

The Wilmington Sun.

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CHRISTMAS.

The Day—Why it is Celebrated—History of its Celebration—Quaint Customs—Christmas Carols.

For many years Christmas, in this country, was observed only, or at least, chiefly, in the Southern and Middle States. New England and her early colonies in the West kept Thanksgiving, and looked with horror on the observance of Christmas. Gradually this prejudice wore away. Now Christmas is a national holiday. The reasons for keeping the day sacred, and as a day of feasting and merriment, are set forth by the learned Dr. Schaff, in his Church History. He says Christmas is, "of all the festivals, the one most thoroughly interwoven with the popular family life, and stands at the head of the great feasts in the Western church. It continues to be in the entire Catholic world, and in the greater part of Protestant Christendom, the grand jubilee of children, on which innumerable gifts celebrate the infinite love of God in the gift of His only begotten Son. It kindles in midwinter a holy fire of love and gratitude, and preaches in the longest night the rising of the Sun of Life and the glory of the Lord. It denotes the advent of the true Golden Age, of the freedom and equality of all the redeemed before God and in God. No one can measure the joy and blessing which, from year to year, flow forth upon all ages of life from the contemplation of the holy child Jesus in his heavenly innocence and divine humanity."

So there is a reason for the evergreens and the fat turkey, for the Christmas tree and the visits of Santa Claus, for fire-crackers, for egg-nog, mince pies and fruit cake, and even— we mention it with bated breath—for tin horns.

The festive season, after weeks of mysterious preparation on the part of grown folks, and of anxious yet joyous anticipation by the little ones, fairly sets in on Christmas eve, when arrangements begin for the dinner of the next day. The Christmas tree is to be decorated, likewise, the presents arranged for distribution, and the hearths garlanded so that Santa Claus may not be sooted, nor fondled in making his descent of the chimneys. Some of the quaint observances of Christmas are given by Scott in "Marion."

"On Christmas eve the bell were rung,
On Christmas eve the mass was sung,
The daisied downed her kittle sheen;
The hall was dressed with holly green;
Forth to the wood did the merry men go.

The great yule log was fetched in from the woods with many shouts; the numbers and masquers went about from house to house; the huge wassail bowl was broached, carols were sung, and people so to speak, "kept up" with no end of "high jinks, till they had sung themselves hoarse or the wassail bowl was empty, or themselves, perchance, full. The hanging up of the mistletoe and the bringing in of the yule log claimed to be vestiges of ancient Druidic customs, and we have seen the very learnedly traced back to the worship of Balder and Odin, and even to that of the Phœnician Baal. All this may be easily so, and we are not disposed to question it, but, at any rate, they are customs which are now effectively Christianized. Nobody but a heathen himself would dare to find a mark of barbarism or paganism in the eminently Christian and particularly delightful practice of kissing the girls under the mistletoe. Antiquarians may find this but a part of the worship of Friga, or a testimony to the dread power of Loke, but to the plain wayfaring person it seems little beyond an observance growing out of that worship of beauty which is the universal prerogative of the human race. At any rate, Druidism or not, the man who would not kiss the pretty girl who chances to find herself—all inadvertently, of course—under the mistletoe bough, does not know the use of lips, except to utter treasons and mutter conspiracies wital. When the yule log was put on the fire, the great yule candle was lighted, and the contents of the wassail bowl were apt to grow less in its inspiring flicker. It was a quaint belief, which is held still by the negroes in this country, that during the Christmas eve, and from thence forward to the dawn of Christmas Day, not only do all animals perform an act of worship, the cattle kneeling reverently in their stalls, as some old pictures of the manger in Bethlehem represents them doing, but during the same time all the powers of darkness are prostrated and rendered helpless and harmless to do evil to mankind, while the cock crowing all night long, by his incessant vigilance frightens away all the malignant spirits, so that—

"The night is wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm;
So shallow'd and so gracious is the time."

On this occasion the CHRISTMAS TREE springs into full blossom and fruit in our houses and bears its joyous testimony to the gracious thoughtfulness of the Christ-children, which children's eagerly tripping tongues have corrupted into *Krischnakle*. The Christmas tree and its decorations are of purely German origin, but it is such a charming custom, productive of so many innocent delights, such a clapping of hands and sparkling of eyes, that the custom widens with every year. It is not twenty

years old in England, but is already nearly as generally observed there as among us who got it from the Pennsylvania Germans first, and the Christmas tree is now also found in nearly every household in France.

CHRISTMAS DAY.
After the Restoration in England, Christmas was made a day of almost, if not quite, riotous excess. To this Evelyn and contemporary writers favorable to the observance of the day, bear witness. Going back to its origin as a festival we find that before the Christian regime the Saxons used to keep the 25th of December as Thor's day, the mid-winter festival, the Gule, Gwylor Yule tide, the winter solstice, when the days cease to grow shorter and the sun begins to gain in strength and power. The birth of Mithras (a Persian-Syrian festival) was kept at Rome on the same day, in commemoration of the return of the sun, but the feast of the Saturnalia, which was much older, began on the 16th, and commemorated the same event of the arrest in the shortening of the day, was possibly forerunner of the revels of the Christmas tide. The Jewish Feast of the Tabernacles is of a similar character, and the Greeks, Mexicans, Persians and Chinese have equivalent festivals celebrating the same event. The origin of the Christian festival is shrouded in mystery. The venerable Bede established it in Great Britain.

Decorating churches and private houses with flowers, branches and evergreens, was of ancient origin, and not confined to any religion or race.

Some of the early councils, however, considering the practice somewhat savored of paganism, endeavored to abolish it; and in A. D. 610, it was enacted that it was not lawful to begirt or adorn houses with laurel or evergreen boughs, for all this practice savors of paganism." Still, the practice was too innocent, cheerful, bright and appropriate to the season to remain long in desuetude, and it soon became universal.

The custom of dancing at Christmas is said to have been instituted by the fabulous King Arthur. It was certainly religiously observed by the very pious King Alfred, who also gave away so much at Christmas that he impoverished himself all the rest of the year. He it was who directed Christmas to be kept for twelve days, and it is said that it was owing to his ardent and exclusive devotion to the twelfth night of the festival at Chippenham, A. D. 878, that the Danes were enabled to surprise and defeat him and expel him from his kingdom.

Mummers forms a prominent part in the Christmas observances in the Middle Ages and much of it, as the Feast of Asses and the Feast of Fools, was as gross as the Roman Saturnalia. The former was a blasphemous burlesque commemorating as was said the flight out of Egypt. Court masques were another Christmas amusement. To this the Norman Kings were greatly addicted.

Christmas gifts—an important feature of the festival—were formerly bestowed on New Year's Day.

"The tales of good St. Nicholas
Are known in every clime,
Told in painting and in statues
And in the poet's rhyme.
For centuries they've worshipped him,
In churches, East and West,
Or all the Saints we read about,
He is beloved the best.
Because he was the Saint of all
The wretched and the poor,
And never sent a little child
Unscor'd from his door."

Mince pie is another important feature of the holiday. But the best place to discuss this delicacy is at a brimming board with good cheer all around and floating like incense through the air.

"So now is come our joyful feast,
Let every man be jolly;
Each room with ivy leaves is drest,
And every post with holly."

This Christmas falls on Wednesday, of a year in which Christmas falls on Wednesday we are told by our "philosophes and clerics":

"If that the Christmas Day
Fall upon a Wednesday,
That year shall be hard and strong,
And in the poet's rhyme,
The summer good and mury shall be,
And that year shall be plente;
Yonge folks shall die also;
Shippes in the sea, tempest and woo!
What childe that day is borne is his
Fortune to be doughty and wise,
Discrete also and sleph of deede."

Of Christmas carols, a recent writer says: "This seems to have been a very early custom, and to have been instituted in imitation of the songs of rejoicing which the angels sang to the shepherds—the *Gloria in Excelsis*, in fact, is claimed as being a true Christmas carol. Instrumental and vocal music was a necessary accompaniment to all the early religious feasts and games, and this long before the Christian era. The Romans had their hymns of rejoicing in the Kalends of January, and these are thought to have been the forerunners of the Christmas carols. Telesphorus, in the second century, refers to the Christians celebrating public worship in the night of the nativity, and then singing the angels' hymn, in which Christ was declared to the shepherds by an angel. The earliest carol extant was written in the fourth century, by Aurelius Prudentius. The best, because most naive and simple of the ancient carols which have come down to us, are those by the Breton minstrels, one of which, translated by Longfellow, will be found below. Incomparably the finest Christmas poem is Milton's "Hymn on Christ's Nativity"—a lofty composition, full of noble conceptions expressed in language, the

sonorous pomp and beauty of which have been the wonder of the world for more than two centuries.

OLD CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
I saw three ships come sailing in,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
I saw three ships come sailing in,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

And what was in those ships all three,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day
And what was in those ships all three,
On Christmas Day in the morning?

Our Saviour Christ and his lady,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
Our Saviour Christ and his lady,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

Pray whither sailed those ships all three,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
Pray whither sailed those ships all three,
On Christmas Day in the morning?

O they sailed into Bethlehem,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
O they sailed into Bethlehem,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

And all the bells on earth shall ring,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
And all the bells on earth shall ring,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

And all the Angels in Heaven shall sing,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
And all the Angels in Heaven shall sing,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

And all the souls on earth shall sing,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
And all the souls on earth shall sing,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

Then let us all rejoice, amen,
On Christmas Day, on Christmas Day;
Then let us all rejoice, amen,
On Christmas Day in the morning.

SUN TELEGRAMS.

EARLY AND MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

AT THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Mr. Blaine's committee is without funds to prosecute the work. It was the opinion of Mr. Blaine and others that the \$20,000 appropriated at the last session for the use of the Senate committee, appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Matthews and late Presidential elector, would be available for the present committee, but Judge Porter, First Comptroller of the Treasury, today decided that the appropriation is applicable only to defray the expenses of the committee directed by the Senate to inquire into the alleged frauds in the Presidential election, and not to defraying the expenses of the committee under Mr. Blaine's resolution.

A brief Cabinet session was held today. Everts, Sherman and Davis, were absent. Nothing was said about the German mission. All the Departments were closed at noon today, and public business will be suspended until Thursday.

The Indian officer has dispatched from Takirna, Washington Territory, stating that Chief Moses with ten of his principal men have been taken. Moses and three of them, are in prison at Takirna. Moses is thus receiving his punishment for refusing to deliver up the murderers of the Perkins family as he had promised, and for resisting their arrest.

A Murderer's Confession.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—A special dispatch from Stenboville, Ohio, says Stephen D. Richards, who has been in jail charged with murdering the Harelesson family at Kearney, Nebraska, has made a full confession, acknowledging the commission of nine murders within the last three years. The first murder was committed near Sand Hills, Nebraska. He had an altercation with a man unknown to him, who he shot through the head. The next was that of Mrs. Harelesson and three children in October last. He met Mrs. Harelesson in the jail, she having been arrested on a charge of aiding her husband to escape justice. When she was released Richards visited her, staying two weeks, when he concluded to murder her and take charge of her farm, which he had pre-empted. He broke Mrs. Harelesson's jaw and smashed in the back of her head and killed the two oldest children with a smooth iron, and seizing her infant, dashed its head against the floor, and then gave out that Mrs. Harelesson had gone to Texas, to join her fugitive husband; but the suspicion having been aroused, a search was made, and the bodies were found under a straw stack. Richards fled. Before Harelesson's murder, Richards was assisting a Sweden named Peter Anderson in putting up a building. Anderson told some of his neighbors he believed Richards had poisoned him. The neighbors called on them next day, but Anderson could not be found. Richards was in the possession of Anderson's horses and wagon. While the neighbors were searching the house, he escaped. Richards admitted he killed Anderson. He stated he committed two other murders. He refused to give the names of his victims. The sheriffs of Kearney and Buffalo counties, took Richards to Nebraska today. They think he is a member of an organized gang of outlaws in that region.

O'Leary.
NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—O'Leary and Campana continued their six days walk in Gilmore's Garden this morning. The former took about four hours rest last night and the latter two and a quarter. O'Leary seems fresh and keeps up his steady well known gait, but Campana, to the eye of an observer, appears labored. O'Leary about half-past ten this morning completed his 105th mile, and about the same time Campana was on his 115th mile. The total actual walking time of O'Leary was 22 hours and 46 minutes; that of Campana was 28 hours 44 minutes and 25 seconds.

The Snow Storm.
CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—Thermometer at zero. Several inches of snow on the ground.

In the Superior Court a suit of the bond was brought against Adoe & Co., suspended bankers, alleging the fraudulent concealment of their property. The plaintiff is Caroline Harms, who had \$1,500 deposited at the time of their failure.

PANAMA ADVICES.

A South American Resume.

PANAMA, Dec. 13.—A fierce norther at Aspinwall, on the 4th, cut off communication for several days, both by sea and rail. The Royal mail and Pacific mail steamers remained outside several days, the former being obliged to leave on the 9th for England, without calling for passengers, freight, or mails. Heavy rains accompanied the gale. The Panama Railroad was flooded with water, in some places standing ten feet deep upon the track. The storm partially subsided on the 9th, but on the night of the 10th the wind again sprung up and increased to such a gale that the steamers Acapulco, Para, Clyde and Boliver were forced to leave their wharves and steam out into the bay. The Clyde with great difficulty got outside. The Boliver also went to sea, but the Acapulco and Para took refuge in port.

BELO, Dec. 24.—There were several sailing vessels in the Bay laden with coal for the Panama Railroad Company. Three were lost and others badly damaged. In Ecuador, the political affairs are in a most unhappy condition. President Veintemilla is in Guayaquil, and scarcely a day passes without some arbitrary and tyrannical act that increases the detestation in which he is held by a large section of the community. Despite the fuses of the insurrectionary disturbances and the consequence of the assassination of Don Manuel Parlo, which greatly depressed business in Peru, it remains in perfect peace. The effort to trace the plot to the Periolist party has not succeeded, but investigation is vigorously urged.

Railroad Decision.

COLUMBIA, O., Dec. 24.—In the Supreme Court this morning, a decision was announced on behalf of the majority of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Court below, relative to the recent issue of two millions of dollars in bonds, to complete the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad. Judges Gilmore and O'Key dissented from this opinion. The Court below decided that the bonds were constitutionally issued.

Adulteration of Sugar.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—President Chandler submitted to the Board of Health a report on the alleged adulteration of sugars in which he states that in two ounces of yellow and coffee sugars he had found as much as a globe of metal, although he does not say the quantity of the adulterative.

Arkansas Items.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 24.—Today is the coldest of the season, the mercury standing at 50 degrees.
A report has reached here to-day of the lynching of four horse thieves at Corning, Clay county, Ark., last night.

Murder in the First Degree.

GALVESTON, Dec. 24.—A special to the News from Marshall says, the jury in the case of Abe Rothchild, for the murder of Bessie Moore, brought in a verdict guilty of murder in the first degree. Defendant's counsel gave notice of appeal.

Hampton Out of Danger.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 24.—The attending physician pronounces Gov. Hampton out of danger, but states that his recovery will be slow and tedious.

Marine Accident.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The State Line steamship, State of Louisiana, from Glasgow for New York, grounded on Hunter's Rock when entering Longshore this morning. She is reported to have nine feet of water in her engine room. The crew and passengers were all saved. The weather is exceedingly foggy. One account says the steamship is likely to prove a total wreck.

LATEST MAILS.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Sun:—I wish to give it as my decided opinion that the day is past and gone in North Carolina, and for one I am heartily glad of it, when it would be wise in our own or any other Southern State Legislature to listen patiently to any project to build another foot of standard gauge railroads other than what may be deemed absolutely necessary to fill up short gaps yet required to make indispensable and proposed connections with other roads of similar gauge. That man, I care not where he may reside, in my humble judgment is but a poor reader of the signs of the times that cannot see at a glance from what is going on around us that our next Legislature should take great care as to how and to whom they grant narrow gauge railroad charters, and more especially how they are located and where they terminate. Let others believe and say what they may, I am sure I cannot be mistaken when I say we are standing near the turning point of a time that must in an important sense decide the destiny of this State for all time to come. We must take advantage of the new departure now being taken everywhere in favor of constructing narrow gauge roads, and see that they are located not only so as to develop our own resources, but also to give at least a fair chance to our towns and cities, and the merchants residing in them, to compete for the trade of our own State. I have before me the last report of the Ore Knob Copper Company, from which I beg leave to quote the last paragraph or two.

"The above statement showing this cost of the development of the mines and plant, and the value of assets on hand, November 1st, less liabilities, to be \$447,724 18. Of this \$205,800 00 has been paid in, and employed as working capital; showing, therefore, a balance to be paid of \$241,924 18. I have not taken into consideration as an asset 40,000 to 50,000 tons of second class ore on this surface, which, in the event of a railroad being built to connect Ore Knob with the Virginia and Tennessee Road, could be shipped to Philadelphia and sold at a fair profit over and above the cost of freight. The subject of building a Narrow Gauge Road is now being agitated, and a responsible party has already offered to furnish one eighth of the capital required. The proposed employment of the proceeds of the sales of the 10,000 shares of working capital, now in the treasury of the company, in opening a new hoisting shaft, building additional furnaces, and shortening and improving the road to Marion, which must add greatly to the income of the company."

This company have already built a good turnpike road for forty-five miles to Marion, Va., and now propose to build a narrow gauge road to the same place to save the immense expense they are at now in hauling their ores to the V. & T. R. R. The owners of the valuable Cranberry iron mines and works, are also getting up a narrow gauge to the Tennessee and Virginia R. R. The Chester and Lenoir Narrow Gauge Road aiming for the same objective point. The people of Mt. Airy are making efforts to have a road surveyed and built from that place to the road last named. Winston and Mooreville are now surveying and locating a narrow gauge railroad from the first named towns, preparatory to letting the contracts on this road which is ultimately to connect with the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad. Nor is this all. As soon as the citizens of Reidsville and Leaksville went to work, and were about to succeed in raising money enough to construct a narrow gauge railroad from Leaksville to the first named place, the people of Danville and Richmond, and also the Richmond & Danville Railroad and, at least, two great steamboat companies, as well as several prominent citizens of Virginia, proceeded to raise a hue and cry against this little North Carolina work. Nor did they cease to cry aloud and spare not until they showed their people the great necessity of defeating this little North Carolina enterprise. And they have done it effectually. Mr. Houston, on the 13th inst., introduced a bill in the Virginia Legislature to charter the Dan Valley & Yadkin River Narrow Gauge Railroad. This road is from Danville via Leaksville, Madison and Germantown to Statesville. Danville has voted \$100,000 to the road; Leaksville, \$20,000; Madison, \$20,000, and the silver mining country \$80,000. And all this before they have been able to procure a charter either in this State or Virginia.

Now, why, let me ask, is this unparalleled conduct manifested towards the people to the enterprising town of Reidsville? Why this exceeding hot haste manifested in getting up subscriptions to this capital stock of the Danville & Yadkin River Narrow Gauge Railroad Company? These are important questions, but they are as easily answered as they are important. Danville and Richmond know that Major J. T. Morehead was determined to have a road from Leaksville to Reidsville to Greensboro, in order that he could get cotton and send off her manufactured fabrics at less expense than he was now compelled to incur. And as Leaksville was but thirteen miles from Reidsville, he went to work, and had had well nigh procured subscriptions to build this road. The people of Henry proposed to add \$100,000 of county subscription to build a road to Leaksville, if Leaksville would guarantee to extend this road to Reidsville, thus connecting these places with narrow gauge roads now building in Southwestern Virginia. This move stirred Old Virginia from centre to circumference. Now, they argued, it would be an eternal shame and disgrace in the people of Virginia to suffer any part of the trade of Virginia to pass to a North Carolina town, especially a town of the size of Reidsville and that located within twenty-five miles of Danville. Now, they said, the Leaksville and Reidsville Railroad project must be squelched, and we can and will do that by pledging ourselves to Major Morehead that if the Danville and Yadkin Narrow Gauge Railroad goes no further it shall be built to Leaksville. We will hereafter, as we have done before, tell the people to turn all their thoughts and hopes of ever seeing this North Carolina Narrow Gauge road being built from Wilmington to Ore Knob. Remember North Carolina never yet has done nor will she do, anything to aid or encourage you build such a road. Never! The trade of the Dan river and upper Yadkin country legitimately and of right belong to Virginia, and we mean to have it.

And thank you our great railroad and steamboat corporations will stand by listlessly and see the iron at Danbury, the great coal deposits at Stokesburg, fourteen seams in all, and one of them eight feet thick, and the mountain of lime at Balanjerks and other points, pass away from our people, and over other roads and boats than our own? No, no! Never will this Old Dominion tolerate this. The sooner you turn away from, and exert all your influence to crush out, this insane move to build the narrow gauge road to Wilmington, the sooner will you have railroad facilities extended to your people. Wilmington wants no better facilities for transportation from Fayetteville than the Cape Fear river affords. The Wilmington papers, nor any other papers below Greensboro, have manifested the least desire to advocate the

It is a dead cock in the pit; it would never kick again.
This is the way they talk about the prophecies at naught.
FULTON.

A SHORT SHRIFT.

Lynching Near Mooreville of one of the Murderers of Mr. W. G. Fowler.

In addition to the particulars furnished yesterday morning we are enabled today to lay before our readers the full account of the lynching of Julius Davidson (not Jo Gillespie) murderer of Mr. W. G. Fowler, of Mooreville, formerly of this city. We copy from the *Charlotte Observer* of yesterday:

The most authentic accounts received here are to the effect that shortly after the preliminary examination of Julius Davidson and Jo Gillespie, before Justices Harris and Walker, on the evening of Saturday last, the 21st inst., Deputy Sheriff E. F. Goodman started by private conveyance with the prisoners to place them in the common jail at Statesville. MUCH EXCITEMENT was manifested among the people, and the sheriff had summoned for his guard some fifteen or twenty of the best men of the town and community who were sincere in their determination to take the prisoners to jail. About two miles from Mooreville they were attacked by a large crowd, numbering fifty or more, comprising men of both sexes, all unmasked and on foot. It was then growing dark. The sheriff and his posse exerted their best endeavors to retain the prisoners and thus defeat the object of the excited citizens and did finally escape with Jo Gillespie, leaving Davidson in the hands of the mob.

THE LYNCHERS
hurried with their prisoner straight up the public road, and finally halted about two miles from the scene of their capture, under an oak tree on the roadside. There is no one to picture the scene which there occurred, but

THE DEAD BODY
of Julius Davidson, found hanging from one of the limbs of the tree told the whole story to each passer-by the next morning. A trace chain was fastened around his neck, and so low was the limb from which he hung suspended, that his feet lacked but little of touching the ground. And throughout Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, and Monday up to the time the train passed Mooreville yesterday afternoon, the stark body

DANGLING FROM THE LIMB OF THE OAK, swaying to and fro at the will of the winds, and nobody approached it to cut it down.
Thus did justice, rude and wild and sometimes uncertain justice, but justice in this case, for all that, claim its victim, and that, too, within less than one hundred hours after he had dealt the blow which called the soul of his victim to the bar of his God.

The story is a brief one and thus we have told it all.
It may be seriously questioned if the lynchers had designs upon the life of Gillespie—he who

PLANNED THE MURDER
which the others committed. At all events the sheriff pursued his way uninterrupted and at 3 o'clock Sunday morning lodged Gillespie safely in Statesville jail. His fright, when Davidson was taken, was extreme, and his penitence deep. It is said that he begged the officer to allow him to be taken and be hanged with Davidson, as he deserved death equally with him. So indeed he does.

The excitement at Mooreville and in the surrounding country is still great, as it might naturally be expected to be. There is no more staid population in North Carolina than that of Irredell county, and no more staid or intelligent neighborhood than that about Mooreville. Crime is rare among them and a murder attended with circumstances of such peculiar atrocity has never before occurred in their section.

NOTES NORTH CAROLINIAN.

At the Olive tournament on Friday Mr. Ed. Albritton will deliver the address in place of Mr. Bonitz of the *Messenger*, unable to attend.

Mr. Wm. Bonitz of Goldsboro, proprietor of the Bonitz Hotel and brother of the editor of the *Messenger*, lost a son by heart disease last Friday. He was a Bingham cadet.

NutShell: A sunken vessel, supposed to be a steamer, is reported off Kinnebeck, N. C. Four bodies, a number of hats and other portions of the wreck, have been washed ashore.

Monroe *Enquirer*: On last Wednesday evening, a little child of Mr. George Funderburk, who lives on the farm of J. Plyler, in Buford township, was burned to death.

Monroe *Express*: We learn that on last Saturday, Julia Redwine and Lillie Zedaker, daughters of Dr. T. W. Redwine, and Mrs. Nancy Zedaker respectively, were thrown from a horse, breaking Julia's arm about four inches below the shoulder. The broken bone was promptly set and the sufferer is doing well.

Monroe *Express*: Mr. William Brown, miller at Crow's mill on Richardson Creek, five miles east of Moore, attempted to kill himself on last Monday morning by cutting his throat with a razor, but fortunately the razor did not penetrate far enough to inflict a fatal wound, although it came very near doing so. He had become depressed because he had lost his days work and mill accounts. The *Enquirer* says he had been quite ill recently, and his mind was partially deranged.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notice This.

AT THE FIRE THIS MORNING A TEN box was handed by me to a colored man whose name to me is unknown. There was nothing of any value to any one in the box, but papers of especial interest to myself. If the papers to me or to the Box Office be may keep the box and will be paid a reward of \$5, and no questions asked.
dec 24-1f
S. MENDELSON

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.
December 24, 1878

THE FIRING OF ANY CANNON, GUN, pistol or any other firearms in any street or alley, or upon any wharf is prohibited by a city ordinance. Cannon crackers and other fireworks can be fired between the 34th day of December and 1st of January.
dec 25-1f
S. H. FISHLATE, Mayor.

COAL! COAL!

OUR FRIENDS WILL PLEASE REMEMBER that we have a full supply of

GRATE, STOVE & ENGLISH COAL,

which we deliver anywhere in the city at the lowest prices for cash.

dec 25-1f
WORTH & WORTH.

Fruit at Auction.

PANANAS, &c., WILL BE SOLD AT auction on board British schooner "Carlton," foot of Market street, this Christmas morning, at 10 o'clock.
dec 25-1f
E. KIDDER & SON.

Card of Thanks.

WE HEREBY TAKE THIS MODE OF expressing our most heartfelt thanks to the good and kind citizens of this place and most especially to the efficient fire department, for the valuable assistance rendered us during the hours of peril, whilst the fire was unobtainably progressing, on the morning of the 24th inst. Respectfully,
dec 25-1f
A. WELL AND FAMILY.

Lubin's,

ATKINSON'S, LOW'S, LUNDBORG and other leading extracts for the handkerchief, Lubin's Condy and American Toilet Powders, Soaps, Brushes, Combs and a full line of Toilet and Fancy Articles. Pure Drugs and Chemicals for sale at low rates by
JAMES C. MUNDS, Druggist,
dec 18-1f
3rd St., opposite City Hall.

They All Say So.

IS TO BE FOUND
The Finest Assortment of PRETTY THINGS,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Bring Along the Babies!

WE EXPECT TO PHOTOGRAPH
Every Child in the City
BEFORE WE ARE SATISFIED.
C. W. YATES,
dec 22-1f
A. Orr, Jr., Photographer.

FANCY FURNITURE:

LUXURIOUS EASY CHAIRS;
PATENT SPRING ROCKERS;
LADIES' WORK TABLES;
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