th March, 1880, do hereby report to you, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of said act, that, from time to time, we have examined the work on the said road, and find that the assignees of the grantees in said act mentioned, have failed to prosecute the same with diligence and energy; that they have failed to keep a force of (sic) work on the Ducktown line, after the road had reached Asheville, sufficient to insure its completion to Pigeon River by the 1st of July, 1881; and that they have failed to complete said road to that point and to Paint Rock by the 1st of July, 1881.

In addition to the foregoing, we also find, upon examination, that the company of the assignees are daily discriminating most injuriously in freights and charges against North Carolina towns and cities and railroads, contrary to the provisions of section 20 of said act, and their contract made in pursuance thereof.

Z. B. VANCE, J. M. WORTH.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, August 16, 1881. Col. A. S. Buford, Richmond, Va.

DEAR SIR:—Twenty-six days ago I, with the other Commissioners of the Western North Carolina Railroad, addressed a communication to you and your associate assignees. Up to this time none of us have received any reply to that communication.

I now have the honor to forward to you a copy of a letter received by me from the commissioners, on yesterday, relative to the conduct of the work on said road and the management thereof in the matter of freight.

I also send you a copy of a letter I have addressed to the Attorney-General of the State, relative to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad, and also a letter addressed to him on railroads generally.

Unless the allegations set out in these papers prove to be untrue or the cause of the complaint is speedily removed, I shall feel it to be my duty to use whatever power the State administration possesses to oust the Richmond & Danville Railroad people from the control of any railroad in this State in which the State has a direct or contingent interest.

Very respectfully yours, THOS. J. JARVIS.

Death of David S. Sanders. Mr. David S. Sanders, one of the oldest white citizens of the county, died at his residence near Castle Haynes, about eight miles from this place, after a lingering illness, yesterday morning. Mr. Sanders came to this county from Onslow some where in the neighborhood of 1824 or 1835, and resided for some time at Topsail Sound. He was a very successful peasant planter and was always engaged prominently in agricultural pursuits. He served some years ago, and very acceptably, as one of the Democratic members of the Board of County Commissioners for this county, and in all the relations of life he has been esteemed for his many good qualities. Deceased was about 73 years of age, and was a half-brother of the William Mumford who was hung at New Orleans by order of Gen. Butler, and which created such a stir throughout the South at the time of the among the most disgraceful occurrences of the late war.

Question as to Notes. WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 25. Editor of the Journal of Commerce:

I am a note given with parol conditions collectible as between the original parties without regard to those conditions? Our courts in this State hold not. Or in other words, a note thus given is subject to all the contingent credits in question as between the original parties. SUBSCRIBER.

Reply.—Between the original parties a note is subject to all existing equities which can be duly established.

"BOOM" IN CORN AND WHAT HAS CAUSED IT.

There is one subject in which we are all wont to feel a very lively interest, and that is the matter of meat and bread. Touching the latter branch of the important question, it is hardly necessary at this late period to remind our readers that the article of corn has lately been on a regular "boom" in the various grain markets of the country. In Wilmington, acknowledged to be one of the best grain markets in the South, the price of corn has jumped upwards of twenty cents within the last few weeks. In our issue of August 15th the wholesale quotations were 62 1/2 to 63 cents for mixed and 64 cents for white, in bulk, 64 1/2 to 65 cents for mixed and 65 to 66 cents for white, in bags. Today our quotations are, from store, there being no corn offered on the market, mixed 95 cents and white \$1.00 to \$1.04. Of course it is well known that the drought and consequent short crops have brought about this result. The Chicago Times, of a recent date, speaking of corn crops in the West, says: "Three-fifths of a crop, as compared with last year, appears to be a fair estimate for the State of Illinois. The crop of 1880, it must be remembered, however, was a remarkably large one. This fact tends to bring this year's average crop close up to that of ordinary years of production and smaller crops. Reports from Iowa, the rival of Illinois as a corn producing State, are not altogether harmonious. In no section, however, is a full crop expected. The varying reports appear to be due to the fact that many sections were less severely visited by drought than others. The yield, compared with last year, is, in some localities, placed as low as 50 per cent, and the average bushels per acre at 20 to 25, instead of the usual 75 or 80 bushels. In Missouri the drought was severe and long, and the prospects in that State are that the crops will be cut down from one-quarter to one-half. The crop of Kansas also appears likely to fall considerably below the average of usual years. In other States the drought was more or less severely felt, and the crop does not, as with many previous years, be a full one, as compared with years of the greatest production."

In our own State of North Carolina the drought has also been very severe. Some of our leading operators in grain, who have correspondents in the various parts of the State, think that in the Eastern belt of North Carolina, embracing from forty to fifty miles above Wilmington, the crop will be a fair one; while in the middle part of the State the yield will be very short—probably not a half crop—and in the Western belt of counties the crop will very likely fall short over one-third. The wheat crop will be pretty fair in all parts of the State where it is grown.

Dr. Bliss. (Michigan Medical News.)

The Medical Bulletin informs us that "Dr. S. W. Bliss, the President's chief physician, is a native of New England; a member of the American Medical Association, and during the war was a volunteer surgeon." There is one Dr. D. W. Bliss, now in attendance on the President, who formerly resided in this city and at other points in this State. He and his brother left here as volunteer surgeons, and were present at the battle of Bull Run. The suspense after that encounter was for a time very painful, but it was in a measure relieved by the following memorable telegram from Dr. D. W.: "Me and Zenas is safe." From these historical facts it has been charged that the President's "chief physician" is a Michigan man. We are under obligations to our contemporary for relieving us of this imputation. With this sense of obligation on us, we are happy to be able to deny the Bulletin's assertion that Dr. Bliss is a member of the American Medical Association. He was a member in 1870, but is not now. Had he been a consistent member he would not have been the President's "chief physician" at this time. He occupies that position simply by the grace of cheek, and in violation of all rules of official propriety.

Dr. Townsend was first in charge after the shooting, and the case was his, by all recognized rules, until the family physician could be called, but Bliss crowded him out. Dr. Baxter, the family physician, was out of the city at the time of the shooting, but returned immediately on receiving the news, and presented himself at the White House. Bliss, however, refused to allow him even to see the patient. Drs. Townsend and Baxter were thus both, with the utmost shamefacedness, defrauded of their rights, their gentlemanly instincts, and the sad circumstances of the attempted assassination preventing a defence of them against Bliss's attack. We cheerfully coincide Bliss's nativity to New England.

FATAL SHEEP-WECK.

LOSS OF THE BRITISH MAIL STEAMER TEUTON ON THE SOUTH AFRICAN COAST—ABOUT THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE LIVES LOST. (By Telegram to the Morning Star.) LONDON, September 3.—The Standard's special from Cape Town has the following: Survivors from the wreck of the Union mail steamer Teuton state that two hours before the ship sunk the boats were lowered to a level with the bulwarks, and provisions and compasses placed in them. One boat broke loose from its fastenings while being lowered and six were brought alongside. About thirty-five women and children took their places in them first, when the water rushed into the engine room, and the steamer sank by the head, taking down with her the four boats which were not fairly clear of the ship. Eight of the passengers and crew who rose to the surface clinging to the floating wreckage until picked up by those who righted the third boat. At daylight the boats made for Simons' Bay, all who were clinging to spars being first taken aboard. The Teuton had 256 passengers, 50 crew and 20 coolies aboard. Eleven of the passengers and 25 of the crew were saved.

Spirits Turpentine

—Chatham county boasts of a rooster who plays the part of a setting hen and causes eggs to hatch.

—Wade Harris says the printer stuck an 0 too much on his figures about the N. Y. police. Naughty printer!

The Cape Fear river is eighteen inches deep at Fayetteville, and this is lower than it was ever known before.

—Can't the *Nut Shell* manage to send us a daily, instead of two in a bundle? We like dailies. We notice seven STAR notes without credit in Friday's issue.

—Concord Sun: It will be remembered that Stany county what took the premium at the World's Fair in London in 1855, and at Paris, and later at the Philadelphia Centennial.

—Toignot Zenas: Two little boys, Bunyan and Laurence Winstead, aged about 15 years, sons of Redmon and Jordan Winstead, left their homes last Saturday night, and have not been heard from since. They left without money or clothing, except what they had on.

—It is particularly desired that the fine wheat of Stany county shall be exhibited at Atlanta, and Mr. Charles McDonald has requested Mr. Sid Howe, of Albemarle, to procure a bushel, each of the best red and white varieties, to be found in that county for that purpose.

—The Raleigh Advocate reports revivals as follows: Columbia circuit 9 conversions; El Bethel 12 conversions; M. Debonson, Orono circuit, 15 conversions; Bethany, Randolph circuit, 19 conversions; 6 conversions; Jones circuit 12 conversions; 9 conversions; Davidson circuit 11 conversions; Franklinsville circuit 12 conversions; 5 conversions; Salisbury circuit 26 conversions; 19 conversions; Rutherford circuit 24 conversions; 23 conversions; Chickamao circuit 20 conversions; 14 conversions; The Opey circuit 8 conversions; 11 conversions.

—Wilson Advance: Died, at his residence, near Nashville, N. C., on Thursday night, August 25th, 1881, of apoplexy, William J. B. Harper, Esq., aged 65 years.

The cotton crop throughout this section has been marred by a heavy frost, and predict that a three-fourths crop will not be made. Last Saturday was eminently the day of runaways, four having taken place in Wilson on that day. One of them came near resulting seriously. Mr. Stephen Boykin left his horse standing with two little children in the buggy, and pretty soon the horse became frightened and ran into the iron fence which supported the awning in front of Geo. D. Greene & Co.'s store, throwing the children both violently from the buggy to the ground. Their injuries were remarkably slight concerning the violence with which they were precipitated to the ground.

—Lincolnton Progress: News reaches us from an entirely reliable source of a horrible murder at the High Shoals, in Gaston county. The murderer is a negro named Jackson Boyd, who had a young victim was the partner of his bosom, whom he promised to love and obey. The murder took place last Sunday, and the woman was strangled or choked to death. The absence of the woman aroused the suspicion of the neighbors, when the husband was arrested and confessed the crime. Boyd, the murderer, said that he had concealed the body in a deep well near the house, and search being made it was found covered with brush. He assigned as the cause for the rash act that his wife repeatedly threatened to leave him, and rather than see her carry off to another man, he preferred to kill her. Since his arrest he has manifested unmistakable signs of insanity, but before the murder he was known and recognized as a sane man.

—Fayetteville Examiner: Mr. James Kyle, of this town, who has lately visited southwest Virginia and northwest North Carolina, represents the condition of things in that country as distressing. Ordinarily it is a fertile and abundant section of country, but now it is parched and desolate from the effects of drought. Mr. John Powers, formerly a citizen of Robeson county, but for the last few months a citizen of Fayetteville, died in this town on Sunday last, the 28th, and was buried on the following day at the Fayetteville cemetery. Mr. Powers was a soldier of the war of 1812, and was 89 years old.

—Mr. Bliss and his colleagues were not so absorbed in the construction of the Midland Railroad from Goldsboro via Smithfield, Pittsboro, and so on to Salisbury, we would venture to call attention to a scheme of equal importance, and naturally connecting itself with the A. & N. C. Railroad. A railroad from Goldsboro to Fayetteville would place the C. F. & N. Y. Railway in a direct line with the A. & N. C. at Goldsboro, and would establish a competing line between this town and the great North Eastern cities, which would, without doubt, command a large amount of the growing trade which is concentrated here. We say nothing now of an extension southwesterly to the C. C. Railway, as that work is now in the hands of the C. F. & N. Y. Railway, and we trust with fair prospects of success.

—On election day the conduct of the negroes at Fies Hill election grounds was disgraceful in the extreme. Matthew Crumpler was arrested upon a warrant charging him with carrying a weapon concealed on his person, which he had in an altercation attempted to draw. He was carried before Justice McQueen, and the weapon and the pistol taken from him, and he was bound over for trial the next day. Meantime the negroes became riotous and demanded the arrest of Mr. W. H. Haywood on a similar charge. Mr. H. was arrested and submitted to be searched, but no weapon was found on his person and no proof was adduced in support of the charge, and he was discharged. A band of negroes then followed Mr. Haywood around, and subjected him to dogging and insulting him. To avoid further trouble Mr. H. took his horse and buggy and left the place for home. There were then more than a hundred negroes on the ground and only a few whites. These facts we obtain from a magistrate who was present.

His Presentment.

The following letter, written just a year before the President's assassination, has considerable interest in connection with other expressions of Mr. Garfield which indicate a belief in impending disaster:

—Mentor, Ohio, July 2, 1880. "MY DEAR DALZELL:—I have your letter and thank you for it. I know you are very sincere when you say you congratulate me on the result at Chicago; but to me there is something sad about it all, that I suppose neither you nor any man in the world except myself can understand. Yet I rejoice that I have so many true friends; at least my letters would seem to indicate that. I have written to Jewell to give you a prominent place in the canvass, though I doubt very much the propriety of my having anything to do with matters of that sort. I am obliged to you for all your kind words at every stage of my progress, and in no formal sense, subscribe myself, as ever, "Your friend," "J. A. GARFIELD."

—Pere Hyacinthe (Loyson) will visit the United States in the spring.