

In writing to change your address, always give former direction as well as full particulars where you wish your paper to be sent thereafter. Unless you do both changes can not be made.

NEWS-PAPERS.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has a very correct view of the necessity of having a paper. He writes to one of his State papers to this effect:

"Journalism has become as much a separate and distinct profession as medicine or law or engineering, or agriculture or architecture or mining, and every family should have a newspaper if they expect or care to keep pace with the current of events in this fast-moving age. Books are not always accessible, but newspapers are, and at a price which places them within the reach of the poor as well as the rich."

A morning daily, in a town like Wilmington, is a necessity. The STAR gives as much telegraphic news as the Richmond papers. Wilmington has 17,500 inhabitants; Richmond has 60,000. The STAR aims to be a news paper. It gives much attention to State intelligence and telegraphic news. It gives more than any other daily in the State. It is very absurd for any one to expect a paper in Wilmington to be run on the scale one is run on in Charleston or New Orleans or Baltimore. It would be quite as intelligent to complain that the Parcell House was not as large as one of the mammoth hotels at Saratoga. A hotel or a paper is apt to be conducted according to patronage.

The STAR is not a monthly magazine, to contain two or three column articles or letters. It is a news purveyor. It aims to give a bird's-eye view daily, of home, North Carolina, United States, and foreign countries. It does this. The city subscriber, for fifteen cents a week—two and one-half cents a day—has a paper brought to his door giving him in outline the main news of the past twenty-four hours. If he is not satisfied he is very hard to please.

The aim of the STAR in its discussions is to give variety—to educate as well as to please. We are glad to know that our labors in this direction are well appreciated by hundreds of intelligent, fair-minded men. We have received several testimonials recently from men of mark, whose good opinion is well worth having. The STAR has met generally with fair and kindly treatment from the press of the State. It has appreciated highly the many pleasant things that have been said of it by newspaper men, believing that they were best qualified to give an intelligent opinion of the value of a contemporary, for, as Senator Butler says, "journalism has become a separate and distinct profession."

Apropos of editing. We knew a gentleman to be implored for three consecutive years to take charge of the editorial columns of a certain Church paper. He said he would do so if he were to be responsible only to his God and his conscience, but as there were some one hundred and thirty ministers who constituted "the committee of the whole," most of whom knew nothing of journalism, he would not agree to have his work overhauled by such an incompetent body. And yet those ministers were more intelligent than the ordinary reader who thinks himself amply qualified to not only tell practiced and educated journalists how to edit, but to take the tripod and do work that would put to shame the London Times or New York Times. There are some men whose personal vanity is so intense and huge that they would not hesitate to take command of a Polar expedition, although their chief performance in the sailing line had been to cross a narrow river in a flat-boat.

A RAILROAD WAR.

We publish to-day some interesting reading from the Charlotte Observer and Raleigh News-Observer. It is all about the Western North Carolina Railroad. For a year or so the STAR has not given very much attention to this important railroad and its extensions. When the Richmond & Danville Railroad got possession of it we regarded it as a misfortune. Soon after the election for Governor in 1880, that road changed the gauge of the North Carolina road so as to make it conform to its own. In other words, it made both roads conform so as to work in the interest of Richmond. We thought

at the time that it was well that the people of this section did not know that the Richmond & Danville Railroad had possession and would change the gauge when the State election came on. That fact being known in time would have affected seriously the vote.

It reads like a little joke to hear the Commissioners saying that the Richmond & Danville is working—is discriminating against North Carolina towns and cities. Who ever was fatuous enough to suppose or believe that it would do any thing else? Certainly no one in this section expected otherwise, and the STAR very pointedly argued this at the beginning.

"All's well that ends well," a very good motto for railroad imbroglis as well as courting adventures. We wish the State a happy deliverance. We may add we hope that the State will have a fortunate riddance of the Richmond & Danville railroad for all time and its very hostile management of North Carolina railroads.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

The STAR within a year argued against the present jury system. Some one or two of our contemporaries had something to say in the matter. We do not propose to repeat our points. They have not been answered and they cannot be answered, as we believe. It is very certain that the jury system has been tried and found wanting. It is very certain that the present system in the South is a great absurdity as well as a positive affliction. That some change should be made is apparent both to lawyers and intelligent observers who are not lawyers.

The editor of the Fayetteville Examiner, in a well considered article, proposed a remodelling of the system, and upon this basis:

"1. Let the number of jurors in civil cases be reduced. The number, twelve, is unnecessarily large, and renders the whole proceedings cumbersome and unwieldy. 2. Let precautions be taken to increase the intelligence of jurors. We require intelligent judges to decide questions of law, why should we not have intelligent jurors to decide questions of fact? 3. The existing requirement of unanimity should be dispensed with, and in its place should be substituted a majority of say two-thirds or three-fourths."

This meets with the indorsement of the Charlotte Democrat and the Raleigh News-Observer. We are not lawyers, and do not know how the above suggestions will answer. They strike us as improvements. We would go farther than this. We would not have ignorant men or men known to be corrupt on juries. How can they do justice if so disposed? They do not understand the evidence, they do not understand the law; how then can even-handed justice be accorded to plaintiffs, defendants or criminals?

The News-Observer says of the Examiner's suggestions: "The changes proposed commend themselves to our judgment, and we think their adoption would be a great reform on the present system. The necessity of unanimity ought certainly to be abolished, and we can well afford to do it if the standard of the jurors be raised. We can make up in quantity what we lose in quality. Intelligent men are enough to try a civil case, with the verdict of seven to stand as the verdict of the jury. \* \* \* The whole system needs revision. An improvement is possible, and we see no reason why the people should not have the benefit of it."

THE STORM AT SAVANNAH.

The storm of last Saturday night was a great deal severer at Savannah than it was at Charleston. Owing to the temporary break in the telegraph lines we failed to receive an account of it. Savannah suffered considerably, and much of its beauty was swept away. Shutters, signs, slates from roofs, stately trees were dashed together upon the streets. Many houses were damaged in various ways and the rain swept in from garret to cellar. Saturday night was one of fear and peril, and the "coldest inhabitant" declares with emphasis that no such tempest ever visited Savannah before. The streets are lined with debris and blocked with fallen trees. Tybee is out off. The destruction on the Island is represented as very great. Many lives have been lost, many houses destroyed and great ruin wrought. The News of Monday is filled with the disasters. Over six of its large columns are devoted to a description of what happened. The rice plantations have been damaged most seriously. The Round House plantation was almost demolished totally. All the buildings were swept away and a horse, mule and cows drowned. We copy a few paragraphs:

"The loss of life among the colored people occupying the little hut on the rice plantation, and along the river must be very great. All these huts have disappeared, and it seems impossible that with such disadvantages to contend against that they could all have saved themselves. \* \* \* We are informed by a colored man who came into the city last night that the family of David Bowen, comprising his wife and six children, were all drowned, their cabin, on the plantation of Dr. Waring, being washed into the river, which was raging high at that point. \* \* \* Directly opposite to this place a cabin was washed away and a colored woman and four children were drowned. Her husband was in the house at the time and endeavored to save his family, but his leg

was broken by some of the timbers, and he struggled for the shore, which he reached safely, but saw nothing of his wife or his children. \* \* \* Henry Douglas, colored, who arrived here yesterday morning, having landed on this side of the river near MacKay's Point, reports that his cabin on Sand Island was drowned. He and his wife and four children were in their house, which was upset, and all were lost except himself.

"On the Augusta road, two miles from the city, a house occupied by colored people, was blown down about eight o'clock by the gale, and Jennie Ann Jackson, a child aged three years, was killed. The child's father had his arm broken. \* \* \* At Louisville, about three miles from the city, on the Middle Ground road, a house was prostrated by the storm about nine o'clock, and burying beneath the ruins Willie Menor, killed him instantly. He was aged about twelve years."

ZOLICOFFER.

Corporal Zolicoffer's claim that he shot the Confederate General Zolicoffer is being discussed in the Western papers. Some hold that the death-wound was inflicted by Colonel Fry. Such was the case according to that old army song which ran: "Old Zolicoffer's dead, and the last words he said 'Up, I see another wild cat a-comin'! Up, I jumped Colonel Fry, and shot him in the eye, and sent him to the happy land of Canaan.'" Phila. Times.

Gen. Felix Zolicoffer was born in Halifax county, North Carolina, as were Gen. Ben. McCullough and Gen. Junius Daniel, all of whom were killed. We doubt if three braver men ever lived, or ever died in battle. Gen. Zolicoffer perished in an attempt to retrieve a battle lost by the bad conduct of Gen. Crittenden, of Kentucky. When Fry shot him he shot "the bravest of the brave." He was once attacked near the postoffice in Nashville by the person he was canvassing against for Congress. The enemy opened fire at about twenty paces, advancing and shooting. Zolicoffer had but one single barrel and the cap failed to explode. He coolly took a pin from his coat, picked the tube, re-capped, took deliberate aim, fired and knocked over his antagonist, hitting him in the head somewhere. He escaped himself and the enemy recovered. He was a man of sense, of honor, of the highest courage. North Carolina will do well to cherish his memory amongst its other fallen braves. More than twenty North Carolinians who rose to the rank of General perished in battle during the war.

North Carolina is immense in one production. She leads according to population. There are ninety-eight brass bands in the State. If the health-theory of the philosopher of the New York Times is correct, then a fatal and awful epidemic of disease ought to prevail from border to border. There are some rather good tooters and blowers in those ninety-eight.

Senator Vance publishes a communication in the Charlotte Observer making some corrections in the reported interview with him concerning the Western North Carolina Railroad. We copy a part:

"In the April meeting of the board it was agreed that if an application for an extension should be made by the proper parties, and proposing to put 1,100 hands at once on the work, one-half at least of which increased force should be put on the Ducktown line, and other things, that we would grant an extension of four months from the first of July, 1881. This you will see is slightly different from your statement."

Col. Andrews was informed by the Governor at Senator Vance's request that he had withdrawn his assent to the expected application for an extension. Senator V. says: "There was nothing improper in the way in which the information was obtained, the thing complained of being the manner in which Dr. Worth was induced to sign the extension, in ignorance of my letter."

These are the chief points corrected.

SENATOR VANCE'S LETTER.

We publish an interesting and instructive communication from Senator Vance, in reply to what we said relative to his characterizing Hermann, the great German Liberator, as a "barbarian." It must be acknowledged that he makes an ingenious and plausible defense or reply. But we do not think it conclusive. Of course, if we had known he was using the word in its Roman or Greek sense, we would have avoided criticism. Like himself, we knew that the Romans called other nations "barbarians." To them Hannibal, of Carthage, greater than all Romans save Julius Caesar only, was a "barbarian." So too the Greeks, superior to all others, looked upon all outsiders as "barbarians." "Proud Greece all nations else barbarians held."

But we cannot suppose that this usage of two or three thousand years ago justifies a modern speaker in so characterizing all ancient peoples but Greeks and Romans as "barbarians," or in using the word in another sense than it is used by the best English writers who are authorities for the lexicographers. We supposed that our gifted Senator was using the

word in its modern sense strictly, especially as he was addressing an audience not many of whom ever read Tacitus, and but few of whom ever heard of Arminius, the Roman name of Hermann, the German.

But what is the modern definition of "barbarian?" Worcester, highest American authority, defines: "BARBARIAN: A man uncivilized; a savage."

This is the primary signification. Scholars know that a well known canon of criticism requires the primary meaning to be taken always whenever it will answer. Dr. Worcester says that the Romans meant "foreigner" when they said "barbarian." If Senator Vance used it in that sense, then he was correct, for Hermann was "a foreigner" to the Romans. But we take it he did not so use it; as his argument shows. Shakespeare puts the word in the mouth of a Roman and in the sense of "foreigner."

Another definition is "a brutal monster." But no German scholar will accept these definitions as applicable to their great national hero, Hermann. If it is correct to call Hermann a "barbarian" in the sense it is employed by Senator Vance, and for the reasons given, then we submit that Hannibal and Hasdrubal and William the Conqueror and Charlemagne and a hundred other heroes of modern history may be referred to now with equal propriety as "barbarians." Nay, we may justly classify Sheridan and Sherman and McNeil and a dozen other Northern Generals as "barbarians," inasmuch as they carried on war as "savages" and were "brutal." But no modern historians will refer to them gravely as being "barbarians" in the sense the word is used by the Romans or by our Senator. We all speak and write English, and we use English words in an English sense. Read Madame de Ramusat's memoirs, or read the French history, and Napoleon, greatest of all military heroes since Caesar, is a genuine "barbarian," because he was brutal and merciless and did many things to "make the world grow pale" and that are indefensible utterly. But he is not referred to by Scott, or Allison, or Napier or Green as a "barbarian."

We have not space to refer at much length to what historians and other authorities say of Hermann. But we must offer a few testimonials. We wish our readers to see in what estimate the hero of Germany is held by modern writers.

Bayard Taylor, an American, was a very distinguished German scholar. He resided for many years in Germany and married a German lady. We quote from his "History of Germany," page 22:

"The latter (Hermann) entered the Roman service as a youth, distinguished himself by his military talents, was made a Roman knight and commanded one of the legions which were employed by Augustus in suppressing the great insurrection of the Dalmatians and Pannonians. \* \* \* It is certain he comprehended the political system by means of which the Empire had become so great. \* \* \* He was always self-possessed, quick in action, yet never rash or headless."

A "barbarian" of this kind was a pretty well informed man after all, and a conspicuous figure even in Rome. He is described by at least two Roman writers in his personality.

Professor Creasy, Professor of Ancient and Modern History in University College, London, in his account of the defeat of Varus, says:

"Arminius was no rude savage (i. e. barbarian, see definitions above), fighting out of mere animal instinct, or in ignorance of the might of his adversary. He was familiar with the Roman language and civilization; he had served in the Roman armies; he had been admitted to the Roman citizenship, and raised to the rank of the Equestrian order. \* \* \* He aspired to and obtained from Rome a higher title than ever could have been given him by Roman favor."

Chambers' Encyclopaedia (Scott) is high authority. In Appleton's edition, volume 1, page 280, you will read:

"Hermann and his brother Flavin had rolled themselves under the Roman standard. \* \* \* had not only obtained Roman citizenship and the rank of knight-hood. \* \* \* but had likewise acquired a knowledge of the Latin language, and a deep insight into the arts of war and policy as practiced by the Romans."

A very intelligent and able "barbarian," that German was. He carried back a great deal of knowledge to his native land, and he used it wisely.

Senator Vance refers to Tacitus, the Latin historian. In his "Annals," book II, 88 p., he calls Hermann Liberator *hauit dubie Germanicus*—that is, *He was without doubt the Liberator of Germany.* But it will be interesting to quote farther from the Roman writer. He says of the German:

"And unlike other Kings and Generals he attacked the Roman people not at the commencement, but in the fullness of their power; in battle, he was not always successful, but he was invincible in war. \* \* \* By the Romans, he is not estimated according to his merits."

He was a very splendid and gifted sort of "barbarian" truly—every inch

a man—every inch a hero. We cannot go into the history of Hermann, or we might be able to show that Senator Vance does not do full justice to him in the interesting communication we print to-day. No man in the tide of times ever had greater cause for enmity to the Romans, and no man ever had more pathetic and soul-mooving grievances than he had, or a deeper provocation for the cherishing of the most implacable revenge.

DEATH OF MAJOR W. D. POISSON.

It is with regret that we are called upon to announce the death of Major Frederick D. Poisson, a prominent member of the legal profession of this city, which took place at 9.45 A. M. yesterday. He was attacked with a stroke of paralysis two weeks ago, but was thought to be rapidly recovering. On Friday, however, he was visited by a second stroke, from which he never rallied, remaining in an unconscious sleep until the hour mentioned, when he passed off without the least perceptible struggle. Major Poisson was born in Wilmington on the 10th day of April, 1836, and was consequently in the 46th year of his age. He graduated with honor at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut, in 1855, and received his license to practice law in 1857. He had few superiors in his chosen profession, and combined with his brilliant talents the strictest integrity. He was of an ardent temperament and always firm in maintaining his honest convictions, but at the same time possessed of a very amiable disposition. His funeral will take place this morning, from his late residence, at 9.45 o'clock.

SOME OF THE VICTIMS OF THE GREAT CYCLONE AT SAVANNAH.

Among the victims of the cyclone on Tybee Island, near Savannah, some particulars of which will be found elsewhere, were Mrs. Georgiana Wolf, a niece of Mr. Nathaniel Jacob, of this city, and a relative of ex-Major Fishback, together with her daughter Halle, and her young step-brother, Joshua Pak. It seems that Mr. Falk, the father of the lady mentioned, who is the wife of Mr. Joseph Wolf, lived in another house, but took refuge to the house of Mr. Henry Solomon, as they thought it a safer place. This house was soon afterwards blown down, the wind blowing at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour at the time, and a few minutes afterwards took fire. As soon as the catastrophe was discovered by the neighbors they rushed to the rescue and succeeded in saving Mrs. Solomon, wife of Mr. Henry Solomon, and their son, Nathaniel, from the burning mass. The unfortunate victims were crushed to death, as Mrs. Wolf's skull was found to be fractured, and no cries were heard except from those who were afterward recovered. The bodies were recovered Sunday morning and taken to Savannah on the steamer Forest City. An examination of the spot where the house had stood showed there was not a vestige of it left, except parts of the foundation. Mrs. Wolf was a lovely and attractive lady, only about 33 years of age, and the news of her sad death and those of her children has been a heavy blow to the relatives here as well as at their now desolate home.

FOREIGN EXPORTS FOR AUGUST.

The following is a statement of foreign exports from the port of Wilmington for the month of August just closed, as compiled from the books at the Custom House in this city: Rosin and Crude turpentine—17,401 barrels, valued at \$39,787. Spirits Turpentine—470,884 gallons, valued at \$192,225. Lumber—522,000 feet, valued at \$10,356. Shingles—293,000, valued at \$1,453. Total value of exports on American vessels, \$5,247; on foreign vessels \$238,474. Total foreign exports for the month, \$243,721.

DISCHARGED FOR INSULTING A COLORED POLICEMAN.

Philadelphia Record, August 25th. "No nigger will boss me," said Edward Bracland. "The time hasn't come yet for a nigger to rule over a white man—not for me, anyhow— and half the people in Philadelphia will uphold me in what I say. I would not let the darkey policeman ride with me. I knew what I was doing. If that fellow had gone with me to the First district station house there is no telling what would have become of him or me either. The people about Seventeenth and Lombard and all through there talk of nothing but nigger police when the van comes along, and they vow they will punnime one of them the first opportunity they have." These sentiments did not tend to mitigate the offence which Bracland had committed, in refusing to allow Officer Davis, one of the colored men of the Fifth district, to ride on the same seat in the van with him. He being an officer of the city, the case was reported to Mayor King, who promptly dismissed him.

BARONESS MRS. BLAINE.

Nashville (Tenn.) Intelligencer. Mrs. Blaine had been some years in Washington before Mrs. X., wife of a Senator, called on her. At last Mrs. X. was announced. As Mrs. Blaine entered her drawing room to receive her guest she noticed the colored cook slip out hurriedly from the reception room, where Mrs. X. was waiting. This surprised her, but she said nothing. Next day, however, her valuable cook left her to find a place in Mrs. X.'s kitchen. At a state dinner soon afterwards given at the Executive Mansion the two ladies chanced to be placed with only a seat between them at the table. The gentleman sitting between, noticing that Mrs. Blaine did not address a word of conversation to her other neighbor, exclaimed: "Why, Mrs. Blaine, you know Mrs. Senator X., do you not?" "No," was the answer, and loud enough for all to hear; "Mrs. X. called on my cook the other day at my house and her card was handed to me by mistake. My cook returned the call."

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF COTTON FOR THE YEAR OF 1880.

The total receipts of cotton at the port of Wilmington for the crop year ending yesterday footed up 119,523 bales, as against 78,788 bales for the corresponding period last year, the crop year ending August 31st. The exports for the crop year ending yesterday footed up 119,762 bales, of which 49,952 bales were shipped to domestic ports and 69,810 bales to foreign ports, as against 78,242 bales for the crop year ending Aug. 31st, 1880, of which 41,208 bales were shipped to domestic and 37,034 bales to foreign ports.

The result shows an increase in receipts of 40,487 bales over last crop year, and a total increase in exports of 41,414 bales, of which 8,344 bales were shipped coastwise and 33,244 bales foreign.

BORFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A Cooling Drink. A teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate mingled with a glass of water, properly sweetened, serves to quench the thirst in a more satisfying manner than the juice of lemons or limes.

FOREIGN SHIPMENTS.

The German barque *Entracht* was cleared from this port for Rotterdam, Holland, yesterday, by Messrs. Williams & McCubison, with 1,650 casks spirits turpentine and 1,330 barrels of rosin; and the Norwegian barque *Allegro*, for Hamburg, Germany, by Messrs. E. G. Barker & Co., with 1,000 casks spirits turpentine and 500 barrels of rosin.

The New York Evening Telegram says: Toxy Pastor was cured of rheumatic pains by St. Jacobs Oil. He praises its efficacy.

SENATOR VANCE ON HERMANN.

CHARLOTTE, August 27.

Editor Star: In the very kind criticism you were pleased to make on my oration on Caswell, you take exception to my application of the term "barbarian" to the German hero Hermann or Arminius. On returning home from Morehead City, as soon as time permitted, I went through my small library to see if I had really "fallen into the common error" in this regard. I think I did not, for these reasons:

1. The Romans, like the Greeks, called all or nearly all other nations barbarians, and this was universal when speaking of the Germans or the Gauls. DeQuincey says this was done without offence, being simply an ethnographical or geographical designation. Tacitus never mentions the Cherusci except as barbarians; and when speaking of their movements in the field with Arminius as their leader he used no other term.

2. By birth and nationality he was undoubtedly a barbarian, both in the nomenclature of the Romans, and in the definition of so eminent an authority as M. Guizot in his history of Civilization. Did then his brief sojourn and education in Rome, and his elevation to the dignity of citizenship, rescue him from this category? I think not, looking at his history from the Italian standpoint!

3. Being born of barbarian parents, in a barbarian tribe, his own unquestioned civilization alone could remove this designation. Did his life exhibit this? I contend that it did not, but that he was essentially and in the worst sense, a barbarian. Courage, patriotism and ability he undoubtedly possessed, but these are often found in a state of barbarism. After having enjoyed the honors and friendship of the Romans and been entrusted with a high command in the army of Augustus, the base falsehoods and perfidious treachery by which he lured Varus to his destruction would have rendered his name infamous had it not all been done by a barbarian and in the name of patriotism.

Then the fact that after his victory, so miserably attained, he slaughtered in cold blood, as an offering to the gods, all the officers of the legions above the rank of centurion, either marks him as a still uncivilized barbarian or a savage.

Following Prof. Creasy you say that we, the American Anglo-Saxons, may well claim Arminius as our national hero. If North Carolina has any interest in him, then of course our State modesty would demand that we should deprecate and abuse him. As my share in this commendable custom I have called him in a public address a barbarian, and I believe I will adhere to the declaration. In the Italian and in the modern sense of the word I think he is properly so termed.

Thanking you for the kind words used in regard to my address, and begging you to publish this if you think it worth while to consume space in the STAR with so small a matter, I am, dear sir, Yours, very truly,

Z. B. VANCE.

CHEERING HIM UP.

Detroit Free Press. An old man, who claimed to be 97 years of age, and to have been turned out doors by his son, drew a sympathetic crowd around him at the Central Market yesterday.

"I don't know what is to become of me," he said, in answer to a question. "I'm old, poor, weak and helpless." "Oh, you're all right, old man," remarked a bystander, as he came forward. "Can you walk as far as the City Hall?" "I guess so."

"Well, go right up there and ask for the Board of Public Works. They'll put you on the street cleaning force, and keep you there till you are 150 years old."

"I don't believe I could do anything."

"Well, that's just the reason why you'll get the job. Brace up, old man, twelve shillings a day ahead for you."

DECLINE OF MAN.—Impotence of mind, limb or vital functions; nervous weakness, sexual debility, &c., cured by Welle's Health Restorer. \$1. At Druggists, Depot, J. C. Murds, Wilmington.

SPIRITS FIDELITY.

Salom *Pres* The new cotton factory of Messrs. F. & H. Fries consumes about three bales of cotton per day. — Greensboro' North State, Rep.: The "holier than thou" brigade in the Republican party is now to the front, excommunicating their betters. It takes a fog-horn and a siren to remind sinners and true Republicans that the rescuers are about. — Weldon Railroad Ticket: Yes, it is so! There has never been a passenger killed on the Petersburg Railroad and nearly killed on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. The one killed on W. & W. R. R. was killed in 1841 while standing on the platform, and had a part of the ticket in his pocket. This beats life insurance companies.

Lenoir Topic: The fall term of Rutherford College commenced week before last. More than one hundred students are now in attendance. — Messrs. Doucety & Co. have established, on the mill over put up at Watauga. Their first order was for 200,000 feet of cherry lumber, to be delivered at Chattanooga, to a Northern lumber firm.

Oxford Free Lance: The Granville Railroad in course of construction and the Mechanics' road progressing rapidly. We will soon have a beautiful Richmond. — Some inhuman fiend without the fear of God before him set fire to the Methodist church at Health Seat last night, and it was entirely consumed. A very successful revival has been going on there recently, and this will bring it to an abrupt close. It was a very neat building, painted white and in a pretty groove. — Stab! — Charlotte Observer: Joe Wells, the colored man who was injured by a falling well-bucket, died yesterday. The blow on the neck and paralysis followed as a result of a death. Their first night a light occurred in the rear of the Central Hotel between Charles Moss and Joe Peim, in which the latter was cut, but not dangerously, with a pocket-knife. — Those returned from White Sulphur Springs are now in the city. They have scribbled glowingly the \$500 Germans, who the man from Morehead City speaks enthusiastically of a young lady who turns a double somersault from the top of a bath-house fifteen feet high.

Charlotte Observer: Joe Wells, the colored man who was injured by a falling well-bucket, died yesterday. The blow on the neck and paralysis followed as a result of a death. Their first night a light occurred in the rear of the Central Hotel between Charles Moss and Joe Peim, in which the latter was cut, but not dangerously, with a pocket-knife. — Those returned from White Sulphur Springs are now in the city. They have scribbled glowingly the \$500 Germans, who the man from Morehead City speaks enthusiastically of a young lady who turns a double somersault from the top of a bath-house fifteen feet high.

New Bernian: A kindling-wood factory being erected near Keshel's mill, in this city, of which the wood is to be cut in the proper lengths and dimensions, bundled and shipped to Northern markets. The parties having the enterprise in charge will build three large boats, suitable for canal navigation, to be used in transporting the kindlings to new steamer, which will be one-half of the new steamer, of which we hear rumors, to ply upon our waters are built and launched within the next six months. The trade of New Bern will be vastly increased and a busy harbor will commence, with a good showing, too, to put on the air of a steamboat center.

Tarboro' Southerner: Don't forget that Tarboro' Fair begins on the 8th of November. Prepare your articles for display. We look for big things from Pitt, Martin, Hyde, Green, Nash, Wilson and Halifax. — Barwell Hill and family, colored, who were smitten with the exodus fever last year in time to vote in Ohio, grew so tired of the State of their adoption that they returned on Thursday to Rocky Mount, North Carolina, where they were put to all sorts of straits to raise and send them sufficient funds. They came back laden with rich experience bought with blood.

Salisbury Examiner: There was a slight fright at the old iron mine, a few nights ago, when some colored employes of the mine. The trouble arose about a pistol-skillet. Words, blows, and finally a pistol made the welkin ring. A colored man from this place with a pistol in his hand, went to Rocky Mount, North Carolina, where he was put to all sorts of straits to raise and send them sufficient funds. They came back laden with rich experience bought with blood.

Salisbury Watchman: One of our physicians was called to the country last Saturday evening, to attend some one who was in a very bad way. When he arrived he found the man perfectly insensible. On inquiry it was learned that the man had been leaning over the fire trying to start a blaze, when he accidentally fell forward, and his head struck the stove, covering the skull with fractured from the crown of his head to a point near the right ear. The scalp was cut and removed for further examination, when it was found necessary to perform the delicate operation of trepanning. The man, who was taken out about the size of a silver quarter and was in two pieces, as it was cut astir the fracture. This done, the clotted blood was removed from the brain and the wound dressed.

Monroe Enquirer: The annual camp-meeting at Pleasant Grove opened last Saturday night, according to appointment, with Revs. M. L. Wood, P. E., J. T. N. Stephenson, P. C., P. J. Caraway, J. B. Taylor, and W. H. Jones present, to conduct the religious services. They were assisted during the meeting by Revs. W. C. Patterson and T. S. Ellington. — It is rumored that Mr. Hugh W. Johnson, a former resident of this place, now in Texas, was followed by a runaway horse and received injuries which place his life in danger—in fact, his recovery is said to be very doubtful. Both arms and a rib broken, so reports say. — Considerable sickness has prevailed during the present summer, in the country, but to our knowledge remarkably healthy, comparatively speaking.

Roxboro' Herald: The revival at Mt. Tizah last week, conducted by Rev. Mr. Boone, resulted in eleven conversions and eight accessions to the church. The meeting at Bethel, conducted by Rev. Mr. Montague, was quite successful. We have not been able to learn the number of conversions, but understand the meeting was quite satisfactory. — As the result of a series of meetings recently held at Providence church seven persons were baptized by Rev. E. J. Montague, the pastor. Twelve persons in all professed hope. — Mr. George N. Thompson, of Leasburg, was in town last Saturday, and brought with him a specimen of iron ore that was found near his home. A party of gentlemen from Pennsylvania have been prospecting in that neighborhood, and report a splendid bed which would yield 83 per cent. The arrangements will probably be made with the local government, and 7-93-100 sizers. He had several other valuable specimens that contained gold and silver, also a beautiful cabinet specimen of spathic iron that was found on his place. He says that a vein of gold exists near there.

Substitute for Calomel and Quinine.—Simmons Liver Regulator, purely vegetable, is equal in power to blue mass or calomel, but without any of their injurious properties. — Have tried it in several cases of bilious disorders, chills and fever, and find it effects a cure in a most satisfactory manner. — C. B. Owen, Chemist, Gen. Co. Genuine prepared only by J. F. Zella & Co.