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THE LIQUOR QUESTION AND PATIENTS.  
The Republicans have a very difficult question to handle in several of the Western States. For instance, in Ohio they favor the regulation of the liquor traffic by the State and high taxation.

The Democrats are reported as favoring unlimited traffic in whiskey—whiskey without State control. There are Democrats in North Carolina who favor free whiskey also—that is whiskey without a U. S. tax. Things are getting mixed. In Illinois and Nebraska the Republicans favor a high tax—a high license law. Such a law has been adopted and its constitutionality is to be tested. In Iowa the Republicans have resolved to have prohibition, pure and simple. So the Republican party in the North is somewhat mixed on the liquor question. Mixing seems to be the order of the day.

This temperance question is bound to be a disturbing element for a long time to come. The best way to remedy an evil is the question that is commanding the reflective powers of hundreds of thousands of people. A broad, just, statesmanlike view of the liquor question is what is needed. There are tens of thousands who favor a stringent license law who will not support a prohibiting movement. So much can be said in opposition to the latter that hundreds and thousands who never drink are unwilling to favor so radical a law—such heroic treatment. But a solution of some kind must soon or late be arrived at. What it will be cannot be confidently prophesied now.

We find a thoughtful editorial in the Philadelphia American on this subject. It is evidently prepared with care. The writer says:

"There must be a line drawn somewhere between what a Government may undertake and what it must decline to do. And to draw the line so as to include the prohibition of the use of what may be abused, or to put down a business because moral temptations are associated with it, is to throw the door open very wide to Governmental meddling. Of course, those who think the very use of intoxicants an abuse will not admit this distinction."

This puts the matter in a light that three-fourths of the American voters will accept, we suppose. The American people are largely in opposition to straight-out prohibitory law. We take that to be a fixed fact. The people of North Carolina have by a tremendous majority said at the polls that they would not have such a law. But of the very large majority there are tens of thousands who are in favor of great restriction in the traffic. The people will not agree to wholesale restriction. Says the writer in the American, and it is thoughtful and to the point:

"It will not do to construct a public policy upon a syllogism whose major premise would justify the Communist in urging the forcible abolition of private property in order to abolish the temptation to covetousness. That which the majority regards as a wrong *per se* against social rights, it may wrong *per se*, but capable of serious abuses, may regulate. We are not arguing, however, against any of the principles which properly underlie the prohibitory movement. They may be all right; but even if they are the right, they have not come for embodying them in political action. When by moral suasion the majority and not a mere handful have been convinced that the use of liquor is an abuse *per se*, the time will have come for the suppression of the vote of those who do not hold that opinion, however lively their sense of the actual evils which attend the general use of liquor, is simply not political. It is to disseminate a principle of political action so mischievous that it may be said to contain in it all the tyrannies and by consequence all the anarchy."

But is there no remedy now? Can not legislation deal with the liquor traffic? The answer of nine out of ten white voters in North Carolina will be, "it can." There is a way open. The thing to do is to find

that way. Prohibition is out of the question. So say the people in an unmistakable way. What then? If there is not to be suppression cannot there be regulation? The writer already quoted from so freely, offers several points for consideration. They are in brief these:

First, limit the number of places for the sale of liquor. Have one bar for every five hundred or one thousand of the inhabitants.

Second, let the license tax be high—high enough to get rid of "the small, ill-regulated places."

Third, it will be even better to put up the licenses to the highest bidder, the number having been limited.

Fourth, the proprietor to give ample security for the conformity of his place to the requirements of the law. The writer says:

"He should be required to keep intoxicating drinks of good quality and at reasonable prices, to refuse drink to persons already affected by it, to expel disorderly people from his premises, and to close on such days, and at such hours on other days, as the law directs. And the forfeiture of the amount of his license for a whole year, and the closing of his establishment, should be the penalty for any violation of these rules."

The author of this says there is nothing extreme or Quixotic in what is proposed. He says in many places nearly all that has been suggested has been tested and with success. We copy the views without endorsing. We have not come to any clear opinion as to what is the best plan. We wish our readers to see what men of ability say about the traffic and the remedy. It is one of those questions in which all communities are interested. It is a question that every recurring Legislature has to deal with in some way. It is a question that even parties are compelled to tackle whether they would or no. Like the ghost of Banquo "it will not down" at the bidding of political leaders.

**THE NEW NEGRO MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH.**

The colored people in many of the Southern States are moving in the matter of appointing delegates to attend the National Colored Convention to meet at St. Louis. This meeting may be of genuine interest and importance. If the delegates should resolve upon cutting loose from the Republican party and to support those candidates that will do them the most good, they might accomplish something for their race. But this is not probable. We suppose that nineteen-twentieths of the colored people of the United States will vote for the Republican candidates. The Democrats have no assurance that the negroes will not be about as solid in 1884 as they were in 1880 when they elected Garfield by their votes. It is true now and then you can detect some signs of discontent, but the results are not important.

But there are other signs that may be of more importance to the whites in the future. Both in South Carolina and Arkansas there are reported movements that may mean little or a great deal. In the former there is a colonizing scheme reported, to which we have already drawn attention. It originated in Washington. Its purpose is to bring in large numbers of negroes and settle them in certain districts where the negroes can have it all their own way. The New York Times says:

"The South Carolina movement is designed to create within the borders of that State a community of colored people which shall be governed by colored men chosen from the voters. The complaint in South Carolina is that the colored people have no voice in the election of the local officers, not that they have no share in the Government. There has been at times a cry for emigration, and several experiments, particularly in the direction of African colonization, have been essayed. But the new movement is designed to create what may be called colonies at home."

This may work. But will not such a movement tend to cause a deportation of all of the whites? Is it desirable to have a Liberia in the midst of that State? The Arkansas movement is to separate the two races altogether. The purpose is to create communities or sections with none but negroes in them. Now if this movement were to gather much headway, the negroes would be that in the South there would be several Haytis, and the whites would move out. If the negroes really wish to get away from the whites the latter will not try to prevent them. We doubt not that if the "colored separatists" should grow into large proportions that the whites would soon combine for a different movement and

in a few years millions of foreign laborers would be introduced into the South. The rich lands of the South must be cultivated, and when negro labor is not available white labor will be forthcoming. The whole country—nay, the whole commercial world—is interested in the prosperity and development of the South.

We are surprised to see the view the Times takes of the matter. It treats the subject as a partisan. It insists that the negroes are "in a great measure deprived of their political rights." It says this:

"Without going into details at this time, it is fair to say that the concurrent testimony of all candid men who have examined the condition of the colored people of the cotton States is that it is very nearly akin to one of slavery."

Now what constitutes "political rights"? The right to hold office; the right to vote; the right to hold property; the right to sit on juries; the right to think, speak and act without improper influence or intimidation; the right to make contracts; the right to sue and be sued at law—all these may be classed under the head of "political rights." They are just such civil rights as all white men enjoy in the North save where there are Bosses in factories and stores and corporations to intimidate with threats and to compel their employees to vote as they—the Bosses—may determine or "pray." The negroes in the South have these rights. Whether or no the negroes in the North have them we will not undertake to determine.

There is one "political right" they do not seem to enjoy in the North. At least we do not remember just now any instance of such enjoyment. We refer to holding political offices. If there are any legislators, Governors, members of Congress, or any other high officials among the colored men in the North we do not remember to have seen their names in the Northern papers. If there are any we suggest that the Times publish the list.

The Government has freed the negro. The Government has clothed the negro with the right of franchise. It did this in obedience to the wishes of the Northern people. Now, being thus clothed, he is found to be very ignorant. The philanthropists in the North, rich and prosperous, stand back, refusing to qualify him by moral and intellectual education for his high and responsible duty as an elector. But they expect the South to educate him, and also to elect him to office, and even to give him lands and horses and, perhaps, to work the farm for him. Hear the able and blinded Times:

"It is a shame that the colored race cannot find peace, safety, and a reasonable degree of prosperity in the land where it has been so long domiciled, and whose development owes so much to its ill-regulated labor. But the policy of the white man has too often been to keep the negro poor and degraded, and then to point to his shiftlessness and ignorance as conclusive of his inability to govern himself. The remedy proposed does not promise well."

The North is rich, very rich. The North stripped the South of its wealth and left it, peopled, smitten, poor. Indeed, the North has not done its duty by the negro. To punish the Southern whites the North freed and enfranchised the negroes. It not only did not provide homes for them, but it did not provide the simplest education. There is one thing, and but one thing that the North has done for the negro; it has deceived him with false promises and it has used him as an instrument to oppress and afflict and degrade the white people of the South. The negro has been used by the North as a political factor to keep the Republican party in power. The Northern monkey has been using the Southern cat's paw (the negro) as an instrument to pull the sweet and toothsome political chestnuts out of the fire, and which it has taken care to eat, giving only the empty hulls to the poor cat.

**Terrible Death.**

The mate (Charles) of the British barque *George Davis*, Capt. Macomber, which arrived at Smithville a few days ago, was ordered to Savannah, met his death soon after reaching there by a fall of fifty feet from the royal yard to the deck house on the vessel below, terribly mutilating his body and causing injuries which resulted in his death in a few hours. The *News*, describing the accident, says: "The legs were broken above the knees, while both arms were crushed into a shapeless mass—the bone of the left arm striking into the deck house of the barque, where it remained, it being impossible to get it out. The skull was also crushed in over the left eye."

**THE COTTON TRADE.**

**Receipts and Exports.**

During the cotton year commencing September 1st, 1882, and ending August 31st, 1883, the receipts of cotton at this port have been as follows: September, 4,919 bales; October, 26,083 bales; November, 30,338 bales; December, 25,149 bales; January, 18,919 bales; February, 12,081 bales; March, 6,265 bales; April, 1,886 bales; May, 2,083 bales; June, 1,070 bales; July 143 bales; August 83 bales. Total, 127,493 bales.

During the corresponding period in 1881-82 the receipts were as follows: September, 10,992 bales; October, 27,870 bales; November, 35,776 bales; December, 29,778 bales; January, 12,463 bales; February, 6,000 bales; March, 6,158 bales; April, 3,374 bales; May, 1,495 bales; June, 370 bales; July, 220 bales; August, 1,204 bales. Total, 137,341 bales. A decrease of 9,848 bales.

**Exports.**

The exports for the cotton year beginning Sept. 1st, 1881, and ending August 31st, 1882, from this port were as follows: September, domestic, 4,689 bales; foreign, none. October, domestic, 13,200 bales; foreign, 2,350 bales. November, domestic, 11,413 bales; foreign, 11,847 bales. December, domestic, 10,409 bales; foreign, 10,123 bales. January, domestic, 3,835 bales; foreign, 15,906 bales. February, domestic, 6,847 bales; foreign, 8,838 bales. March, domestic, 4,380 bales; foreign, 5,240 bales. April, domestic, 4,540 bales; foreign, 2,480 bales. May, domestic, 2,884 bales; foreign, 1,576 bales. June, domestic, 1,675 bales; foreign, none. July, domestic, 1,778 bales; foreign, none. August, domestic, 414 bales; foreign, none. Total, domestic, 68,987 bales; foreign 57,700 bales. Grand total, 126,747.

The exports for the corresponding period last year were as follows: September, domestic, 4,633 bales; foreign, none. October, domestic, 10,490 bales; foreign, 10,230 bales. November, domestic, 15,293 bales; foreign, 12,844 bales. December, domestic, 15,606 bales; foreign, 19,945 bales. January, domestic, 5,937 bales; foreign, 12,063 bales. February, domestic, 6,653 bales; foreign, 8,691 bales. March, domestic, 5,518 bales; foreign, 4,380 bales. April, domestic, 4,292 bales; foreign, none. May, domestic, 3,795 bales; foreign, none. June, domestic, 1,409 bales; foreign, none. July, domestic, 649 bales; foreign, none. August, domestic, 1,838 bales; foreign, none. Total, domestic, 72,875 bales; foreign, 63,833 bales. Grand total, 137,708 bales.

**Fishermen's Luck.**

We learn that the "Rocks" at New Inlet were quite lively with fishermen on Thursday, although it was not a good day for fishermen in one respect. One of them, in endeavoring to board the *Passport*, butted his head so hard against the hurricane deck, or the hurricane deck butted so hard against his head, that he was knocked down. Another got a "bite" and braced his foot against a stone to haul up his line, when the stone slipped and let him down upon the rocky wall with such violence as to almost kill him, and he was sliding down on the ocean side, being up to his knees in the water, when, realizing his danger, he grasped one of the rocks and saved himself. His jagged edges cut and lacerated his hands so badly, however, that he could scarcely hold a pen yesterday, to say nothing of the soreness produced by the fall. Another of the "amateurs," in an exciting moment, when he expected every minute to be the next, plunged his head upwards into the "deep blue sea," when a friend seized him and put a stop to the dangerous performance. But they say the "Rocks" is the place to catch fish and sea fun.

**Sent Out by the City.**

A blind colored man, who gives his name as Bill Johnson, and says he came originally from Mississippi, has been going around the streets for several days past, accompanied by his wife, begging for money and something to eat. His misfortune would have excited sympathy but for the fact that he was in the habit of getting sufficiently under the influence of drink to make him a nuisance to all with whom he came in contact, and especially so where he called at residences in the pursuit of his calling; his remarks being frequently offensive to ladies. This fact coming to the knowledge of the authorities, he and his wife, Sallie Johnson, were arrested yesterday and last night were furnished transportation as far as Florence in the direction of their home. They state that they came from Washington City here.

**May Fever.**

We are pained to learn that friend Norwood Giles, M. D. (Meal Doctor), who is sojourning on the Sound, is now troubled with an attack of his fever. We deeply regret that we cannot suggest a remedy in this case; and we feel somewhat like the son of Euclyptus who said he could easily cure his patient if he could only throw him into fits, as he was "—on fits." Now, if somebody will just throw our friend into fits he can be promptly relieved by the whims of "Giles's Chili Braciator," which does not have whole sale and retail, of B. F. Mitchell & Son, C. B. Wright, P. Cumming & Co. and W. F. Oldham.

**The Phantom Ball.**

The "Phantom Ball" at the Seaside Park, Wrightville Sound, on Wednesday night, proved to be a big success and was fraught with no end of amusement to both participants and spectators. The appearance of the phantom dancers, in their ghastly habiliments, is described as being laughable in the extreme. Taken altogether, as we are informed, it was one of the most entertaining and successful of the kind in this particular latitude in a long time, and there seems to be a pretty general disposition to have some more of the same sort of fun.

— We mentioned a few days ago the largest cargo of spirits of turpentine ever taken out of this port by a sailing vessel—3,515 casks, on the schooner *E. S. Powell*, and now we learn that the steamship *Gold Star*, on the 25th of May, 1880, took out 4,400 casks of spirits of turpentine and 420 barrels of rosin.

**ATTEMPTED MURDER.**

**A Man Thrown into a Well and a Railroad Tie Pitched in After Him—His Miraculous Escape—Robert, &c.**

We learn that Mr. A. J. Swinson, of Swinson's Cut, Columbus county, on the W. & A. R. R., about 17 or 18 miles above Wilmington, was the victim of a deliberate attempt at murder on Thursday last, and his escape from a horrible death, under the circumstances, may be set down as almost miraculous. He was digging a well on his premises, and had reached a sufficient depth to admit of the curb. A colored man, a stranger to Mr. Swinson, came up in the meantime, and engaged in conversation with him, and he, not the least suspicious of any treachery on the part of his visitor, was stooping over the mouth of the well, with a chisel in his hand, when the negro came up behind him and gave him a sudden and violent shove, which sent him head foremost into the yawning depths below him. There was about two feet of water in the well, and Mr. Swinson floated in such a way as not to cause him serious injury, and he could easily raise his head above the water. Having done so, allowing himself to breathe, he naturally came to the conclusion that his only safety lay in making the villain believe that he was already dead. He, therefore, lay perfectly quiet in the bottom of the well, and in the course of a few minutes he heard the man walk off and enter the house, which was close by, which he commenced ransacking for whatever of value he could find. He next heard him in the Postoffice (Mr. S. being postmaster at that point), and it afterwards transpired that about one hundred and twenty-five pennies were missing from the drawer. He next heard, with a shiver of apprehension, the footsteps of the would-be murderer again approaching the mouth of the well, reaching which, to his unspeakable horror, he saw that he had hauled a heavy cross-tie to the spot and was about pushing it in upon him, fearing that there might be a spark of life left in him. In another instant it came tumbling down into the well, but, providentially, one end of the tie struck the side of the well and made such a deep fissure that it broke the force of the fall to such an extent that it produced very little injury to Mr. Swinson. He could hear the man walking about for some little while afterwards, when he finally came back and threw a board into the well, and then walked off. Mr. Swinson listened intently for some minutes afterwards, but hearing nothing, and his situation becoming almost insupportable, he finally determined if possible to affect his exit from the well. This, after much difficulty, he at last succeeded in accomplishing, the cross-tie being of some service to him, while the chisel, which he held in his hand at the time he was assaulted, and which was precipitated into the well with him, was used to some purpose in making fissures in the side of the well into which he could place his feet.

Mr. S. considers his escape nothing short of a miracle. He had no definite clue to the perpetrator of the outrage and robbery. The thief and would-be-murderer only carried off a double-barrel gun, two fancy buttons, a few articles of wearing apparel, and the pennies referred to elsewhere.

**Fire at the Penitentiary.**

The Raleigh *News Observer* of yesterday says: At 1.15 this morning fire broke out in the wooden building, once used as a kitchen, at the penitentiary, but lately in use as a place for making soap. The long row of wooden buildings burned fiercely, though there was no breeze, and about one hundred and fifty feet of them were in two hours nothing but ashes.

The citizens were present in considerable numbers. All worked splendidly. About one hundred and fifty convicts were turned out of the cells to fight the fire. They behaved well and worked well. The Chemung company checked the fire, which had attacked the old cells used as stables and saved them. At 3.15 the danger was over. The old buildings were situated 300 feet in the rear of the main buildings.

**Postal Notes.**

The new postal note system goes into effect to-morrow. These notes are issued to any one, for sums less than five dollars (payable to bearer at any office in the United States) on the payment of three cents. This will be a great convenience to the public, and especially to those desirous of sending small sums without having to pay ten cents for a money order. The first note will be sent to-day by a postal note from the Wilmington office.

**MARYLAND.**

**Court Martial of Gen. Canby at Annapolis.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

ANAPOLIS, August 31.—The court martial for the trial of cadets charged with hazing classmates on the Constellation began on the 30th at 10 o'clock to-day. A full court was present. The first cadet tried was Naval Cadet Trappell, who pleaded guilty to all the specifications of the charge.

The case of Cadet S. B. Winnam was next called. He pleaded not guilty, and a full court was present. The first cadet tried was Naval Cadet Trappell, who pleaded guilty to all the specifications of the charge.

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**FROM RALEIGH.**

**The Horton Murder Trial—A Verdict of Manslaughter.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 30.—At the trial of John Horton to-day for the murder of Patrick Mitchell, a verdict of manslaughter was rendered.

**MISSOURI.**

**The James Trial—A Scene in Court—Gen. Shelby Creates a Sensation.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

St. Louis, August 31.—A special from Gallatin, Mo., says: In the Frank James trial this morning, the defence continued their line of impeaching State witness James S. Delmasta, a justice of the peace, was the first witness. He testified that at the coroner's inquest on the body of Wood Hite, Mr. Bolton testified that she had not seen Frank James for two years, and then at her father's house, he was not there.

Before the next witness was called, Gen. Phillips arose and stated that Gen. Shelby was at the door and desired to make a statement to the court. When the General arose he said: "If anything that I may have said on yesterday [referring to a threat made by him against the editor of the *Gallatin Herald*] offended the dignity of the court, I regret it exceedingly. As to other parties, I have no regrets."

Judge Goodman replied: "Gen. Shelby, your conduct yesterday in appearing before the court in an unseemly and undignified manner, and in making a statement to the court, which is in itself a reflection on the dignity of the court, and calculated to prejudice the interests of the defendant. You are a man of national reputation and enjoy the respect and confidence of a large number of people of Missouri. I can only say that I was much astonished at your very reprehensible act of yesterday. It is in testimony that you have no right to a place in the history of the court, which is in itself a reflection on the dignity of the court."

Gen. Shelby, interrupting, said, "Sir, that is false."

The court—"The marshal of Lexington testified and that under oath."

Gen. Shelby—Then he lied.

The Court—The Court is amply satisfied with your apology to it; but your attitude toward attorneys for the State yesterday in answering in a threatening and offensive manner, and other talk of calling them to a personal account, cannot be overlooked.

The Court then fined Gen. Shelby \$10, which he paid and passed out of the courtroom.

J. C. Mason, A. Duval, W. D. Rice and Jas. Duval, all impeached the testimony of the Forde and Boltons, testifying that they heard them say that they had not seen Frank James for years and he had gone South.

John T. Samuels, half-brother of Frank James, and an inmate of Samuel's household, had not seen Frank James before 1876, and then at home. He testified after his surrender in Independence, Mo., May 1881. Saw Jesse James with Dick Liddell at his mother's house.

**WASHINGTON.**

**Nice Kettle of Fish—Mahone, Chalmers, Longstreet and Others in Council—The Black and Tan Movement in Virginia to be Extended Throughout the South.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Several of the leaders of the Anti-Bourbon movement in the South met at Gen. Mahone's room, at the Arlington, last night, where they remained in consultation until a late hour. The presence here and the fact of their having met at Gen. Mahone's room, gave rise to surmises as to what was the object of their coming together. They themselves say that their meeting was entirely informal and not a prearranged conference; that Gen. Mahone being here they visited him, and, finding themselves together, the conversation turned on Southern politics in general and the prospects of success of a full independent revolt against Bourbon rule in particular. Among those present at the meeting in Gen. Mahone's room last night were Gen. Longstreet, Gen. Chalmers, Judge Jeffords and George C. Gorham. Gen. Mahone is said to have spoken with confidence of the result of the independent movement in Virginia. It is understood that it was generally agreed that this movement should be extended throughout the South, and that there was an expression by those present of an earnest purpose to do what can be done to that end.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

**Trade and Commerce of Charleston—Discouraging Crop Reports.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CHARLESTON, Aug. 31.—The *News and Courier's* annual review of the trade and commerce of Charleston, which will be published to-morrow, shows that a business of \$75,000,000 has been done and a large number of new undertakings of different kinds have been started. Local manufactures employed 5,500 persons. The value of their products was over \$3,250,000. The phosphate and fertilizer business has been the largest ever known; the amount of Carolina phosphates exported and manufactured being 350,000 tons. The exports of cotton and naval stores have been the largest ever recorded, with one exception. The city debt has been reduced, and the value of city property has increased from 20 to 140 per cent. during the year. A full statement of the trade and commerce of Charleston for the year 1882, showing that 4,000 persons were employed and that the value of the annual product was \$6,000,000. Special reports from the whole State show that corn and cotton are not likely to exceed two-thirds of a crop.

**VIRGINIA.**

**Confessions of Two Negro Murderers.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

DANVILLE, August 31.—King and Evans, two of the negroes sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Shepard, have confessed that they saw the third—Sawney Younger—shoot Shepard. King says that they saw as he was driving along the road, Shepard counting money. They took a by-path and got ahead. Younger asked Shepard to let them ride, and when he refused, fired at him several times. They then ran off, and as they went Younger threw the pistol away in the bushes. Evans at first denied that he had any part in the murder, but afterwards admitted that he was along with the others. He said he had been a quiet and peaceable man till he was let off by Younger. They both declared that Younger had told them that he had to run away from West Virginia because he killed a man there. Their statements, in detail, corroborate the statements made by witnesses for the Commonwealth.

**KENTUCKY.**

**The Louisville Exposition—The Expectations of the Managers More Than Met—The City Full of People.**

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 30.—The first month of the Exposition closed yesterday. The attendance for the month was a little over 150,000, which was more than met the expectations of the managers. The city is full of people and the railroads are heavily loaded to carry passengers. On Tuesday the Georgia Legislature and the Alabama Press Association will be present.

**Spirits Turpentine.**

—The *Wadesboro Intelligencer* is out in a "brand new" dress, and a nice improvement it is. We hope the *Intelligencer* will be liberally sustained by a discerning public.

—*Asheville Citizen*: Mr. D. L. Haynes, of Crabtree, Haywood county, writes us under date of August 28rd, that Lebbe Massey, an aged citizen of Crabtree, was struck by lightning the day before and killed.

—A Mr. Lovejoy and Miss Sophia Bratton, of York, S. C. were taking a drive at Asheville, N. C., home highway, broke his own neck, knocked Mr. Lovejoy out, and then threw the lady out, very painfully injuring her.

—*Kinston Free Press*: Mrs. Cannon, of Swift Creek township, Pitt county, fell dead at her spinning wheel a short time since. There will be thirty-five brick stones in Kinston when those that are in course of erection are completed.

—*Henderson Gold Leaf*: Mrs. Jane Royter, widow of the late Col. S. S. Royter, ex-President of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, died at her home near Williamsboro, this county, Saturday, August 30th, of paralysis. Mrs. Royter was an estimable lady.

—*Raleigh News Observer*: "The crops up in Caswell are worse injured by the drought than any in the State, we are informed. The New Garden Agricultural Society will hold its twelfth annual fair this grounds on Tuesday, October 24th. There is talk of having a 'dash fall' down east, by the dealers of New Bern, Morehead and Beaufort. An immense variety of fish can be easily shown. Persons are prospecting for coal near this city, and it is whispered that they are meeting with encouragement in their searches. Last spring oil was discovered in Watauga county. Dr. Ledoux says he would not be surprised to hear of the discovery of oil in Burke county."

—*Fayetteville Observer*: Last Saturday morning Bessie, aged eight or nine years, a daughter of Mr. B. G. Hollingsworth, living at the Clarendon Bridge, had her leg badly broken above the ankle by a general Edward Jones Mallett died at Pifard, Livingston county, New York, on the 20th inst., and was buried at Greenwood Cemetery on Friday last. General Mallett was born in this town on May 1, 1797, and was probably its oldest living native. —Harriet, daughter of John, was in session all of last week. No important criminal cases were disposed of. An important land suit, Turlington vs. Williams, decided in favor of the plaintiff, involved the title to 235 acres of land. The wife of A. T. Kivett vs. A. A. McKelhen for cutting plaintiff's mill dam, a verdict of \$450 in favor of plaintiff was rendered.

—*Walden News*: The protracted meeting at Ebenezer continues. Up to a day or two ago there had been nineteen conversions. We received a watermelon last week from brother John Jones, Esq. It weighed in the neighborhood of fifty pounds. —Mr. T. B. Norman, an exemplary young man of Brinkleyville 24 years of age, died and was buried at Bethesda M. P. Church, last week. The protracted meeting at Rocky Mount Church, Burke county, under the ministrations of Revs. Dr. Huffman of Scotland Neck, and Mr. Woodson, of Enfield, closed on Sunday last. There were forty baptisms. On last Tuesday night two colored men, Jones and Stokes got into an altercation on First street. Words ran high and finally Jones drew a pistol and shot at Stokes twice. He was not a good marksman and Stokes was not hurt. Jones escaped. On Friday the 20th, inst. Mr. Jas. Whitaker, while trying to kill a chicken with a shotgun missed his intended victim and hit Miss Willie Virginia who was some distance off, inflicting a slight flesh wound.

—*Tarboro Southern*: Wednesday night the large house of Mr. M. C. Lewis, in Plymouth, N. C. was destroyed by fire; loss \$1,500, partially insured. —During the heavy storm Friday night, the fire house on Capt. William Cobbs' plantation was fired by lightning and entirely consumed. Luckily there were no contents of value except a gin and cotton seed. —A white man living at Battleground named A. W. Taylor was tried last week on a charge of larceny. He belongs to a very respectable family. The jury, after some deliberation, acquitted him of the infamous charge. —Died, Saturday, August 11th, Mrs. Mary A. Sessoms, of this county, in the 73d year of her age. She was the wife of the late Wilson Sessoms. It is rumored that Doctor Battle, Esq., will retire from the *Guide* to spend most of his time at Rocky Mount practicing law. He will still have an office here. A gentleman who returned from Nash county this week reports an apple crop there this year is a failure. It is as impossible to manufacture apple-jack without apples as it was for the Israelites to make bricks without straw. A famine in apples means a famine in sack, and as the Nash man sits down and weeps, refusing to be comforted.

—*Clinton Caucasian*: Work on the Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad is going on briskly. About six miles have been graded at this end of the line and about four at the Caswell terminus. Our farmers say that crops have been cut off by the recent draught at least one third.

—The poles for the telegraph line from Clinton to Warsaw have been put up and the wires will be up in one or two days. —Rev. J. L. Lewis closed a meeting last Sunday at Piney Grove church which resulted in the addition of nineteen members. The pastor was assisted part of the time by Rev. J. N. Stallings. —Last Friday the colored people had a picnic about five miles east of this town near the store of Capt. Marsh. Every thing got along well until towards evening when the clouds of war began to rise upon the horizon with dark and threatening front. Soon the row began in earnest. About fifteen of the colored "gentlemen" engaged in a lively fight in which knives and sticks were used with reckless freedom when the dust and scent of the conflict cleared away two negroes were found to be badly hurt, seriously cut and one badly beaten over the head with a stick. Owen Mathis and Porter Vine Mathis were the parties. Troy Peterson was the one struck with a stick.

—*Charlotte Journal Observer*: A serious and probably fatal cutting affray occurred in the public road, near Mt. Pleasant, Cabarrus county, last Thursday, between Mr. John D. Barrie, a school teacher, and Mr. George Best, in which the latter was badly wounded. —A shocking affray occurred a few days since, between two colored men on Col. John Morehead's farm, in Cabarrus county. One of the parties named John Henderson, of the party who won the foot race at the Poplar Tent Fair, was wounded in a terrible manner with an axe, that was sunk up to the hilt in his shoulder, almost separating a member from the body. The negro who did the cutting has been jailed in Concord. Henderson, it is thought, will die. —At a late hour night before last a crowd of roughs, taking their position in the open lot in rear of the Buford House, sent several showers of rocks on the wagons who had camped in Springs & Burwell's hitching lot, and came very near inflicting dangerous wounds on persons exposed to the missiles. Mr. George Barby and his son, Mr. J. C. Barby, of Stanley county, together with others from Cabarrus and Union counties, were desperately assaulted. There was a woman with one of the camping parties and while nursing her babe another man she received a painful wound on her foot, which aroused much indignation among the men in camp.