

Table with 4 columns: Name, Address, and other details for various individuals and businesses.

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A MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEM. In the British Museum, in London, the document so precious to all Englishmen, and known as Magna Charta, is preserved with the utmost care.

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It is the constitutional basis of English liberties, and the old paper is dearer than life to the average Englishman. This is indeed the Great Paper of all time. At Runnymede, on the river Thames, June 15, 1215, not far from London, the King put his hand to this most important of all extant documents, and in signing his name gave to Englishmen liberty and redress of grievances.

Life, liberty and property are protected in this Great Charter. The document or paper is still to be seen, and the tree under which the King sat still stands, old, decayed, but still alive and well protected.

decided by the Commissions been in any sense typical, a large number of landlords would have preferred to come to terms at once with their tenants privately, rather than incur the costs of an appeal, and of the forty thousand cases now referred to the Commission, probably nineteen out of twenty would have been settled out of court.

It is evident that peace in Ireland is by no means assured. It is evident, too, that Mr. Gladstone has spoken hastily in regard to the purposes of the Irish. The hatred of English rule is undying in the Irish heart. They may not agitate or go into revolution in 1882, but it cannot be affirmed that they will not continue to hate English rule to the close of the century and that generations unborn will not continue the feud.

The most difficult problem of our times is this very Irish problem—what England is to do with Ireland. If the Land act fails, then what? Must Ireland be always misgoverned? Must Ireland always continue to be a source of trouble and fear to England? If all the remedies, severe and mild, fail, what then will England do? The Tories are now, as they have been always, in favor of the fire and sword policy—the true Cromwellian and Elizabethan policy. But there are many able Englishmen who favor a stern policy in dealing with Ireland first, but who are also in favor of letting it go if all measures fail to pacify and win over. The Philadelphia American, noting this phase in English politics, and that the Radicals, as they are called, hold that Irish antipathy is ineradicable because in grain, and that, all measures failing, Ireland should be free, says:

"It was the ground taken by Mr. John Stuart Mill. It is held by the large body of political thinkers who regard Mr. Mill as an authority. From them it is spreading to other classes, and it will, we believe, become a dominant force in English thinking. With this view of Mr. Mill's Irish Nationalists have very little quarrel. They regard the Land League as having reached the limit of its usefulness. While respecting Mr. Parnell's arrest, and still more that of Mr. Davitt, they do not join in the wholesale abuse of Mr. Gladstone. They are willing to have him try his experiment, being assured that the result will show that Liberal remedies for Irish disaffection are a delusion. They recognize that this man has risked more and done more for Ireland than any other English statesman, and they believe that his failure will be the final proof that no Englishman can govern Ireland."

A FALSE SHOWING. Mr. Atkinson, the Boston statistician, has a strong recruit in one C. I. Barker, all the way from the State of Maine. He has been to Atlanta, has seen for himself, has returned to his own sterile State, with a note-book full of observations, and has furnished the Lewiston Journal with an account of the poverty-stricken South that would be painful, overwhelmingly so, if it were not so very ludicrous. Mr. Barker, unlike Mr. Atkinson, does not even mean well. His sole aim is to underrate the South and its advantages that he may encourage the New England heart, and make his people believe that under no circumstances can the former ever become the rival of the latter in cotton manufacturing. It appears that this Northern "cheil" who came South "takin notes" in order to "prent 'em" never saw much, if anything, beyond Atlanta. He confined himself to that flourishing city where cotton milling has not been carried to the degree of excellence that it has at the four chief manufacturing Georgia centres, namely, Columbus, Augusta, Graniteville and Langley. If he wished really to know just what the South could do and had done, why did he not visit the very successful mills at these places?

Mr. Barker is of the opinion that Maine can beat Georgia in manufacturing cotton. The proposition on its face is an absurd one. We have often pointed out the advantages the South has over Massachusetts, and we will not go into the matter a gain at this time. Other New Englanders, with possibly as much experience and intelligence as Mr. Barker possesses, have admitted the superiority, and recently, Barker has discovered actually that the climate of Georgia is not as favorable for milling as the delightful climate of Maine where it is winter eight months of the twelve. He says that in the matter of capital and labor of course Maine beats by a long distance. He draws a very dark picture of all he saw. Nothing struck him favorably. The people are thrifless and improvident, the beef is execrable, the climate hot, and so on. He

proves his case by comparing Lewiston mills with Atlanta mills.

The Augusta Chronicle points out the fallacies of his deductions, and shows that his statements are not fair. It will not say he is ignorant of cotton manufacturing, but it accuses him of great audacity and of being governed by narrow prejudices. The panic began in 1873, and lasted for at least six years. Now from June 7, 1873, to June 15, 1878—a period covered completely by the panic and its results, the Augusta factory earned \$526,887.14, declared \$276,000.00 in dividends, paid out \$786,146.81 in wages, and sold \$3,948,918.93 in goods manufactured. The capital stock was \$600,000.00. The total dividends paid in these five gloomy years were 46 per cent. on the above capital, or \$210 per cent. for each year. There is not a single mill in all New England that has made any such exhibit. It is known to all that most of the mills lost money, many were closed, some failed, and but few made anything. Yet this Georgia mill made excellent profits all the time. How is this?

But let us look further. Good times began about 1879, and since then the Augusta, Columbus and other mills have realized still larger profits. From 1865 to 1876—a period of eleven years—the dividends of the Augusta mill averaged actually 18 per cent., besides adding new buildings, machinery, etc., to the amount of \$460,000. All the other leading Georgia mills have done well, and the Chronicle says the mills in Augusta and vicinity have done about as well as the mill we have been considering.

Mr. Barker is barking up the wrong tree when he goes to work by systematic misrepresentation to prove that Maine leads Georgia in natural or other advantages for manufacturing cotton. What did his mills at home make during the six years of panic?

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN EVITABLE. We did not see the remark, but we learn that the Augusta Chronicle admitted that the Southern cotton mills had not made or could not make print cloths. This is a mistake. The Wilmington Cotton Mills have been making print cloths for a long time and of excellent quality. At least two hundred bales have been sold to an Atlanta house. They fetch in the Northern markets readily from 1/2 to 1/3 of a cent more than the Northern goods, and when there is an advance the Wilmington goods always get the increase of price several days ahead of the regular market.

The time will come when all grades of cotton goods will be made in the South, including the best bleachings. Already North Carolina woolen mills are manufacturing cassimeres and other fabrics of good quality, that in durability, finish and value much excel Northern goods of the same price. Some choice specimens are on exhibition at the Atlanta Exposition. The Wilmington goods are not represented, but they ought to be. The Atlanta dealer ought to send a bolt or two, or a bale, to let the visitors see what is doing. The mill itself does not feel that it would pay to rent a place for exhibiting but one sample of print cloths.

It need not concern the South if the Atkinsons and Barkers of the North are self-deceived and deceive others as to the advantages and capabilities for manufacturing of our great section. There is most noticeable and unmistakable progress in the South in several branches of manufacturing, and particularly in cotton. There will be steady progress in the years to come. By the year A. D. 1900, there will be hundreds of large and small mills in operation, and all New England cannot prevent it, let them believe what they will. The South will have capital enough of its own to build the mills, and before fifty years, unless there are unforeseen misfortunes to prevent, this part of the Union will be as noted for its cotton and woolen mills as it is for antagonism now to those tendencies in the Government that threaten the safety of the citizen and the preservation of the States. All the South needs to do to prosper is to have less to do with politics, to develop more energy, to practice more economy, to rely less upon one crop, to make all it can and save all

it can. The climate, the soil, the water supply, all give assurance of thrift and growth if peace prevails and our liberties are preserved. The man who can travel from Maryland to the Gulf and from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi river, and cannot see that the South is a wonderful country, is too stupid and blind to be considered by any people in making an estimate of its capabilities.

We have received a communication from "An Englishman," thanking us for what we said in regard to a sentiment expressed by Col. Walter Clark concerning the English Government. As the STAR does not encourage communications, because they would occupy too much space that must be devoted to other matters, we must decline this communication, as we have had to decline scores of other communications. We wrote what we conceived to be the truth, as we have gathered it from a study of modern history. We must copy one paragraph from the communication, because it does no more than justice to England, and comes from one who "is native there and to the manner born." He says:

"I speak advisedly when I say that in no country under heaven is personal liberty, with ample protection of life, property and character, enjoyed more fully than by the inhabitants of Great Britain. Indeed, it is notorious that for years and years past the little sea-girt island has been the chosen asylum and refuge of the oppressed from every nationality in Europe; and we who have resided in London know that it swarms, so to speak, with Brethren and other foreigners, who have found their own country too hot to hold them. In regard to the honest administration of the executive, the high-toned personal character of its public men and the purity of the judiciary, no other country that I am acquainted with will bear comparison; and these, after all, are the matters which most deeply affect the masses of the people."

A NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

Mr. Henry E. Shepherd, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the city of Baltimore, has just published "An Historical Reader, for the use of Classes in Academies, High Schools, and Grammar Schools." The idea of the book is excellent—to teach history by a sound method; not by abridgements, or compendiums, but by taking the student at once to the best historical works and selecting carefully and with actual judgment the master-pieces of the greatest writers. Mr. Shepherd proposes in the experimental volume to test the soundness of this theory. He thinks compendiums are hard books for beginners. They are very useful as reminders to those who have gone over the various epochs. We think Mr. Shepherd's general position sound, and we are glad to welcome this admirable volume. He selects copiously from the historical writers of the first rank, but without attempting to "compass all history" or to select from all of the famous historians. Arnold, Bayne, Burnes, Carlyle, Froude, Gibbon, Guizot, Greene, Clarendon, Hume, Irving, Lecky, Lingard, Macaulay, Mignet, Motley, Mommsen, Palgrave, Pearson, Prescott, Ranke, Robertson, William Smith, and Stirling, are the writers drawn upon. Among the selections we note many of the finest passages of the most eminent writers in the domain of history.

Mr. Shepherd copies but one paragraph from John Richard Greene, and that from his "Short History of the English People." He does not refer to his more elaborate work in four volumes, which is destined to be the standard. There are few writers who excel Mr. Greene, and some most judicious selections might have been made from his last work—his magnum opus. D. Appleton & Co. are the publishers of the new volume. This is Mr. Shepherd's third work.

Sundry Protestant clergymen met at New Haven, Conn., last week, and had a long discussion as to the merits of the Revision of the New Testament. They were almost unanimous in the opinion that the revision will not be adopted by churches or scholars. The Episcopal clergy held a separate meeting and expressed much dissatisfaction with the revision. But they all admitted "the necessity of a revision of the King James version," but said the Westminster revision (the last) was too faulty to be adopted. The chief burden was the bad English. One Episcopal minister said he found 150 instances of bad English in one Epistle to the Corinthians. Two other D. D.'s took similar ground. Now it is remarkable that Yale, Harvard, Princeton and other leading colleges should

adopt the Revision if it is so faulty, specially as to its English. Again, it is very singular that some dozen of the most celebrated scholars in the Established Church of England, aided by a dozen other famous scholars of other denominations in that country and this, should not be as well acquainted with good English as New Haven ministers with no great reputations. The following is from a New Haven special to the New York Times:

"The Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon was asked to-day about the meeting. He said he knew nothing about it, and when told the attendants at the meeting were unanimously against the revision, he remarked: 'So much the worse for them.'"

The Washington correspondent of the Charlotte Observer makes the following announcement, which has a flavor of Mahone in it. We are not surprised as much as we might be, and yet we are a little bit sceptical after all:

"It is stated here that Gen. J. M. Leach, formerly a member of Congress from your State, and Mr. A. H. Dowd, an old and brilliant newspaper man, formerly of your State, but more recently of New York, will start a daily newspaper in Raleigh on the first of January. The type and material have already, it is stated, been forwarded. It is understood that the new paper will be independent in politics, with a Republican leaning."

We hope they will not have a "Kurnel's Day" at Atlanta. It would leave the women and children of North Carolina entirely without protection.

The weather. The rains of Wednesday and Wednesday night were followed on Thursday by a very decided fall in temperature, the cold increasing as the day and the night succeeded in advanced. The storm signal was kept flying from the weather observatory during the day, and Thursday night the chilly blasts whistled with a cheerless and uncomfortable sound around the dwellings of the drowsy inhabitants, doubtless penetrating through the cracks and crevices of many a dilapidated cabin and causing the thinly clad and scantily provided inmates to shiver with cold.

Yesterday morning there was plenty of ice in the streets, and we hear in some instances, in exposed places, of its having formed to the thickness of three-quarters of an inch.

From the Signal Office we learn that yesterday morning at 7 o'clock the mercury in the thermometer at Atlanta had dropped in the preceding twenty-four hours from 33 to 21; at Augusta from 46 to 26; at Cape Hatteras from 49 to 32; at Charleston from 48 to 30; at Charlotte from 40 to 32; at Jacksonville, Florida, from 54 to 38; at Key West from 76 to 64; at Memphis from 40 to 24; at New York from 42 to 25; at Savannah from 50 to 24; at Shreveport from 50 to 27; at San Antonio from 55 to 29; at Washington, D. C., from 32 to 23; and at Wilmington, N. C., from 33 to 23 degrees.

In nearly all the above places there were killing frosts; so we may consider wintry weather to have commenced in earnest.

Important to Merchants and Others. A ruling made by the Acting Postmaster General is of much importance, especially to merchants. General Hatton has decided that matter produced by the hand-stamp, the type-writer or the copy press are all prima facie within the intent of the postal regulation, providing that reproductions upon paper having the character of an "actual personal correspondence" shall not be included in the term "printed matter." It is reasonable to assume, he adds, when matter is produced by one not engaged in the business of printing, and but one copy can be produced by the process adopted, that the matter is intended for use only between two persons upon subjects personal to themselves.

Fire in Pender. The dwelling house of Mr. William Walker, about five miles from Long Creek, Pender county, known as the old Fred. Moors homestead, was destroyed by fire a few nights since. There was nobody in the house at the time but an old colored man, who could not account for the origin of the fire, which is supposed, we learn, to have been set to the building out of revenge for Mr. Walker's participation in an effort to unearth a certain disreputable transaction in that neighborhood not long ago. Mr. W. estimates his loss on house and furniture—all of the latter being destroyed—at not less than \$1,500, upon which there was no insurance.

Foreign Shipments. The following comprise the foreign shipments yesterday: British barque Edward Richardson, Capt. Jones, for Liverpool, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 997 bales of cotton, weighing 468,500 pounds, and valued at \$57,900; and the British schooner Aquator, Capt. Albury, for Nassau, by E. Kidder & Sons, with 85,000 feet of lumber and 60,000 shingles, valued at \$1,308.50. Total value of foreign exports for the day \$59,208.50.

Foreign Shipments. The Norwegian barque Schudberg, Capt. Schudberg, was cleared from this port yesterday, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, for Liverpool, with 1,077 bales of cotton, weighing 505,349 pounds and valued at \$63,500; also the schooner Mabel Darling, Ranger, for Nassau, by Messrs. E. Kidder & Sons, with 23,000 feet of lumber and 25,000 shingles.

Cotton.

N. Y. Bulletin, November 19. The recent infusion of new life into the speculative market has brought with it additional elements of perplexity, and appears to have arrayed the "regular" and the "outside" line of operators against each other again in quite decided form. The first-named, who are more or less engaged as actual dealers in cotton, may be considered as largely inclined to favor the "bear" side, in the absence of evidence of sufficient buoyancy in Liverpool to bring it up to a parity of our market, a large percentage of the supply in hand at a cost which will permit its use for "hammering," and a more general and thorough knowledge of the possibilities for the crop, which leads to hesitation about accepting the theory of the great deficiency apparently shown on some of the recent calculations. The weather at the South since the last official data as to the condition of the crop, has been unusually propitious for the growth of the plant and the development of its fruit, and so continues. Private accounts from many sections are much more cheerful and the chances for a full top growth have greatly improved; and as the short crop basis of speculation has proven somewhat of a failure on many other staple products, those who should know most about the subject seem to doubt that cotton can fairly be stimulated in value through bona fide scarcity. Opposed to this tendency to caution, however, is to be found what many choose to call blind speculation, supported by great financial strength, but lacking in the experience with this very erratic staple, which leads those who have been through the mill to hesitate about taking too decided a stand at this early period of the crop year. The "outsiders," however, taking their inspiration from the official reports thus far made, and guided mainly by what they see actually before them, have it would appear, made up their minds that cotton is an investment, and by sheer power to absorb and carry the supply as at present available, keep the average turn in their favor, with predictions of a still more decided advantage to come. There is a strong leaning toward the "bull" side on the part of a portion of the more recently admitted membership to this Exchange, representing a class of speculators who, when once determined upon a course, are not accustomed to puny deals; and this tends to check many in making offerings, especially as the most pronounced "bear" is willing to admit that calculations from the most careful and experienced standpoint have before gone astray, and may, under the peculiar conditions of the present crop, do so again.

Gov. Crittenden on the Sabbath. Governor Crittenden, of Missouri, having been thanked by the Women's Sabbath Association of the State for refusing to pardon a man convicted of selling liquor on the Sabbath, has written a grateful reply, in which he says: "I thank your association for the passage of the resolution of which you speak. I agree with the minority of your body in stating that I only did my duty. No man should be thanked for doing his legal and moral duty. He would not be a good citizen unless he did do his duty. Good and true citizens are always ready to do their duty, however pleasant or unpleasant. All laws should be enforced; if good laws, they will stand enforcement; if bad ones, their enforcement will secure an early repeal. I fully believe in the observance of the Sabbath day. 'Remember the Sabbath day' is as sacred, binding, and grand an injunction as ever was delivered to any people, and no nation, no Government, can stand the degradation or demoralization of that sacred day. Individuals have tried it and failed, and what is true of them will be true of Governments. This land of ours, this State, is recognized the world over as being a Christian State, and no class of citizens should be permitted, in the face of our laws, to give a different character to our form of government. We have tried Christianity, and succeeded under it as a people, as a Government, fully believing in that divine sentiment. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people,' and we are unwilling at this period of our advancement to forsake it for Ingersollism, with all of its crudities and abandonment to those passions of unrestrained and ungenerated natures which inevitably lead to misery, crime, and punishment. * * * God bless the good and true women of our State. If Christianity is ever preserved by mortals, it will be by the women of our land."

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY. —Leo XIII., if he should leave Rome, will, it is rumored, transfer the Holy See to Salzburg.

We do not become righteous by doing what is righteous, but having become righteous, we do what is righteous. —The congregation of the Lutheran Church in Newberry have elected Rev. Luther A. Fox, D. D. of Waynesboro, Va., pastor.

A capital hit by the Dean of Chichester. "Ye men of science, leave me my ancestors in Paradise, and I do not grudge you yours in the Zoological garden."

Statesville Landmark. At the session of the United States Court in Asheville, this week and last, there were three convictions and the persons convicted were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from one to eleven months in county jails, and to pay fines ranging from \$14.00 for a round-trip ticket. There are a good many people from this vicinity who would like to attend the exposition, but they will not stand this figure, and they are right. There is an objection to capital punishment in the context of this State west of the Blue Ridge. There was never a hanging in Allegheny or Watauga, and never but one in Ashe—that of a negro during the war for the commission of the horrid crime of rape. Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys are selling on the streets at from 70 to 75 cents apiece.

Raleigh News-Observer. A statistician estimates that courtships average three tons of coal each. The authorities of the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad offer a reward of \$100 for the person who throws stones at the train near Cameron a few nights since. Sheriff W. J. Johns of Person yesterday brought to the penitentiary three convicts, one white and two colored; all convicted of larceny; one sentenced to five years' imprisonment and the other two to ten years' imprisonment. A razor was found in the pocket of Forsyth, yesterday delivered three convicts to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, at Greensboro, and brought two to the penitentiary. Sheriff Stevenson of Iredell, brought five convicts to the penitentiary. A razor was found in the pocket of Forsyth, yesterday delivered three convicts to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, at Greensboro, and brought two to the penitentiary. Sheriff Stevenson of Iredell, brought five convicts to the penitentiary. A razor was found in the pocket of Forsyth, yesterday delivered three convicts to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad, at Greensboro, and brought two to the penitentiary.

Chatham Record. At last the rains have set in, and what a relief it can no longer complain of the scarcity of water. All this week the rain has been coming down day and night. Chatham boasts, among other courtesies of having the tallest man in America. He is a mulatto, named James H. Presbyter, and is seven feet high. Since last March he has been on exhibition in Barnum's show, at a salary of one hundred dollars a week, and has travelled through the Northern and Western States. He is a native of this county, a few days ago, on a short visit to his mother, who lives near the Gulf.

Mr. Thomas M. Lynch, a citizen of high repute and respectability, the beloved husband of the honored father of a large family, a Deacon in the Presbyterian church, a man without a known enemy in the world, and universally beloved and respected, is wantonly, deliberately and cruelly murdered on the streets of Oxford, in the dark hours of the night. He was committed to the dead. Mr. Lynch was found dead. He was slain by a bare piling, as we learn from the Oxford Free Lance.

Spirits Turpentine. —Toison Home: Geor. W. Vivrest, son of Mr. J. J. Vivrest, who lives about eight miles from here in Nash county, accidentally shot himself while hunting in the woods on Tuesday evening last. He died instantly. He was 23 years of age.

Here is one of the resolutions adopted by the Chatham meeting: Resolved, That we do most unqualifiedly condemn the sad action of Messrs. Jarvis and Worth, and we have the most protest against the same; and that, as ever, Z. B. Vance has the hearty confidence of the people of Chatham county, and is entitled to our thanks for his efforts to protect our people against monopoly and injustice.

Raleigh Visitor: Those who doubt horse-hair turning into snakes will call at the Yorborough House and see a couple of snakes sent Dr. Blackhall by Mr. C. W. Roney of Kittrell. Mr. Roney says there can be no doubt of their being produced from horse-hair. —Aunt Abby House, as she is familiarly known throughout the State, died at her residence, in this city, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, at quite an advanced age. Her remains were taken to Franklin county for interment.

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Wilson Advance: On Monday night, a white woman, whose name we did not learn, either was murdered and her body laid on the railroad track, or with a desire to commit suicide, placed herself on the track in Battleground, and the train passed over her body, horribly mangleing it. —Mr. Allison Hopkins Rice, of this place, died last Sunday night, of typhoid fever. —Nash county News: Wm. Vanhook, of W. T. Taylor's saw mill, had his right hand severely cut by the large circular saw last Wednesday. The three fingers between the little and thumb having to be amputated, he was the victim of burning occurred near here, last Thursday morning. While the wife of William Cooper, Jr., was out of the house the clothes of their little three-year-old boy caught on fire, and before the flames could be extinguished he was so badly burned that he died on Friday night.

Fayetteville Examiner: Mr. W. J. Best, President of the Midland Railroad, visited our town in the early part of last week, and had a full and free conversation with many of our residents. He is a native of this county, and has been a resident of the resources of this section of the country and its capability of sustaining railroad. He disavowed any purpose of making a bid for the F. & W. Railroad. Mr. Best claims that the Midland Road from Greensboro to Salisbury will be about 162 miles long, or nineteen miles shorter than the North Carolina road. —The death of the late Alexander Thomson has left vacant the office of Judge of Probate and Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland county. It has been a question which judge has the power of appointing to such vacancies, but we understand that the Judges of the Superior Court have come to an understanding that each Judge shall fill all such vacancies occurring in the District in which he resides.

Raleigh News-Observer: The main court of a county court will be held at Henderson on Wednesday, December 13. Judge Gidger will preside, and Solicitor Strudwick will be on hand. Vance will have an able bar, as many prominent lawyers will attend on account of its convenience by the late session. The Board of Education held a meeting on Tuesday, and adopted Moore's New School History, fixing the price at 85 cents per copy. —Rev. Dr. M. M. Marshall and Rev. B. R. Rich returned to the State on Monday, where they went on Monday to conduct the funeral exercises of the late Mrs. Ingle, wife of Rev. Julian Ingle, rector of the church of the Holy Innocents, Henderson. The remains of the deceased were taken to Richmond, Va., for temporary interment, but will soon be laid permanently to rest at Woodbridge, N. J., Mr. Ingle's former home.

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