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MONEY TO BE USED. The Washington Star says: "The Republican committee is in receipt of letters, asking money from North Carolina, Maryland, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and elsewhere—those which usually send solid Democratic delegations to Congress; whereas the candidates on the Democratic ticket in Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and such States make like demands upon the Democratic committee. It would seem, from reading some of the appeals, that money, after all, is the Archimedean lever with which majorities are removed."

It is useless to lament that money is a great lever in American politics. It has carried many a doubtful election in the North, and it is not without potency in the South. We merely copy the above that our readers may be apprised of the plans of the radicals. They will attempt to carry the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts in North Carolina by the free use of money, provided the Radical committee in Washington can furnish the necessary expenditures. At last accounts the campaign fund was very small, and even the female clerks in the Departments had been called on for contributions. This is hard treatment. They are not allowed to vote, and still they must help furnish the sinews of war.

When Gen. Lee concluded that the slaves must be put in the army to help the Southern whites achieve their independence the game not only looked desperate but was desperate. When the Radical exchequer is running so low that hard worked and reduced females are solicited or compelled to give of their earnings to grease the campaign machinery, it shows that the old thing is breaking and worn out and that the cause is beyond hope. Radicals used to give lavishly, but it was in the flush times when they had their hands deep down in the public money bags, and when millions of dollars of the public treasury were illegally and basely diverted from their legitimate uses, and applied to the vilest political purposes—to corrupt and buy up the voters of the country.

We do not believe that the Radicals can buy enough white and colored votes in North Carolina to enable them to elect one member of Congress. We know that many men are corrupt and purchasable, but they are not in numbers sufficient to overcome the honest voters who will stand by honest money and the great Democratic party, that alone can bring redemption to the people, and prosperity and safety to the whole country.

HAMPTON AND RICE. Gov. Rice has his feathers up. He declines to receive Gov. Hampton's stinging reply, or to allow it to be placed upon file in the Executive Department of a State that will be probably presided over by a spoon-thief and woman insulter. Hampton aimed his arrow well, and it hit squarely the centre. The galled jade winces. Even a Massachusetts Governor's epidermis is not as thick as the hide of a rhinoceros. An arrow winged with truth, and shot from a bow in strong and practiced hands, may pierce to the central bone and make a bull-dozing wince and squirm, and even yell, under the infliction. Rice's letter is sharp and dignified enough, but its air of injured innocence is rather broad—a "leetle" too fine. We presume Gov. Hampton will be content to let Massachusetts have all the glory to be derived from the sheltering of Kimpton, a thief and fugitive from South Carolina. If violating law and protecting plunderers and villains can add to the name or fame of Massachusetts, then we hope no effort will

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be made to deprive her of it. A State that began its history by religious persecutions; by driving devout men and women into the wilderness to perish; by burning harmless old women, and even young and handsome girls under the stupid, superstitious and cruel charge of witchcraft; by becoming a trafficker in human blood, and the leader in capturing and selling into slavery the wild African; by next favoring the breaking up of the Union because the tariff did not suit its cupidity; and finally, signaling its devotion to the constitution and to a high standard of honesty by officially throwing over a fugitive thief from another State its broad, protecting wings, may well celebrate its advance by elevating to its highest office a man of disreputable name, who in peace is a blatant and cunning demagogue, and in war a bragging without capacity, and a General without a victory. When "Beast" Butler writes his name "Governor of Massachusetts," retributive justice will have begun its work. It will be a fitting supplement to its history to have a bumper for its Chief Executive. There is sometimes an exquisite adaptation of the means to the end. When such fellows of the baser sort like Boutwell and Butler become representative men of Massachusetts, it is time for that State to sing low and its Governor not to raise his quills too high.

EXPLODED THEORIES. We have had occasion to mention before the unexplained mysteries of yellow fever. About every theory that has been heretofore held has been scattered to the four winds by the great pestilence of 1878. The whole matter will have to be re-examined de novo. Even the old idea of contagion or infection will probably have to be discarded. Whilst many persons in Memphis and Grenada and other terribly infected places have succumbed at once, and the papers say the healthiest and strongest go first, the condition of the atmosphere has acted as an absolute tonic upon others, and they have become healthful and robust under the malarial influences. The poison of the atmosphere has proved a remedial agent. Again, there are places contiguous to New Orleans, and lying immediately in the so-called fever belt, and in almost hourly communication with the infected city, that have escaped the fever. Why this is no one can tell. In fact the physicians are at sea, and their theories have been torn into shreds. The origin of the disease and its propagation are still profound mysteries, and the leading French physician of New Orleans confesses his utter ignorance and hopelessness.

So satisfied is the New Orleans Times that the contagion or infection hypothesis will have to be abandoned, that it grasps at the theory of spontaneous generation, and believes yellow fever originates in this country. It says: "An unprofessional person called upon to pronounce judgment would be apt to say that this thing we call yellow fever, in the United States, simply a malignant type of bilious or malarial fever, liable to break out spontaneously in any place where the sanitary and atmospheric conditions favored its development. If this be not true, why does it devastate small interior towns quarantined to the point of extinction, while it spares suburbs of New Orleans in hourly communication with the fever foci? Why or how did it appear in Gallipolis, on the Ohio river, more than seventy-five years ago, at a time when a journey from New Orleans consumed two or three months, or more, and when, to build up a theory of infection from here, one must assume that the yellow fever prevailed here in March? The truth is that the infection hypothesis will not stand the simplest test of experience and fact. Where one set of events seems to support that hypothesis, another set, equally genuine, contradicts it as positively."

The Times says the doctors will scout the opinion, but insists that it is just as tenable as any of the theories heretofore held by them, and which have been completely exploded. It adds: "The fact is that at this season the fever has wandered at its own sweet will all the Southwest, skipping one locality and pouncing upon another, though both have suffered equally from the dangers of infection, and generally demolishing the most hoary traditions of the disease. If nothing else has been proved, we think it safe to say that no one will question our proposition that the total absence of any specific knowledge has been proved, and, such being the case, yellow fever becomes at once a national peril and a national calamity."

We have before mentioned that the altitude theory has been destroyed. It is now at Chattanooga and other places that are probably from eight to ten hundred feet above the sea. It has been shown that negroes will have it, for hundreds have been seized

by it this summer, and many have died. Persons who have had the fever before have died from it recently. The theory that it will not attack the inland towns and the Atlantic coast towns during the same season alone remains to be exploded.

GO TO WORK. The Democrats of this District should make no mistake. Although no open enemy is in the field it should not be concluded that there will be none and there is no danger. What Col. Waddell has to fear is concealed foes and not open enemies. The Democrats have it in their power to send him to Washington with a larger majority than he ever received, but it cannot be done by simply making speeches or writing editorials. It must be done by honest, persistent work. If the Democrats of the twelve counties were all on the alert, as full of zeal and activity as they were in 1876, it would be the easiest thing in the world to elect Col. Waddell by two thousand majority, in spite of all tricks and plans and combinations and conspiracies.

We do not at present apprehend any serious danger. That an effort will be made to defeat the Democratic candidate, and that a Radical opponent will appear before the day of election, although he may be in disguise, we may well expect. All the Democrats have to do to insure Col. Waddell's election is to do their whole duty. This cannot be done without good, hard work. It cannot be done save by beginning at once.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S COMPLAINT.

Everybody knows who Wendell Phillips is. He is the most eloquent of the original band of abolitionists. He hates everything Southern much worse than he hates sin or Satan. His soul becomes the seat of every bad and vengeful passion whenever he thinks of the South. Wendell is now in much trouble. His very uprighteous soul is sorely vexed because he sees the time approaching when the South will be in power, or a great political factor again. This stirs the evil one within Wendell, and makes his bile very bitter. He has written a letter to Jim Blaine—a very mournful letter—in which he lets out some of his bile and shows how disturbed he is at the political prospect. He is a Radical of the Radicals, and he has seen the handwriting on the wall only with too much distinctness. The trouble with Phillips is, that the Radicals have not acted more wisely in regard to the finances. It seems that he has been urging a change, but the leaders did not heed his warning. Here is the way he puts his case: "If your party had offered a plan for the government's issuing of all the paper note currency (a doctrine to which the best European thought is hastening, if it has not already reached it), the same to be legal tender everywhere, and for every purpose, and interconvertible with bonds for a long term and at a low rate of interest, the principal and interest of which should be payable in coin, that would have saved us from the Bourbon South in 1860."

"What I hear from Republican business men convinces me that if they could have been contented in such a platform by trusted leaders, such leaders would have carried the country. I do not say that such a financial plan would have wholly satisfied me, but it would have held the country."

It is sad to see a party that has led the world in advanced views, conserve opinion, quit its place and fall behind the best financial thought of Europe, clinging to obsolete if not exploded theories, losing the helm in defense of ideas that ten years hence men will smile at. One great concern with me is that they insure Southern Bourbon rule for the next dozen years. Greenbackers will please note that the Radicals are committed, according to Wendell Phillips, to a financial policy that has been tried and found wanting—to a hard money policy that persisted in will insure the triumph of the Southern people in the affairs of the government.

While some mouthing ignoramuses are endeavoring to persuade Democrats to leave their party and cooperate with Radicals to bring about a financial reform, we see this great Radical, Phillips, overcome with fear lest the goldites who have control of his party should so cripple and destroy it that the Southern Democrats will again get in power. Every utterance from the North but confirms and establishes the undeniable truth that the old Republican party is committed to the policy of contraction and hard money, that has already brought the greatest distress upon the country, and if persisted in will bring about universal bankruptcy, and continue indefinitely the universal stagnation of the last five years. What Demo-

crats can gain or hope to gain by such an unnatural alliance and fusion as is proposed—Democrats and Radicals getting in the same truckle-bed—would puzzle any sane man, and would furnish a perpetual riddle to the most ingenious inmates of the most advanced ward in a lunatic asylum.

DOCTORS WILL DEFERRE. The Petersburg Index Appeal does not like the De Profundis of Father Ryan. To us it is an exceedingly impressive poem. There are a score or so of lines that are peculiarly felicitous, and betray the hand of no mean master. We admit there is considerable force in the exceptions of the Index Appeal to the refrain—"We are we" and "You are they." "That paper says" "We undertake to say that the expression is not good English. We are sure that we never encountered it in any other writer, whether of prose or verse, and still more sure that the phrase violates the logical form and meaning of the exclamation. We are, the usual method of expression, is easily explicable in the theory that it is elliptical, standing for 'we is us,' the dative form which stands for possession in the Latin language; just as the words 'I have a book' are translated, not 'habeo librum, but 'liber est mihi.'"

Whilst all this may be true, such a defect cannot rob the poem of its claim to be a success, according to our apprehension. We judge it by the impression it makes upon our mind and heart. We have read it carefully more than once, and the effect is ghastly and depressing, and the poet accomplishes the very purpose in view. He has thrown an unearthly solemnity—a sort of troubled glamour over the whole poem which stands as a picture or reflection of the whole land of sorrow and death. It seems to us that there is singular truthfulness in De Profundis—a certain solemn and weird effect. The descriptions are very terse and graphic, whilst the poem as a whole is a translation of the silent language of anguish and suffering, permeated with a holy, solemn, reverent feeling, clothed in words of aptness and sweetness, and relieved by poetic turns of phrase.

The Philadelphia Times, thinking that the poet is dead, takes this view of his last sad, sweet notes: "Father Ryan's last poem, 'De Profundis,' written in view of the ravages of the plague to which he fell a victim, was printed in the Times of Sunday last. It is probably the only true poetry wrung from the heart of the South, or called forth from any quarter, in contemplation of the present solemn visitation of Providence upon the South."

THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The Democratic Convention of the Second District adopted some very judicious resolutions. They will commend themselves to every thoughtful voter in that District. They "accept in good faith the recent amendments to the constitution, and renew their pledges to protect the absolute equality of all men before the law as secured by the organic law of the land." They denounce the "contraction of the currency, brought about by the Republican administration," because it "has crippled trade and business; brought ruin upon thousands, and poverty upon millions of our people; has deprived labor of employment and thus forced thousands into idleness and suffering, thereby threatening the integrity of our institutions, both political and social."

They denounce the "present National Bank system" as "an odious monopoly, supported by the government for the benefit of capitalists and moneyed rings by an oppressive and prohibitory tax upon State banks," and they declare that the "said system is entirely unsuited to the wants of the agricultural sections of the country on account of its exorbitant rates of interest." They, therefore, "demand the repeal of the National Bank law; the retirement of the National Bank currency, and the substitution thereof of greenbacks, which greenbacks shall be a legal tender for all sums, and shall be receivable by the government for all dues, duties and taxes; the amount of such issuance to be regulated by legislation or organic law as to give the people assurance of stability in the volume of currency and the consequent stability of the value. No further increase in the bonded debt, and no further sale of bonds for the purchase of coin for redemption purposes, but the gradual extinction of the public debt, rigid economy, and the reduction of expenses in all branches of the public service."

These are timely declarations. They are precisely in accord with what we believe to be the matured

convictions of all intelligent classes in North Carolina.

The resolutions also denounce the great fraud by which the Presidency was stolen, demand the repeal of the Resumption act, favor a tax on incomes, and a reduction of the unjust taxes on tobacco and brandy distilled from fruit, and "favor the taxing of every person in proportion to the value of his property."

The people of the Second District, and all other Districts, need these changes and should favor them. Capt. Kitchen, the nominee of the Convention, goes before the people advocating with zeal and force these measures of reform. If the people are wise they will accept the issue and send him to Congress.

MATTERS IN THE SECOND DISTRICT.

The attempt to set aside the colored "man and brother," O'Hara by name, who was duly nominated for Congress in the Second District, will not be altogether successful, if we may trust reports. O'Hara has emphatically declared that he will not be slaughtered after that style, to give place to Col. Humphrey or any other of the newly converted, or any of the "fire tried." He says he means to run, Humphrey or no Humphrey.

There is no little of disingenuousness in the whole procedure. We always understood that the convention which nominated O'Hara was regularly called. According to the time-honored usages of the Radical and Democratic parties, a nomination made regularly settled the matter, however many aspirants were disappointed and disgruntled. O'Hara having been properly nominated must be regarded by the "truly loyal" as the regular nominee of the party. No doubt ex-Gov. Brogden, a worthy, honest man, or Col. Humphrey, but newly fledged with Radical feathers, would be delighted to go to Washington and draw the \$5,000 per annum, but then they were not nominated, and their party in convention assembled has declared that they must stand aside.

It would really appear to be very unfair for the bolters to meet at Kinston and place an opposition candidate in the field. O'Hara is a colored man. His people are vastly in the majority. They here heretofore sustained white Radicals. They sent ex-Judge Thomas and ex-Gov. Brogden to Congress, and now that they prefer to send one of their own race and color, their wishes are to be disregarded, and their selection is to be ignored. Whether they will allow this remains to be seen. If they have learnt anything by the past, and have any self-respect they will hardly yield to the crack of the whip whether in the hands of this man or that man. If thirteen years experience in politics has not taught them that they are to be used as means to an end, and that end the advancement and promotion of the white men of their party, then they are slow to learn. They have been used systematically during all those years to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the gratification of their white allies. Chestnuts are toothsome things, and it is but common fairness that they should be distributed now and then among those who have so long time done the pulling. But those who live will see what comes of the Kinston game.

It is the common custom among the best papers in this country to publish the notices of their brethren concerning their enterprises. This is done upon the principle that the press is supposed to reflect the best public sentiment, and because newspaper men are supposed also to be competent judges of the value and "get up" of their contemporaries. We have followed this custom, and have no apologies to make for so doing. We have only published those that came from persons who had no connection whatever with the STAR. We have been grateful to many of our brethren in and out of the State for very partial and friendly notices, and they have been incentives to us to strive the harder to deserve their good opinions.

England ought to have a plenty of money at home when she has to buy eight bushels of breadstuffs for every man, woman and child in the British Islands. Such was the case during the year ending September 1, 1878, as is shown by the statistics of the country. There is a very great increase in the imports of breadstuffs over the preceding year.

Information Wanted. A correspondent writes that there is a lady in Franklin Township, Sampson county, who has lost her husband, and wants to know through our columns his whereabouts. She says she married a Capt. Howe, formerly of the privateer Jeff Davis, of the late Confederacy. The last seen of him, to her knowledge, was when he hoisted his boat, the Little Adrian, alongside of her wharf on January 28th, 1865, and she thinks that he all probably he was drowned. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received.

Capt. Tupman, of the British barque Lillian, arrived in below, reports that on the 1st instant, trying, a lightship bearing south-southeast, distant forty miles, he passed the Norwegian full-rigged ship Rier, of Moss, waterlogged and abandoned, supposed to be lumber laden, all sails gone and ship's decks level with the water. We are indebted to Sergeant Seabolt, signal officer at Smithville, for the above information.

The foregoing was written we have some further particulars. The Rier is a full-rigged ship, Captain C. Petersen, 789 tons register, was built in Wallace, Nova Scotia, in 1857, and was owned by R. M. Petersen & Co. Captain Tupman also reports American brig Dauntless, of Bangor, Maine, at Ceara, and about ready to sail for the West Indies on the 10th of September. All well, and asked to be reported. The brig Lillian is from Ceara, and consigned to Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son.

The Brunswick Election Case.

The above case was argued before Judge Buxton in Chambers at Smithville, on Thursday, ex-Judge Russell for the plaintiffs, and John D. Bellamy, Jr., for the defendants, at the conclusion of which the injunction was dismissed. Judge Russell gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court, and applied for a rule to restrain the parties interested from qualifying until a decision could be had in the higher Court, but it was refused.

Severely Injured.

Mr. E. W. Taylor, Postmaster at Easy Hill, Brunswick county, had some dispute with a colored man a few days since, in regard to a letter, and some angry words passed between them, when the colored individual, whose name we did not ascertain, struck Mr. Taylor over the head with a stick, inflicting an injury from which he is now said to be suffering intensely.

Colored Insane Asylum.

We learn from Col. S. L. Fremont that the contract for erecting the Colored Insane Asylum at Goldsboro has been awarded to Mr. Geo. S. H. Appleget, of Salisbury. The next lowest bidder is the firm of Wilkins & Harding, of Portsmouth, Va., who will get the contract in case of a failure on the part of Mr. Appleget to give the required bond.

We learn from a gentleman just from Columbus county that diphtheria is raging among the children in the neighborhood six miles south of Whiteville, Mr. John Singletary having lost two of his children from the disease on Wednesday.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Colorado has given a pretty loud and positive answer to the action of the Democratic House at Washington, electing a Congressman for that State after the people had chosen another man. It was a most barefaced fraud to seat Patterson, Democrat, when Judge Belford, Republican, had been elected by nearly a thousand majority in the fullest vote ever polled, and it was a most offensive display of ignorance or arrogance for Patterson to go before the people stained all over by his usurpation of a seat in Congress to which the people had chosen Belford.

The manly sense of justice that has ever been a conspicuous attribute of the pioneers of the West, must have perished to make it possible for Patterson to come within sight of an election, and Colorado has very properly emphasized her content for political jugglery by increasing the majority for the whole Republican ticket.—Phil. Times, Ind.

We are not all angels at the South, and in Kentucky and Tennessee they do have a way of occasionally taking from jail negro men for violating the persons of innocent white women and hanging them, thus depriving them of the privilege of telling thousands from the gallows how they are going home to glory, and how sorry they are for poor sinners doomed to a longer pilgrimage on earth. And yet it does not become New England to upbraid us, in season and out of season, about our wickedness, for every mail brings us accounts of robberies by bank officers in the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and to-day's papers are yet full of Connecticut's latest horror, the story of the man who killed his friend at Bridgeport, in order to sell his body to the Yale medical school. Then, too, there is before the courts the Norwich case of Bishop and Mrs. Cobb, a man and woman moving in respectable society, who are said to have poisoned, the one his wife and the other her husband, in order to remove all obstacles to their guilty love. Of course the man now declares that the woman was the guilty party.—Richmond Whig, Greenback.

Raleigh Observer: The Orange Presbytery is in session at Hayward. Mrs. George B. Wetmore of Rowan, has sent Mr. F. A. Wiley \$750 to be sent to the Sisters of St. Mary, Memphis. — Morrisville, Wake county, has contributed \$120; Asheboro, \$22 47; Weldon Lodge No. 1, I. O. O. F., \$25; Camden Lodge, \$12 75; D. Worth, Company Shops, \$2 00, for the fever sufferers. — Goldsboro Messenger: The annual session of the Newbern District Sunday School Conference at the Methodist Church will be held at Mount Olive, commencing the 18th of October, and a most interesting meeting is expected. — The Rev. J. W. P. Fackler, late of Greensboro, is shown up by his injured wife, Mrs. Celia Fackler, in the Southern Baptist papers. She furnishes letters written by him that prove him to be a bad man. He treated her very shamefully. — Newbern Nut Shell: General Reason's force is busy cleaning away the obstructions, etc., in the bottom of Neuse river, at the blockade. Many of our citizens have been down to witness the work going on. Yesterday was devoted exclusively to blowing up old wrecks, and it will probably take two or three days longer to complete the job. — Wilkesboro Witness: On the 24th ultimo Wm. Anderson was stabbed by Geo. Johnson on Hunting Creek, in this county. It is thought Anderson will die. Johnson has been committed to jail. — We learn that Mr. Powers, candidate for Congress in the District name near being drowned on the 17th, on his way to Elkville, to meet his opponent, Col. Armfield Petersen & Co. Captain Tupman also reports American brig Dauntless, of Bangor, Maine, at Ceara, and about ready to sail for the West Indies on the 10th of September. All well, and asked to be reported. The brig Lillian is from Ceara, and consigned to Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son.

Winston Sentinel: About half a mile east of town the negroes have erected a stand, shed and a camp, and for two weeks have been running a high pressure revival—such a one only as the colored population can get up. The tobacco crop, a few weeks ago, promised to be very fine, but the late cool, wet and threatening weather has prevented it from ripening properly in the hill, causing much of it to be cut green. — Raleigh News: The diphtheria has not been prevalent in Wake county, but has broken out with some violence in a portion of it. News now comes that the disease prevails to an alarming extent in the neighborhood of Fletcher's Chapel and Barber's store. Several children have died and numbers are dangerous. There will be discharged from the State Penitentiary to-day (Friday), Frances Green, colored, convicted in Craven county of larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary October, 1877. She is about 31 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighed, when admitted, 135 pounds. — Winston Sentinel: An action has been commenced by the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth county, against the estate of the late I. G. Lash, in regard to his transactions as a merchant in the county in the issue and sale of county bonds, known as the railroad bonds. The commissioners claim that Mr. Lash, as the agent of the State, bought and bought them himself at such less than their full value, and that being the case, the county is only liable for the amount actually paid by Mr. Lash, with the interest thereon. — Raleigh Observer: The encampment of the State troops on the Saunders property, just in the rear of Major Tucker's, is attracting a great deal of attention throughout the State. The ladies are in great glee at the approaching visit of the soldier boys, and it will be one of the handsomest features of the occasion. The railroad and steamship officials have been very liberal in furnishing transportation, and deserve a vote of thanks for it. Twenty-eight companies will rendezvous here. It is safe to say that these companies will have in their ranks 1,000 men handsomely uniformed and equipped. — Charlotte Democrat: Trade has been very good during the week, about 500 bales of cotton selling daily. The President of the Carolina Fair Association announces that a Fair will be held in Charlotte on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th of November. The Fair will be held at the Fair Grounds, in the city of Charlotte. The Indian Trail, Union county, has resigned, and consequently the office is discontinued until another Postmaster is obtained. — All the Colleges of the State are now in operation. The State University at Chapel Hill has about 180 students; Trinity College, in Randolph county, has about 175 students; Wake Forest, in Wake county, 100 students; Davidson College, in Mecklenburg, 110 students; Carolina Military Institute, at Charlotte, about 100 students. All of the above are male institutions. — Goldsboro Mail: About 5,000 bales of cotton are sold yearly in Rocky Mount. — Goldsboro has ten mercantile houses whose aggregate sales reach over one million dollars annually. The Sabbath school of the Methodist Church here made up and sent to the yellow fever sufferers, a few days since, \$82. — Mr. Benjamin Murphree, of Wayne county, had his dwelling consumed by fire on Monday night, and caught from a stove pipe, covered by insurance. — Wilmington bids fair to become one of the greatest shipping ports for cotton of any along the Atlantic slope. It has a very facility in handling the staple. Powerful compressing machines, merchants with large capital, and railroads running out into the interior in every direction. — Charlotte Observer: A telegraph office has been established at Beaver Dam Station, Union county, on the Carolina Central Railroad. A telegram received here announces the death, yesterday afternoon, at the sanitarium for consumptives, at Asheville, of Mr. Walter W. Latta, the junior member of the firm of E. D. Latta & Bro., clothiers of this city. Mr. Latta was a native of South Carolina. — Papers further North report that the army of ramparts coming South for the winter is larger than ever. — News from Mr. W. S. Webster, who was shot at Gaffney City, about a week ago, is to the effect that he is improving and considered out of danger. — One of the very oldest citizens of Cleveland county, Dr. Anderson S. Eiam, died at his home on the 29th inst. having been stricken with paralysis, at the advanced age of 90 years. — A telegram received in this city yesterday afternoon announced the death at Flora College, in Robeson county, of Rev. Archibald Baker, a prominent Presbyterian minister, long the beloved pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Salisbury. Mr. Baker died suddenly. — Information received from Monroe that a negro was brought to that place and jailed, yesterday afternoon, for cutting the throat of another negro, Tuesday night, about seven miles below the town, inflicting upon his victim a fatal wound. This makes three murders of negroes, having been tried at the fall term of Union court, which is to be held this month. — The receipts of cotton yesterday amounted to 540 bales, which is unprecedented for the season.