WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1881

give former direction as well as full particulars where you wish your paper to be sent hereafted unless you do both changes can not be made.

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AFTER THE BATTLE.

Some of the Republican papers that denounced bravely the Repudia tion hobby in Virginia and deprecated any alliance with Mahone and his tribe, are now beginning to find out that the alliance was not as bad as they apprehended, and that circumstances justify a departure now and then from established usage, etc. These papers have discovered that the Conservatives or "Bourbons," as they delight to call the debt-payers, are not much better than the Readjusters, and that it was no great political iniquity after all to combine with them in an effort to obtain "equal rights for the negro and free ballot."

Now all such palaver after the bat tle is nonsense. It is well known that the boss ballot stuffers of Vir ginia were this veritable Billy Ma hone and his "peculiars" at Petersburg. It is well known that in 1879, in a speech, Mahone favored a se tlement of the Virginia public deb on a given basis as just and honors ble, and that in 1881 he favored reducing this basis of settlement thir teen million dollars. It is well known equally that he sold out to the Re publicans for a certain consideration, although cleeted by Democrats and declaring himself a Democrat on the floor of the Senate. In the face of conscience when editors now speak approvingly of the alliance between Republicans and Readjusters upon a basis of practical repudiation, when before the election they had only words of condemnation. No amount of blarney or sophism can alter the plain, unbending facts.

There is a very wide difference be tween the professions and principles of the two parties. If Mahone should not "pent hisself" and turn once more upon his record, but this time in the right direction, and come out in favor of paying the amount favored by the Virginia Democratic Funders-that is, to pay two-thirds of the debt as agreed upon by the creditors-then he will play havoc with the rights of creditors and teach the North a useful lesson to be learned in the school of repudiation. The Philadelphia Times, Independent, takes this view of the matter, and there is no comfort in it for the creditors of Virginia or for those who have at heart the good name of a State that has never dis honored itself. The Times says:

"Mahone, the present Repudiation leader, had favored the original Funding bill, which proposed to pay six per cent. interest on two-thirds of the debt; but it was beaten for Governor four years ago in the ocratic party, because no party has faill him, and he had to find some side assue make a party of his own. He found t people poor and ready to listen to repudiation, and he raised the black flag and won the State two years ago, elected himself to the Senate, elected Republican local Judges, through whom Repudiation Assessors were appointed, and Repudiation was thus stened upon the con

"The Supreme Caurt had maintained the law and the sanctity of the contract be-tween the creditors and the State, by requiring the State to receive the coupons of the bonds in payment of taxes. From that decision Mahone appealed to his rag, tag and bob-tail Repudiation party, and he has won. He will now readjust the Supreme Court, as the new Legislature will elect new Judges; the new Court will repudiate both the contract and the judgment of the present Court, and the solemn faith of the Commonwealth given in a compror bond to creditors will be repudiated This purpose was boldly declared by Mahone; he is now able to carry it out, and he will do it. He will readjust the Supreme Court, and make it repudiate the judicially declared law to enable him to repudiate the debt of the State."

ANEW ESSUE.

Some of our North Carolina Democratic exchanges are urging the abolition of the internal revenue system. The Raleigh News Observer says:

'The issue on which the next campaign in this State will turn will be the abolishment of the internal revenue department. We once had occasion to say that when the proper time should come we would ask Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket, and we propose to give them good reasons why they should do so."

It is very certain that the Demomovement of this kind, which we are them in a fight against all forms of compelled to regard as unfortunate oppressions, whether under the guise and unwise. Strike out from the of monopoly or under any other revenues of the country all the questionable shape. moneys collected from whiskey and tobacce and you do what? You're people who is under the influence lieve the luxuries and then ex necessitate lay a heavy tax upon the neces-

than any railroad question can ever them and the people he must of nesplit it, to insist upon a measure that upon the duties derived from a high protective tariff. If there are any two things that deserve taxation are tobacco and whiskey. The cautious editor of the Fayetteville Examiner says:

'If we were sure that the contemplated revision of the tariff would be carried for-ward on the principle of so adjusting the duties as to raise the greatest amount of revenue, we should have no particular ob-jection to abolishing or greatly reducing the internal revenue taxes. But if that source of revenue is to be given up in order to create a pretext for readjusting the tariff in the interest of the already much-protected the interest of the already much-protected manufacturers of the Middle and Eastern States, then we should prefer to adhere to the present plan of raising revenue by ex-

In this opinion he expresses the views of the STAR also. We would be glad to see the internal revenue abolished if it could be done without taxing the necessaries life. Let the luxuries be taxed, and let the people have the absolute necessaries as cheaply as possible. This is our position. But it will not begin to do to wipe out direct taxes by revenue to fall back upon an increase of indirect taxation by imposts.

TWO NOTICEABLE CHANGES.

To any one not controlled by par tisanship—a kind of independent outsider who stands afar off and views the field of conflict-two things must appear plain to him in connection with the fight between Senator Vance and the Big Buford Syndicate. The two things are these, and are noticeable: First, there has been a most manifest increase in the energy and capacity of the B. B. S. since Senator Vance took it in hand. Flagging zeal and a dilly-dallying spirit have yielded to prodigious go-ahead-îtiveness and utmost pertinacity and de cision. If the same well directed and unflagging effort had been made from the beginning of the proprietorship (if that be the word) of the B. B. S., the work would have been so far advanced there would have been no occasion for an application for an extension of time. No one can deny, it strikes us, that lagging zeal was changed into unceasing activity on the part of the B. B. S. by the vigorous spur that North Carolina's favorite Senator applied to the sides of its intent. What friend of the naught but gratitude towards Senator Vance, for whatever prospect there is of a highway for them is to be attributed mainly to the good services of the gentleman they have

the outsider is that the Big Buford Syndicate is manifesting an authority very different from that exercised at first in dealing with the great question of local freights. A blind man can almost see now that this B. B. S. is much more careful not to discriminate against our people than it was at first. A blind man car discern a change too in the willingness of the B. B. S. to correct any abuses that may have crept into its management. We will not insinuate that the abuses in this direction were of purpose and by authority. Inas much as this is denied we will not press the point. Certes there has been a change-a most salutary and needed change. It cannot be denied that Senator Vance sustained his charges of discrimination against the people of North Carolina. It cannot be denied that rates have been improved latterly on the roads under the management of the B. B. S. It is easy to see, if one has a pair of eyes and is disposed to use them, that the whip used by the bold Senator has not been in vain. The licks fell on the right places and the results are most beneficial, we may believe.

been taught to abuse.

The second thing that must strike

But the thing must not stop here It is unfair to leave one true man however full of resource and full of zeal and courage in behalf of the people, to fight the battles of the State alone. It is the duty of the people to see to it that such abuses as Senator Vance has been fighting, and fighting successfully, are not renewed. To that end there must be judicious, cautious, but necessary legislation. The people should not shrink from this. It is their interests that require it, and they should be careful not to vote for any men, for the Legislature who will not stand by cratic press will not be a unit in a the Legislature who will not stand by

No man is fit to legislate for a free control or pledges of a giant corposaries, for money must be raised. It a legislator who is so identified with will split the Democratic party worse railroads that in a fight between Co.

cessity take sides with the corporaplaces all support of the Government | tions. Let the people protect their own interests. In a struggle of this et one way to accom

> On to-morrow the centennial of the evacuation of Wilmington by the British occurs We miblish to-day chaste and practiced pen of Maj Graham Dayes, of this city, who is unusually well informed as to the events connected with the Revolutionary history of North Carolina, and particularly of the tide-water section. We suggest that it would be altogether appropriate for she people of Wilmington to mark the day by a demonstration of some kind. Such dates in our historic an nals should be celebrated. It would be becoming highly if the military would turn out and after parade as semble with the citizens at the City Hall for the purpose of indulging in patriotic glorification over an event that was so important and auspicious to the people who dwelt on the Cape Fear in 1781. We make the suggestion and leave the matter with those concerned.

THE GREAT FORESTS OF CARO-

LINA. The STAR has urged earnestly se veral times that our people shall protect and spare the forests of North Carolina as far as possible. Just in proportion to the scarcity in the Northwest of trees is the enhanced value of our forests. Not only should our native forests be kept as a treasure, but every farmer should make it a part of his business to plant so many hundreds or thousands or tens of thousands of trees. It is great folly to sell off at prevailing low prices the most valuable trees, when it is certain they will fetch after a while much higher prices.

At present the Northern manufacturers are searching for walnut trees, and large quantities of forest lands in Western North Carolina have been sold to persons living beyond the State. The Marion Lamp. Post

"Mr. Jos. A. Irvine, from Columbia Tennessee, has been in the range of moun-tains dividing North Carolina from Tennes-Western North Carolina Railroad will say that in this Senator Vance has not deserved well? The people on the Ducktown line should feel on the Ducktown line should feel on the deserved well? chased some twelve or fifteen hundred black walnut trees, already, which will ave-rage 31 feet in diameter, and his work is no guess work, for he goes to the tree and measures it round, buys it as it stands and pays for it, takes bill of sale, name of party, township, county and State, and leaves the tree until called for. His trees range from 7½ to 17 feet in circumference. Mr. Irvine kindly showed us the dimensions of several hundred trees and the microsions of several. kindly showed us the dimensions of several hundred trees and the prices paid for them, and many farmers receive more for a few walnut trees than they make on their entire farms, prices ranging from two up to ten dellars per tree. Mr. Irvine has bought all of his trees so far in Unicoi and Carter counties, Tenn., and Buncombe, Haywood and Yaneey counties, N. C., and is just beginning in this and Mitchell counties. He has already more than one hundred fancy curled walnuts which are so highly prized among furniture manufacturers.

We tell our readers that in a few years at farthest walnut will fetch double, perhaps treble, what it now fetches. Why such haste to sell. It is only within a year or two that the supply has become short in the North. The many large manufacturers in that great section must have timber, and they will have to come into the South in search of it. The forests of North Carolina are a great and undeveloped source of riches if our people did but know it. Ash, poplar, hickory, walnut, and several other kinds of woods are sought already. A New York firm has contracted recently for 5,000,000 feet of the woods named, in the three counties of Madison, Buncombe and Haywood. Many of the trees in Western Carolina are of great size. We see it mentioned that Mr. Irvine bought 24 walnut trees in McDowell county that measured from 9 to 13 feet in circumference.

Again let us repeat that our woods ought to be manufactured at home The real profit, we repeat for the tenth or twentieth time, lies in manufacturing the raw material. But if you will not manufacture do not sell your trees now. Hold on for a few years and you will see the wisdom of this advice,

SEE HERE You are sick; well, there is just one remedy that will cure you be-

James L. Ridgely, since 1842 Grand Cor-assponding and Recording Secretary of the Grand Lodge of L. O. O. F. of the United States, died in Baltimore yesterday, in his 75th year.

DIGESTION THE GREAT SECRET OF LIFE.—A good digestion secured by taking Simmons Liver Regulator. It is the only medicine that relieved me after suffering five years with dyspesia, hearthurn, sick headache and constipation. GEO. S. AYRES, Delaplane Sta., Va."
Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin &

in October, 1781, the event of the war of our Revolution next ln order, and of most interest to us of Wil mington, was the recovery just a month after Yorktown, of the town from British occupation, and the final expulsion of hostile forces from the soil of North Carolina.

The 18th of November, 1781, was an eventful day in the history of Wilmington. Upon that date it was evacuated by the British troops, who, under the command of Major Craig, had held possession of it since January preceding, a period fraught with trial to the faithful few whose necessities compelled them to remain within the town during its occupa-tion, and of carnival to those who held with King George: Here Cornwall's found safe asylum in April, 1781, after his fruitless victory-if such it could be called-and retreat from Guilford Court House, and from there he began, in the latter part of the same month, the march northward, which eventually led him to his fate at Yorktown. From this safe covert Craig, who was an active, energetic officer, of much the same order as Tarleton and Ferguson, harried the people of Eastern Carolina and went out on numerous expeditions of maraud and pillage, one of which (Aug. 20) extended as far as Newbern, to the discomforture of the people of that old town, who were most effectually plundered. town was completely sacked and several of the citizens killed-among them Alex. Gaston, Esq., father of the late Judge Wm. Gaston, who was shot dead in the presence of his family. Craig came back in hot haste from this foray, because of the rumored approach of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, who had been sent by Lafayette to take position temporarily at Halifax, to check any attempt Cornwallis might make to retreat from the Virginia peninsula into Car-

The evacuation of Wilmington freed the State from British rule. It was their last foothold, and during the short remainder of the Revolutionary war North Carolina enjoyed uninterrupted quiet. Craig and his command took shipping down the Cape Fear and by sea to Charleston -a much needed reinforcement to the troops there pent up in narrow limits, and still smarting from their rough handling by Gen. Greene at Eutaw Springs in September previ-

Gen. Griffith Rutherford of Rowan county, in command of the State forces operating against Wilmington a century ago, was an able, influential State officer. He was captured by the British at Camden at the time of Gates' defeat, where, it was said he was cut down after his surrender, and remained for a long time a prisoner of war. After his exchange in April, 1781, he again took the field, and the following extract from McRee's life of James Iredell gives some account of his operations resulting in the recovery of Wilmington. Rutherford was an unlettered man, and was said to have had but little culture of mind or manners. He seems to have had no control over his troops, who were without discipline, and his conduct was well calculated to excite the wrath of the high spirited Archibald Maclaine, a man of refined, cultivated taste, and an accomplished Shakespearean

As soon as the abduction of Governor Burke became known, Gen. Rutherford, who had returned from his imprisonment in St. Augustine raised a force in Mecklenburg, Rowan and Guilford for the purpose of liberating Wilmington. He moved in

the direction of Favetteville. By the time he reached Drowning Creek (now Lumber river), Robeson county, his numbers had increased to 1,400 men, of whom 350 were cavalry. After engagements with the Tories on October 15th, near Rock Fish Creek, and at the Raft Swamp subsequently, the army arrived at the Brown Marsh, in Bladen county, where Gen. Butler had had an action with the Tories some weeks before. Here Governor Martin reviewed and addressed the troops with words of encouragement and commendation. About the 25th of October, 1781, after a junction with the corps of Butler, Rutherford crossed the Cape Fear at Waddell's Ferry, intending to invest Wilmington on the north side. A body of men was detached under Col. Smith to proceed down the river, on the southern side, to a point opposite the town. Smith defeated a body of Tories, at Moore's plantation, but finding the brick house, about two miles from Wilmington, garrisoned, protected by abattis and the doors and windows barricaded, retired to Livingston Creek. Rutherford had a brisk skirmish with the British at the "Big Bridge," ten miles from town. Col. Lee, passing from headquarters to South Carolina, brought the news of the surrender of Cornwallis, which

was promptly celebrated by Ruther-ford by a general "feu de jote."

Immediately after the fall of York-town Gen. Washington dispatched South the brigades of Wayne and Gist, under the command of Gen. St. Clair; these troops were now drawing near; hemmed in by the North Carolinians, and alarmed by the march of the Continentals, Maj. Craig evacuated Wilmington, sailing November 18th. Before the enemy were fairly out of sight, Rutherford entered the town. The militia did not deport

and propriety; they seemed to regard worst passions Long crushed cactions of Major raig, the citizens now experie brutality, outrage and spoliation at the hands of their own countrymen; all who had guilty consciences, all obnoxious, as Tories, had fled under shelter of the British flag. Much of the property in the town belonged to Whigs who had fled upon its capture, or had been afterwards expelled or paroled. The streets, for days, were the scenes of riot and debauchery highly respectable gentlemen were crowded into a pen coarsely con-structed in the main thoroughfare, and subjected to jeers and contumelies; houses and stores were ravaged the law books of Maclaine were stolen; and the beds of the patriotic Hooper ripped open, the feathers scattered to the winds, and the ticking abstracted. (When Rutherford withdrew, his wagons left laden with salt, an article then of great value, taken from the "disaffected.") It is no matter of surprise that the choleric Maclaine denounced the General as a "petty scoundrel."

Governor Burke was captured at Hillsboro in September, 1781, by the notorious tory, Col. Fanning, who baffled all attempts at his recapture and brought His Excellency to Wilmington, whence he was sent to Charleston as a "prisoner of State." He was succeeded by Martin as Go-

vernor ex officio. Among the officers serving with Col. Robert Smith, sent by Rutherford to operate on the South (west) side of the Cape Fear, was Major Joseph Graham, father of Gov. Wm. A. Graham, in command of a battalion of dragoons. He scouted the whole of Brunswick county, thoroughly, and successfully engaged the tory, Col. Gainey, of South Carolina, in the neighborhood of Lockwood's Folly, near the State lines of North Carolina and South Carolina. Major Graham wrote a very interesting history of his campaigns, and his account of the behavior of the troops and others after Rutherford's occupation of Wilmington differs materially from that of McRee It is as follows: "The day after Col. Lee," [Light

Horse Harry, the father of General Robert E. Lee | "gave the information of the surrender of Yorktown, several gentlemen came to Smith's quarters and said the British were about to evacuate Wilmington. Next day we moved down to Shaw's plantation within four miles of the town; heard that the whole of the British forces were on board and the vessel falling down the river. Two boats were procured, and we went down the river from Shaw's to town. The enemy's vessels were in sight lying near a place called "The Flats." On the wind rising they soon moved out of sight. Gen. Rutherford and part of his troops had arrived an hour before and took up headquarters at Mr. Hill's, the only active Whig, and who had suffered more by the enemy than any person then in town. Guards were placed out; an officer of police appointed; and to such of the inhabitants as applied, officers or respectable privates were sent to quarter with them as safeguards. What public stores were left by the enemy were taken possession of. By the second day it was reported that the enemy had left the coast and all was tranquil in the town. The wagons which hauled for Gen. Rutherford's troops were ordered down from the bridge over the North East river and loaded with salt left by the British. To make out loads for the whole some was taken from the disaffected and hauled on to the West." G. D.

Beath of Theodore Calhoun James. Our community will be shocked to lear of the sudden death of this well-known gentleman, which occurred at his father's residence last night at about 6 o'clock. He had been complaining since Wednesday last of what he and the family thought was severe attack of neuralgia in the head. He had taken sedatives in moderate doses during several days, and on Sunday night took s pill administered by a physician. He went to aleep about 12 o'clock that night and appeared to rest well. When his room was entered by one of the family on vesterday morning, after 9 o'clock, he was found to be in an unconscious state, from which he never rallied, although he received every possible attention from his relatives and several skilful physicians. His death was caused by apoplexy. He was born in August, 1841, and was, therefore, in the 41st year of his age. He was a gentleman of intelligence, of great decision and independence of character, of high personal courage and honest convictions. He served his native North Carolina most faithfully in the late war, receiving two severe wounds, and losing one of his arms. He was at one time on General W. R. Cox's staff and served with distinguished gallantry as Adjutant of the Third North Carolina one of the best of the many regiments our State sent to the war. His death will be lamented by all of his surviving comrades, who appreciated his high soldierly qualities. At the time of his death he was ciate editor of the Reening Review, with which he had been connected during the last five years. In his death North Carolina loses a courageous and devoted son, and the press a conscientious, intelligent and outspoken journalist.

Second Crop of Rice. We saw yesterday a sample of second crop rice from the fields of Mr. W. M. Hankins, near this city, which is fully matured, the heads being heavy and the grains perfect. He has about thirty or thirty-five acres, which he expects to commence cutting next week. Other planters, we learn, who cut their first crop early, are also pre paring to reap the benefits of a second crop. Two crops a year will do pretty well for this latitude. The sample referred to is on exhibition at the store of Mr. N. Jacobi.

It is useless to groan with rheumatism when a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil will cure it, as everybody knows.—Columbus (Ohio) Daily Times.

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Winston Leader m was reof making the ention a bonded the Co that he give a mmen The President announced the following committees:

C. Dixon, P. Oliver, J. K. Faulkner, To Nominate Board of Missio C. T. Bailey, J. A. Stradley. E. Frost, J. B. Richardson, Theodore

To Nominate S. S. Board-J. M. Heck, T. G. Wood, F. P. Hobgood, D. G. Woodson. To Nominate Board of Education -C. E. Taylor, P. A. Dunn, J. A. Munday, A. G. McMunnaway.

Whitfield.

On Obituaries-Theodore Whitfield, F. H. Jones, E. L. Davis, E. Dedson, R. A. Patterson. Items from the report of the Sunday school board: Sixty-seven new schools have been organized during the year. Number of schools at last report, 650; present number, 692; number of attendants, 48,000; con-

ways, \$7,360.01. There was pledged for State Missions \$3,400, and with this there will be raised by associations enough to make this amount about \$10,000.

tributions to this work in various

The committee to nominate preachers for the next session reported as follows: Introductory sermon, C. A. Jenkins; H. A. Brown, alternate. Missionary sermon, J. E. Carter; J. B. Boone, alternate.

THIRD DAY. The report on education was read, being the special order for the hour. The report was full of facts and figures. From 1830 to 1840 the average number aided annually by the board was two, now there are twenty-three. The receipts of the board for the year amounted to \$3,465 63. This is in advance of anything that has ever been done by the Baptists of North Carolina in a single year. Fifty-seven new school houses have been erected in one county in the

past twelve months. Report adopted. The committee appointed to consider the report of the Sunday School Board recommended that the board raise sufficient capital during the coming year to purchase and keep on hand a supply of Sunday School literature, books, maps, papers, &c.; re-commended that churches take up stated collections in behalf of their Sunday School board. The evening session was spent in the discussion of this subject. One thousand dollars was raised for this board, and report adopted.

Better than putting one Dollar out at compound interest, is the sending it to Dr. C. W. Benson, Baltimore, Md., for two boxes of his Celery and Chamomile Pills, which cure nervous disease, quiet the mind bring on refreshing sleep and preven paralysis. THE NAMES OF THE STATES.

New York Times.

The Hon. Hamilton B. Staples

read a paper at the annual meeting

of the American Antiquarian Society

in Worcester, on the 21st ult., in

which he discussed the origin of the names of several of the States. conclusions were as follows: New Hampshire gets its name from Hamp shire, England. Massachusetts is de rived from an Indian name, first given to the bay, signifying "near the great hills." Rhode Island has an obscure origin, the Island of Rhodes, the "Island of the Roads," and a Dutch origin, "Red Island," were mentioned, the first seeming to have the best historical support. Connecticut is an Indian name, signifying "land on a long tidal river." New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland were passed over. Vsrginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia have a royal origin. Maine was named from the fact that it was supposed to contain the "mayne por-tion" of New England. Vermont has no especial question, except that it is claimed to have first been an alias-New Connecticut, alias Vermont. Kentucky popularly signifies either a "dark and bloody ground," or "a bloody river," but its origin signifies "the head of a river," or "the long river." Tennessee comes from its river, the name being derived from the name of an Indian chool system. village on the river-"Tanasee." - Goldsboro Messenger: We are Ohio is named after an Indian name. signifying "something great," with an accent of admiration. Indiana comes from the name of an early land company. Illinois comes from the Indian-the name of a tribe. Michigan is claimed to mean "lake country;" it probably came from the name of the lake, "Great Lake," which bore this name before the land adjacent was named. Louisiana is from the French. Arkansas and Missouri are Indian, the former being doubtful; the latter is claimed to mean in its original "muddy water." which describes the river. Iowa is also Indian, with doubtful meaning. Texas is popularly supposed to be Indian, but may be Spanish. Florida is Spanish, "a flowery land." Oregon has a conjectural origin. It is pro-

fortress and a tribe, signifying, as is claimed, "here we rest." The poor sufferer that has been dosing himself with so-called Troches and thereby upset his stomach without curing the troublesome cough, should take our advice and use at once Dr. Bull's Cough Syrpup and get well. and get well, minight? hi select

bably Indian, but a Spanish origin is

claimed. California comes from a

Spanish romance of 1510. Nevada

who get theirs from a resemblance to

the Nevadas of South America. Min-

nesota is Indian, "sky-tinted water." Nebraska is variously rendered "shal-

low water" and "flat country." Kan-

sas is from an Indian root, Kaw, corrupted by the French. Mississippi is "great water," or "whole river." Alabama is Indian, the name of a

takes its name from the n

Spirits Turpentine reenville Express: There are 56 stores in Pitt county outside of Green--There are twenty-two cotton buyers in Greenville, —Mr. J. R. War-ren, besides superintending Mr. Wm, Whitehead's large farm near Marlhoro, has made on the farm this year, with three of his children, aged eight, ten, and twelve years respectively, 20 bales of cotton, 135 barrels of corn, and 100 bushels of sweet potatoes. He paid only \$1.82 for hired labor on the whole crop. — During the practice for the tournament at the Tarboro Fair on Monday, we learn from Capt. Styron that Doc Dawson, brother of Mr. A. Dawson, of Tarboro, was thrown against a post by his horse and his nose knocked off, one side of his face completev torn off and all his teeth broken out. No opes of his recovery were entertained at

- Charlotte Observer: Major W. W. Flemming, who has been active as the attorney for the Teutonia Colonization Society, of Pennsylvania, and is negotiating for lands in Western North Carolina which the Society desires to settle with immigrants, reports that he fears the sale of a large body of land in Henderson county will fail on account of difficulty in making title. - At the Mayor's court yesterday morning John Neal, colored, was fined two dollars and fifty cents and costs for swearing on the streets and twenty-five dollars and costs for unmercifully driving and beating a horse of Mr. John Wadsworth. At the congregational meeting of the Second Presbyterian church Sunday it was determined to tender a formal call to Dr. Woods, of Galveston, who preached in the Second church two Sundays ago. It is thought that Dr. Woods will accept.

- Charlotte Observer: There are in North Carolina 228 Presbyterian churches and between 18,000 and 19,000 members. — Charlotte is interested in everything touching the completion of the North Carlina Midland, hence it will be of interest to know that the County Commissioners of Iredell, as is learned from the Statesville Landmark, have issued for Coddle Creek township, of which the enterprising burg of Mooresville is the capital, a subscription of \$10,000 to that road. — There are 181 travelling ministers belonging to the North Carolina Methodist Conference and the whole membership of that Church in the conference is 37,295. - The membership of the Baptist Church in North Caro-lina is 191,812, and the number of churches is 1,910. Of the total members 87,810 are colored, with 886 churches.

- Greensboro Patriot: The Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley read is graded 23 miles from Greensboro. One hundred and twenty-three convicts are now employed on the work. Superintendent Stamps, who was in town last week, reports them in good condition. He intimated that it might be necessary to send a part of the force to the Western North Carolina Railroad. We also learned from Mr. Stamps that the number of convicts in the State is 950. Of this number 450 are employed on the Western North Carolina Railroad, and of this number only 400 are available hands. The road is entitled to 500 able-bodied convicts. Mr. stamps said the general condition of the convicts was good. He also remarked that he falling off in the number of convictions in the State since his connection with the penitentiary board was 35 per cent.

- Winston Leader: From the reports of the corresponding secretaries of the Mission, Sunday School and Educa-tional Boards of the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, now in session at this place, we gather the following items: There are in the State of North Carolina 67 associations, composed of 1,910 churches and 191,812 church members. Of these, 31 associations, containing 866 churches, 88,810 members, are colored; which leaves 36 associations, 1,044 churches and 103,002 members among the whites. Ten of these white associations, containing 250 churches with 17,002 members, are in the Western North Carolina Baptist Convention, which lies beyoud the Blue Ride, and about 3,000 are members of churches which lie along the borders of the State, and co-operate with the State Conventions of Virginia, South Carolina and Tennessee. So the Convention now in session at Winston represents 26 associations, 794 churches and 83,000 members, all which are white and he

east of the Blue Ridge mountains. - Statesville - Landmark: The wheat that is up is represented as beautiful. A farmer from the lower part of Concord says some of the wheat in his neighborhood is as high and as green as it is in the spring time. — The so-called drought of this year has been a God-send to the people who don't want to pay their debts.

John Fisher, of Salisbury, a colored employee of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, had a hand badly mashed while coupling cars at the depot at this place. — Friday of last week, a white youth of the name of Morris got one of his egs entangled in the machinery of Barringer's cotton gin in this place, and very narrowly escaped the loss of the limb. As it was, it was a good deal mangled. Dr. Hill dressed the wound. As if there were no more hands to be worked on, the gins have gone to work on people's legs," -Mr. J. C. Scarborough, State Superinten-dent of Public Instruction, arrived here last Friday morning but was too unwell to fulfill his appointment to speak that day at Amity. That night, however, he delivered a very excellent address in the presence of an attentive audience at the court house in this place. He was introduced by Hon. Wm. M. Robbins, and said that he desired to address the people of Statesville more particularly in the interest of the graded

pleased to learn that Rev. Geo. W. Dame, Jr., son of Rev. Dr. Dame, of Danville, Va., and a very talented young minister and a most pleasant, affable gentleman, has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. ephen's church in this city, and will soon enter upon his new charge. — The construction force of the Midland Railway have completed the grading to a point about ten miles from this city, but the advance force are some three miles farther, at Holt's Mill, clearing the right of way. The bridge across Little river, is nearly completed, and a large force of laborers are engaged in getting out cross ties.

The case of Arrington vs. Arrington, from Nash county, the parties in which have gained such notoriety through nearly the whole State, was called up last Thursday merning as soon as court opened. Both the plaintiff, Mr. William H. Arrington, and the defendants, Mrs. P. D. B. Arrington, together with their many witnesses, were on hand, and also the five children, four girls and a boy, for the pos-session of whom this action is brought by Mr. Arrington. The evidence showed a most woeful state of domestic happiness. blighted, but we will not go into particulars. blighted, but we will not go into particulars. The trial was brought to a close Friday evening, and on Saturday morning Judge-Shipp gave his decision. The mother is to have the children for twelve months, upon her giving a bond of \$2,000 for their production twelve months hence at Nash county court, and for their remaining in the State 'till that time; the Judge basing his decision upon the ground that the children are now too young to be taken from their mother.

Mrs. Lanie Churchill, an aged lady of 92 years, of Greene county, died on Tuesday, November 1st.

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