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THE SCHOOL FUND FOR THE SOUTH.

Dr. Woolsey, ex-President of Yale College, expresses himself warmly in favor of Government aid for Southern schools. He thinks Hayes's recommendation to appropriate funds from the U. S. Treasury for that purpose is right and proper. This is the Northern idea no doubt. The "Nation" must undertake the work that properly belongs to the States. Dr. Woolsey thinks it "an act of self-preservation" for the "Nation" to take the matter in hand. Overriding State lines might in the end prove dangerous. The tendency of the Federal Government is to enlarge its powers and to encroach upon the domain of the sovereign States under the Constitution. The plea is plausible that the "Nation" must educate "its wards." There is a pressing need of help to make the negroes less ignorant if possible. Outside of the towns it is the opinion of many intelligent farmers who study negro life and character that there is no improvement among them as a class, but they are going back into barbarism. Many think if the influence of the whites was withdrawn and the negroes were placed to themselves in a decade or two they would be fetish worshippers and not much better than their ancestors in Africa were three hundred years ago.

But theory and practice somehow did not tally. When the South was to be dealt with the wise and puffed-up North said—"Let the ignorant and superstitious negro become an elector—be clothed with all of the rights and responsibilities of a free man, else the objects of the war will not have been attained in all of their efficiency and entirety." The North was mad and blind and deaf for the time, and it sat down violently and incontinently upon theory and the most foolish thing of the ages was complete. A million negroes—semi-civilized, ignorant, superstitious—were lifted to the height of electors and became the factors in shaping not only the destinies of the vanquished South, but really and absolutely of the victorious North.

There is then great need of education among them. The triumphant North, with its head made dizzy by the wild whirling and zig-zags of the great fandango it had been dancing, when the Constitution was trampled under-foot madly and crazily, and Seward's bell became the alarm signal of despotism—this triumphant and jubilant North threw up its hat and swore not only that the negro should be free, but that he should become a voter—a sovereign. In that hour of bitterness and death a great blow was inflicted upon our institutions. The theory of the North had been for three-fourths of a century that education was the mud-sill of popular government—that the safety, perpetuity and purity of a republican government depended and rested upon the education of the masses. This was sound; this was common-sense. If men are to vote—a great power, properly weighed and estimated—they should know assuredly for what they are voting.

The fact now stares the North in the face that has stared the South in the face for sixteen years; the negro is a voter without any qualification. What shall be done about it? Is he to remain so? Yes, if to make him other than he is the Constitution is to be violated and local self-government under that sacred instrument is to be interfered with.

What then do we propose? We said recently that the South is trying to do its duty. It is not doing all it ought to do under a better system of farming. It appropriates some six million dollars annually for popular education. This sum is divided between the races. The North, rich to overflowing, has given in all less than three million dollars to the education of the negro since the war ended. The STAR insists that the North, and not the South, is responsible for the education of the negro. The STAR insists that the plethoric and extravagant North should raise a voluntary fund of as many millions as may be

needed to guarantee a good common school education for every negro in the South. If it does less it fails in a duty that lies at its door by its own act in the past.

If the Southern people were relieved of the burden imposed upon them by providing for the education of the "colored man and brother," as they ought to be, they would be able to do their duty much better towards the white children of the South who have the highest claims upon them and by a hundred fold. Let the North measure its duty and then let it march up to its performance without dodging or proposing to violate the Constitution and rights of States to avoid it.

There is one part of Dr. Woolsey's remarks we indorse willingly. He says:

"Every community in the United States should have not only a public school, but a public school which does thorough work. I fear our public schools do not train the young as thoroughly in the elementary studies as do the public schools of Germany. The common schools of England have also reached a high grade of excellence within the last twenty-five years, and their thoroughness should attract the attention of the people of this country. It is desirable not only to have a public school in every community in the United States, but to have a good school."

Well said. The STAR is fighting on that line. It is aiming to improve the schools of the State. To do this it insists upon two things as fundamental thereto, namely, to have a large appropriation, and, second, to pay teachers well. Without the money and without thoroughly qualified teachers there can not be "good schools."

WILMINGTON BOYS IN THE PAST.

It is interesting to Wilmingtonians to know that a number of youths born and reared in this ancient town have achieved uncommon distinction in scholarship in the Navy and at West Point. Capt. John A. Winslow, who commanded the Kearsage that sunk the Alabama during the late war, was born here. He is now dead. William A. Boudinot, still living, ranked No. 1, of his grade when he resigned from the Navy. He too is a Wilmingtonian. Archibald McRae, brother of Mr. Donald McRae, stood so high above all others that the second man could not be graded. He died young. He also was a native. Robert Savage, son of the late Timothy Savage, was the first man in his class by common consent of the students, but he was tied in the examination by Richmond Aulick, son of Commodore Aulick, who was a member of the examining board, and they drew swords for the highest place and young Aulick obtained it. Mr. Savage died young also.

Wilmington had two West Pointers who reflected much credit upon themselves and their State. William Henry Wright was graduated at West Point with the first honors. General Beauregard stood next to him—second. Mr. Wright died at the age of thirty-two. William Gibbs McNeill became very distinguished as a Civil Engineer in the Army. It is well to remember these things. They may prove as incentives to the young men of the present day.

MASSACHUSETTS NINTH.

Massachusetts must have emptied its prisons when the Ninth Regiment of that State was formed. How else can you account for their disgraceful, infamous behavior? It is a wonder the scoundrels were not slaughtered. The investigation of the Commission sent from Massachusetts to Richmond, Va., was ended, and the evidence was overwhelmingly damaging. Several young girls have testified that the roughs made indecent proposals to them. We gather some specimens of the testimony from a special from Richmond:

"A well known merchant testified to the bad conduct on Main street of a group headed by a soldier wearing the stripes of a non-commissioned officer. An ex-detective officer testified that his daughter was slapped and knocked down by a soldier and her hat thrown into the street, and a young lady accompanying her was kissed by one of the soldiers. A lady school teacher testified that as she was driving in a buggy a group of these soldiers stopped her horse and beat the animal over the head. The number of guilty members is supposed to be about fifty. It had been reported and generally believed that the military roughs had wrecked a street car, but the car driver testified to-day that they had only kicked their feet through the window. It was in evidence that the rowdies snatched baskets and buckets from girls and women, took teams from drivers, and committed many other acts of devilry. Strange to say, the police made no arrests."

Bismarck has been handled roughly, and he now appeals to the courts in one case. He sues Von Bunsen for slander in a speech made by the latter to his constituents.

Young Astor, a very rich New Yorker, was a candidate and badly beaten. He is said to have sowed gold coin that he might reap votes. But the harvest is ended; the crop had the dry-rot.

TAKE HEED.

We would again warn all Southern-ers against the course pursued by the North American Review, which during the last four years has been extending its circulation in the South beyond all former experience. It is the organ of atheism and the enemy of the South. These are no idle assertions. We believe them to be true. We mentioned yesterday that Judge Black was out in reply to Bob Ingersoll, the intemperate and blatant scoffer and infidel. We have read the three columns in the Philadelphia Press, and like all that emanates from that very able writer and logician, it is vigorous, pointed, sharp and incisive.

Judge Black explains why he did not reply to Ingersoll in the North American. He says he was not a volunteer in the discussion. The editor of the Review made two journeys to the Judge's home to entreat him to answer Ingersoll. He at last consented with the distinct understanding and proviso that his articles were to follow Ingersoll's articles. The editor told Judge Black that Ingersoll was leading people astray with his blasphemous and he, the Judge alone, could furnish the antidote. We quote from the Judge:

"From the beginning it was distinctly understood that my defense was to be printed in the same number with the accusation. The editor was (or at least pretended to be) a firm believer in Christianity, and he would not for the world publish Ingersoll's poisonous stuff without putting the antidote right beside it—to do so would not only afflict his conscience, but greatly injure the character of his Review."

Mr. Ingersoll was to have the privilege of reply, and the Judge was to go in the same number in rejoinder. Here is what followed:

"Three months afterward fifty pages of the foulest and falsest libel that ever was written against God or man was sent to me. I was entirely willing to treat it as I had treated the other; that is, give it the answer I thought it deserved and let both go together. But it came when I was disabled by an injury from which I could not hope to get well for some weeks, and I so notified the editor. To my great surprise I was informed that no contradiction, correction or criticism of mine or anybody else would be allowed to accompany this new effusion of filth. It was to be printed immediately and would occupy so much space that none could be spared for the other side. I proposed that if its bulk could not be reduced so as to admit of an answer in the same number it should be postponed until a reply could be made ready for publication in the next succeeding number. This and divers other offers were rejected for the express reason that Mr. Ingersoll would not consent. Finding the Review controlled by him to suit himself, I did not think I was bound to go further."

Judge Black is indignant very naturally at such treatment. He says the object of the editor was not really "to get the truth vindicated, but to make a sensation and increase the sale" of the publication. He is correct in this doubtless. Judge Black shows how shamefully the Review treated him and other Democrats concerning the Great Fraud of 1876. He says he ought to have prosecuted the editor, Rice, for his dirty work. He says plainly:

"It was weak in me not to prosecute those libelers, and I could not justly weaker to condone the offense and put myself in the way of being similarly maltreated again. Perhaps, also, it was unwise at the beginning to look for better behavior from a scoundrel than a magazine without avowed convictions or principles and without capacity to contribute an original thing of their own except rags and lampblack."

It is a fact that the editor contributes nothing and, we believe, hires help to persuade others to furnish literary wares for his market. So much for the treatment of the distinguished and venerable Judge Black, a Democrat. It is clear that the editor wanted atheism and indecency to hold audience with its readers without any challenge from as able a controversialist as Judge Black is whose sword is keen and heavy.

Now as to the animus of the North American writing himself Rossiter Johnson, a red-hot, fuliginous Stalwart, published in this Review in September last an article entitled "Factious History." It was a vindictive, abusive, slanderous, lying assault upon the late Chief Justice Taney, ex-President Davis and the South generally. It was bitter, vituperative, coarse, insulting and despicable. It showed the writer was ignorant, untruthful, and malignant. Mr. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, prepared a reply, entitled "Slander as an Element of History," but the editor of the North American refused to publish it or to give Mr. Pearce any hearing. We have read the reply of Mr. Pearce, which appears in the American Register of the 5th inst., and it justifies fully all we have said of Johnson's mean and dastardly screed. We quote a paragraph from the reply which will give the reader a correct idea of the vile paper published by the North American and that allowed no reply. Mr. Pearce says:

"The truth is that Mr. Davis took a fancy to Mr. Johnson, and the red flag affects a mad bull. Blinded with rage he seeks to wreak his vengeance upon any object within his reach, and in his unmanly attacks upon the dead he has shown himself to be a veritable political jachal. In his various historical rages, Andrew Jackson was a common murderer, whose election and inauguration would have justified insurrection, and the submission of the North to the administration of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, was the fruit of Christian forbearance. Chief Justice Taney was a knave as well as an imbecile. General Lee was incapable as a military man, and Stonewall Jackson was simply a brutal butcher. There was no quality of heroism except physical courage in the struggle made by the Southern soldiers and people against overwhelming numbers and resources, and the lost cause was not only the most stupendous political crime, but 'the most vulgar known in history.' Let him cherish without animadversion his unenvied regrets, which have survived the softening influences of fifteen years, that none of the Southern leaders were hung, and that the Southern soldiers were not tied up in bundles and blown from the cannon's mouth—like the Sepoys in India—or shot down by platoons like the Communists in France. Let all this pass for what it is worth in the estimation of generous and many minds, whatever may be their views of the war, or their present political affiliations."

REPUTATION.

The Republican party is responsible for the Mahone-Reputation victory, if it should turn out that they have won. The Administration lent itself to the men who are running Reputation, and did all in its power to defeat the white people of the State. Not only so, but the Republican party received substantial aid and comfort in the bestowment of more than \$70,000 by the North, where it is pretended that an honest payment of "national debts" is the foundation stone of Radicalism. Of this sum \$40,000 came from the National Republican Committee. A dispatch from Washington, of the 7th inst., to the Charleston News and Courier, referring to this prostitution of the Republican party to the vilest of ends, and the power of Billy Mahone, says:

"This shows irrefutably, if any proof were needed, how completely Mahone dominates the Republican party in all its branches. Half-breeds and Stalwarts emulate each other in the dirty business. The Republicans claim that they will spend forty thousand dollars in paying poll taxes for the negroes, the payment being a prerequisite to voting. What the rest of the money will be used for is not stated."

Whatever may be the result, and as we write it is doubtful, the Arthur Administration is responsible for the effort to build up Reputation in Virginia at the expense of honesty and fair dealing. The Northern Republicans should never again talk about reputation in the South, and they need not pretend that to pay the national debt is the first of duties according to their standard of patriotism. But after their evil and demoralizing example in the Virginia election, how can they expect that it will not influence public sentiment in regard to the public debt? If they sow the dragon's teeth of Reputation in Virginia they may expect to see thousands of men spring up in every section who are insistent that the same principle shall be extended and applied to the "national debt."

And for all this the Arthur Administration and Republican Senators are responsible. The bargain and sale with Mahone did the dirty work.

THE CAROLINA CENTRAL.

We have refrained from publishing any of the many rumors that have been current during the past ten days concerning the Carolina Central Railroad, preferring to wait until we could give something which we knew to be definite and reliable. We are now enabled to state that negotiations are pending between Capt. D. R. Murchison, of this city, and Mr. John M. Robinson, representing the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, for the sale of a large portion of the stock held by Capt. Murchison in the Carolina Central.

If this sale is effected, as it probably will be, it will be coupled with guarantees that there shall be no discrimination in rates against Wilmington or any other North Carolina city or town; that the Carolina Central will be extended into South Carolina, and probably in another direction; and that Capt. Murchison shall have the management of the road as long as he sees fit to occupy the position of President.

Capt. Murchison made repeated efforts, here and elsewhere, to raise the money necessary to build branches or feeders to the main line; but failing in this, and with the Carolina Central cut off by the Richmond & Danville combination at Charlotte, he could see no prospect of an extension of the road except in a sale as indicated above to parties who had the necessary means to carry on the work.

The fact that Capt. Murchison will retain the management of the road is a sufficient guarantee that all that is possible will be done to protect the interests of Wilmington.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA RANKS.

In examining the Census Tables of cotton production we note two features that are interesting. There are 13 counties in North Carolina which produce over 10,000 bales each. They are as follows: Anson, 11,857 bales; Edgecombe, 26,250; Franklin, 12,938; Halifax, 16,661; Johnston, 15,151; Mecklenburg, 19,129; Pitt, 14,879; Richmond, 12,754; Wake, 30,115; Wayne, 14,568; Wilson, 13,049. We find that the first unofficial reports placing North Carolina next to Mississippi in the amount produced to the acre were erroneous and exaggerated. Missouri leads its bales per acre being 0.63. Louisiana is next, with 0.59. Arkansas third, with 0.51. Indian Territory, 0.47. Then come Mississippi and Tennessee with 0.46 each. Then come North Carolina and Virginia with 0.44 each. South Carolina stands, 0.38; Texas, 0.37; Georgia, 0.31; Alabama, 0.30; and Florida 0.22. So seven States produce more to the acre than North Carolina, Virginia ties, and five are behind—some largely so. It is remarkable that Wake, which is separated from the Virginia line only by Granville, should grow the most cotton. This was in 1879. It produced more in 1880 and by several thousand bales, we believe.

The stimulation of cotton production in that county during the last decade shows that if the same energy and concentration of effort were to distinguish all the counties that North Carolina would produce easily its 800,000 bales or more.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, ENTIRELY ALL OTHER HAIR DRESSINGS, IS THE BEST FOR PROMOTING THE GROWTH OF AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, AND RENDERING IT DARK AND GLOSSY. THE COCAINE holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocaine Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. NO OTHER compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. THE SUPERIORITY OF BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS consists in their perfect purity and great strength.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board met in regular session yesterday afternoon; present, Mr. H. A. Bagg, Chairman, and Commissioners Pearce, Moore and Worth.

Applications for licenses to retail spirituous liquors were granted to John G. Gillespie, J. W. Gerds, J. H. Bush and H. Schulken.

It was ordered that the poll tax of John Gore be remitted, he being over age.

The application of J. H. Hanby, for reduction of valuation on property, was not granted.

The application of David Hall, to be relieved from the payment of poll-tax, was not granted.

The application of county officers, to be furnished fuel for their offices, was not granted.

The application of J. C. Hill, in regard to tax on property, was referred to Col. J. D. Taylor.

The Treasurer submitted his monthly report for the month of October, which was as follows:

General Fund: Balance on hand, \$13,454.43
Special Fund: Balance on hand, 924.98
Educational Fund: Balance on hand, 9,394.53

He also returned 13 coupons of \$3 each, and one coupon of the denomination of \$15 which were burned in the presence of the Board.

The Register submitted his report for the month of September, showing the amount of \$14.25 received from marriage licenses, and exhibited his receipt from the Treasurer for the same. Also the report for October, showing the amount of \$19 received from the same source, and exhibited his receipt for the same.

It was ordered that the petition of the Register for a stove in the Register's office, be granted.

The application of Norwood Giles & Co., for a reduction of assessment on property, was not granted, there being no legal authority, in the opinion of the Board, for such action.

The regular venire of jurors for the special term of the Criminal Court was drawn as follows:

G. M. Crapon, Lewis Bryant, R. A. Kingsbury, F. V. B. Yopp, C. C. Parker, W. H. M. Koch, N. F. Parker, Joseph F. Craig, John Dyer, James H. Lane, Wm. L. Duke, Joseph Doane, John T. French, Isham Quick, S. W. Durham, H. McL. Green, F. A. Neyberry, A. L. Freeman, Thos. E. Davis, Wm. Kellogg, L. Flanagan, Benj. Todd, M. Cronly, C. M. Bonham, J. D. H. Klander, John W. Gerds, E. F. Johnson, C. H. Ward, B. L. Hutchins, C. H. King.

The following regular venire for the December term of the Superior Court was drawn:

First Week.—Robert Lee, Benj. Dunham, Jno. L. Dudley, A. J. Hill, D. F. Barnes, E. J. Moore, R. Greenberg, W. R. Beery, W. M. Hankins, Thos. Evans, Geo. W. Hughes, R. F. Eydin.

Second Week.—W. C. Puckett, N. Hulien, Geo. I. Hessel, Geo. Moseley, John Ottoway, J. T. McIver, William Gilchrist, John B. Casteen, John B. Beery, B. G. Bates, C. W. Hawes, Walker Meares.

PENDER COUNTY.

Regular Monthly Meeting of the Board of County Commissioners.

The Board met at Burgaw on Monday, November 7th.

Present, Daniel Shaw, Chairman, and Commissioners Alderman and Corbett.

A few persons were relieved from payment of poll-tax and some relief extended to the deserving poor.

In conformity with Section 1st, Chapter 257, Laws 1881, the Board will submit estimates and plans to the Justices of the Peace for the building of a court house and jail at an early day.

A great deal of school business was transacted. The attention of the Board was called to the fact that a large number of the school districts in the county were too small, and that it would be almost impossible to collect a special tax for the support and maintenance of schools for the period of four months.

All road matters were postponed to the December meeting.

The Board then drew the following persons to serve as jurors at the next term of the Superior Court: to commence on the third Monday (19th) of December: L. H. McClammy, F. H. Bell, T. C. Orr, A. T. Herring, R. S. Atkinson, O. S. Savage, R. I. Bloodworth, W. C. Marshall, C. H. Pigford, Geo. M. Murray, W. S. Pigford, A. E. Croom, W. E. Vann, A. Hogcutt, Davd Sanders, James Thompson, Gaston Peterson, Arnold Teachey, John O. Giddins, W. H. King, Jacob Murray, J. Newton Alderman, Joseph French, Joseph S. Newton, John W. Rowe, G. W. Elphinstone, Thomas B. Rockwell, E. Keith, E. McMoore, Robert T. Rivenbark, A. S. Nixon, J. T. Collins, H. A. Bland, C. W. Futch, Jr., John R. Paddison, Eli Larkins, Jesse Bowden.

The Sampson County Fair.

We are requested to announce through the STAR that Gov. Jarvis will deliver an address before the Sampson County Fair on Thursday, the 17th of November, and that Col. L. L. Polk will deliver an address on Friday, the 18th.

There is a fine breech-loading gun to be shot for at the glass-hall shooting on Thursday.

Several fine steam engines will be on exhibition.

There will be the largest display of agricultural implements, we understand, ever exhibited before.

THE RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Particulars of the Runaway Accident by Which Mr. James Sprunt Lost a Leg—Present Condition of the Sufferer, &c.

The intelligence of the sad accident which befell Mr. James Sprunt on Tuesday afternoon, at Wrightsville Sound, and which first reached a large majority of our readers when they opened our paper yesterday morning, was the occasion of much feeling and sympathy in the community, which was intensified when it became known that amputation had actually been resorted to. As our account of the accident in yesterday's STAR was necessarily meagre in detail, we here give the particulars in a more extended form, and as nearly as possible as we received them from Mr. B. F. Hall, a brother-in-law of the sufferer.

Mr. Hall says Mr. Sprunt mentioned some matter of business to him after dinner on Tuesday, and he told Mr. S. he was going to the Sound. At about 3 o'clock he started, accompanied by his wife, and was soon afterwards informed by the latter that Mr. Sprunt and a younger sister had just preceded them by a few minutes. On the arrival of Mr. Hall and wife at the Sound they found Mr. and Miss S. already there, with an oyster roast preparing for the party. This was finally partaken of, and at or about half past 5 o'clock they began their preparations for the homeward trip. Mr. Sprunt started from the neighborhood of Capt. Manning's bath house just as Mr. Hall was leaving the gate at the entrance to the yard. After proceeding a short distance it was noticed that Mr. Sprunt's horse was going very fast, but at first nothing was thought of it. In a moment afterwards, however, Miss Sprunt was seen to jump from the vehicle. Mr. Hall then hurriedly drove up as near as possible to the spot and gave the reins to his wife while he saw after Miss S. He found her at the place where she had jumped from the vehicle, and, in answer to Mr. H.'s inquiry as to whether she was hurt, she replied by urging him to look after her brother, who, she said, was terribly injured. About the same time Mr. Hall first detected the sound of Mr. S.'s voice calling for help, and upon reaching his side found him in the act of sitting upon the ground, holding up his wounded leg. At the time Miss S. jumped from the buggy it was about fifty or seventy-five yards from the first curve, or about two hundred and fifty yards from the bathing house, while Mr. Sprunt was found nearly opposite the first curve.

The wounded gentleman was taken to Capt. Manning's house by Mr. Stokley, and a messenger immediately started to this city for a physician. Dr. Wood arrived about 8.30, and upon an examination of the wounded leg, decided that amputation would be necessary, but desired the presence of another surgeon for consultation, etc. Another messenger was sent to Wilmington and arrived with Dr. Love about 12.30. Chloroform was then administered to the patient and about a quarter past 1 o'clock the wounded limb—the left leg—was amputated about five inches above the ankle, which was unjointed by the accident and the bones protruding. In accordance with the recommendation of the physicians the sufferer was soon afterwards placed on a bed in an omnibus and started for home, leaving the Sound about 9.30 yesterday morning and reaching Wilmington about noon. In the vehicle with Mr. Sprunt during the trip were Rev. Mr. Payne and Dr. Wood. Mr. S. bore the trip very well, and at last accounts yesterday afternoon was resting as easy and was as cheerful and in as good a condition as could reasonably be expected.

The amputation was conducted to the entire satisfaction of the surgeons in attendance; and here we would say that Rev. Mr. Payne, himself somewhat of a physician and entitled to the appellation of "Dr.," rendered efficient assistance. All speak in the highest terms of the valuable services of Mrs. Manning and others of the family on the distressing occasion, and the kind offices of the servants are also appreciated. The universal sympathy and proffers of assistance attest the esteem in which Mr. Sprunt is held by his fellow-citizens of Wilmington, and hopes for his speedy recovery are heard on all sides. Miss Sprunt was uninjured.

—New Berne Items: Col. Thos. Powers, yesterday, received an appointment from the Secretary of the Treasury as Revenue Agent at large, and will, in a day or two, receive orders assigning him to duty.

—Capt. Dixon, of the Neuse river improvements, yesterday, extended an invitation to the press to row through the Ransom Channel, lately completed on the east front of the city. We are informed by Gen. Ransom, the engineer in charge, that this improvement only cost the government two thousand dollars. To the commerce of New Berne it is worth many times that amount.

—Durham Recorder: As announced in our first issue, the Recorder will be issued daily during the session of the Methodist Annual Conference, which convenes at this place, on the 23rd of November. While in Chatham county last week, we had occasion to visit the "tobacco section," and upon inquiry, we learned that the crop was not damaged by the frost, that it was excellent and cured fine. Mr. W. F. Stroud, a large tobacco grower, succeeded remarkably well in curing a large quantity of very fine wrappers, the only crops we have heard of being made this season. The growth of tobacco is comparatively a new feature in farming in Chatham.

—New York Tribune: In another department at Atlanta gems and marbles of exquisite fineness and tint from North Carolina. In a third is an extraordinary collection of the bright tobacco for which that State is famous. On the benches and floor are masses of coal, iron, copper, slate, granite, marble, corundum, asbestos, mica and other valuable minerals. Among the woods is some of the most beautiful hickory, white, hard and fine-grained, that an artisan ever handled.

Women that have been pronounced incurable by the best physicians in the country, have been completely cured of female weakness by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a positive cure for all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 288 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

Headache, Torpid Liver Costiveness, Simmonds Liver Regulator, by its mild cathartic properties, relieves the bowels from obstructions and cleanses the system of all impurities without sickening or weakening. Cures headache, indigestion and liver costiveness—even the most confirmed chronic cases. Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zelin & Co.