FRIDAY, - - SEPTEMBER 15, 1882

In writing to change 'your address, alway
e former direction as well as full particulars a
ere you wish your paper to be sent hereafter
less you do both changes can not be made. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple amouncement of Marriage or Death.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft ostal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post insters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk of

Specimen copies forwarded when desired Election Tuesday, November 7th, 1882

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: RISDEN TYLER BENNETT, of Anson

> FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE: THOMAS RUFFIN, of Orange.

WHARTON J. GREEN, of Cumberland

FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT :

FOR JUDGES: 1st Dis .- JAMES E. SHEPHERD, of Beaufort. 2d Dis. -FREDERICK PHILIPS, of Edgecombe 3d Dis .- ALLMAND A. McKOY, of Sampson 4th Dis .- JAMES C. MacRAE, of Cumberland 5th Dis .- JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford. 6th Dis .- WILLIAM M. SHIPP, of Mecklenbu

FOR SOLICITORS: 1st Dis .- JOHN H. BLOUNT, of Perquimans. 2d Dis .- WILLIAM C. BOWEN, of Northample 3d Dis .- SWIFT GALLOWAY, of Greene. 4th Dis .- JAMES D. McIVER, of Moore. 5th Die.-FRED'K N. STRUDWICK. of Orange 6th Dis .- FRANK I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg. Nore. Solicitors are voted for by Districts

THE KIND OF EDUCATION NEEDED

The Atlantic Monthly writer who visited the South, and has had so much to say favorable and otherwise, treated his readers to extended observations on the subject of education in this part of the Republic. He, unlike so many ignorant educated men in the North, had discovered that the South before the war had done no mean things in the way of higher education. He visited several colleges and found the education solid and genuine in quality, and that the students were more vigorous physically than the students of the foremost Northern colleges. He considers at much length the systems that prevail in the South, and has much to say that strikes us as sound and sensible on the needs of this section, the talk of help from the National Treasury, the benefits of self-help, &c. We find that his views and those presented from time to time in

the STAR are not much at variance.

In his remarks upon the kind of education needed for the colored people he takes this practical view: He says they need to be trained in industry and morality. They should be taught to read and write, but the really important thing is to train them to labor and to give them "elementary moral equipment." This is what is needed. When the colored people become more economical, more industrious, more virtuous and more honest, they will become better citizens every way. All close observers from the North have disgovered that the negroes stand much more in need of moral training than of political privileges and opportunities. The Atlantic writer is candid enough to say that the Northern system is quite defective and "curiously unmoral." He says it is almost entirely "intellectual, and makes little account of moral instruction or development." The tendency, he avers, is to make the laboring classes dissatisfied with manual labor, and, strange to say, to make them "regard those who live by manual labor as an inferior race." This has been charged against the South-especially prior to the warbut we were hardly prepared for this statement by so intelligent and observant a writer. He says of New England: "Our public school education is a great source of discontent among the working people." He says the education of New England would be "of slight practical value to most negroes." What they need is to be taught how to work systematically and intelligently, and how to practice the morality inculcated by the New Testament. He says they need good Sunday School teaching more than they need the teaching of the common schools. He thinks that the personal influence of qualified. elevated teachers is especially what they need. The South requires an improved quality of labor. It is of vital importance to the South that skilled and intelligent labor should be distributed throughout our great section of the Union. The Atlantic writer says:

"The laborer himself should of course be improved by education; but as all knowledge is not of equal value to a man who must make his living by the labor of his hands, his education should be adapted to the conditions of his life, and should aid him more efficiently to perform the particular duties which circumstances will require of him."

The colored people ought certainly to be taught to read and write and cipher-the three R's, as they are called. They should be educated enough to know something of the political principles and issues of the country, or else they will be the blind followers, as they have ever been, of blind and unscrupulous leaders. They ought to be trained to habits of frugality and industry and their labor made of a higher quality. They need to be taught that honor and truth and virtue are absolutely essential if they shall ever become higher in the social scale, and command the confidence and respect of the intelligent and the moral.

The Atlantic writer says there is no reason for "a craze" on the subject of "national help," and we agree with him. He says: "I do not think that the poverty of the Southern people is so great as to render national aid for educational purposes indispensable or really desirable." This is very much as we have said. The STAR has urged that there are great benefits in self-reliance and self-help. It has insisted that the South should do a great deal better in educational matters than it has done before calling for Federal aid. It has insisted that the only aid that should be accepted is that which is based upon a principle of home effort-the Government giving so much and requiring so much from the State; and that this aid shall be exclusively under the control of the State. Any other help will be dangerous, and should be incontinently spurned.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD PERFECTLY. Not only in Virginia and North Carolina is it seen that an Independent or a Liberal is an ally, practically at least, of the Radicals, but this fact is being recognized in all of the States. In South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi this is so plain that all men of ordinary intelligence now understand the game perfectly. How can any man, under whatever plea or name he may assume for the nonce, be the friend of the Democratic party whilst the direct tendency of his action is to overthrow that party. The Baltimore Day speaks directly to the point when it says:

"No matter what may be the reason for a particular candidacy, or how honest the aspirant for office believes himself to be, he is on the direct road to the Republican camp unless he retraces his steps. The Republican leaders are well aware of this indisputable fact, and they also know that it is much easier, after assuming to be an independent in politics, to follow the path than turn about. All they ask of any officeseeker is that he openly revolt against party rule and refuse to submit to party discipling and they are willing to take the chances.'

Those who are not for the Democratic candidates in this most important campaign are inevitably against them. There is no room for neutrality in such a fight. A man has a right to vote as he pleases. He has a right to be an Independent. But if so, he has no right to call himself a Democrat. He should march under his own colors. No man will think the less of another who openly avows that he is not a party man. But he will be thought the less of if he professes to be a party man and then seeks or accepts office from the other side, especially if as in the case of Mr. L. C. Edwards, one of the Radical candidates for Judge, he first seeks a nomination at the hands of the Democrats, leading them to believe that he is with them, and when a most worthy gentleman is preferred, he then faces about, seeks an alliance with the ancient enemy and asks that they shall hit him in the belly with a pone of bread. Be true to thyself and thou can'st be false to any party.

The battle at . Tel-el-Klbir was fierce and the success correspondingly prompt and decisive. The British surprised the Egyptians and at a quarter to five o'clock on yesterday morning opened the attack. The place was carried, as the dispatches say, "with a rush," and the Egyptians were beaten and scattered with the British cavalry in pursuit. The loss in killed alone of the Egyptians is placed at 2,000. English loss supposed to be 200. The Scotch Highlanders did the chief fighting and behaved splendidly.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has done a very graceful act in appointing Benj. H. Hill, son of the late eminent Senator of that name, to fill his father's unexpired term in the United States Senate. He is at present District Attorney and is said to have no little of his father's peculiar brilliancy and force.

Col. Wharton J. Green, Democratic candidate for Congress, will address his fellow-citizens as follows: Clinton, Sampson county, Saturday, Sept. 16. Elizabethtown, Bladen county. Monday, Sept. 18.
Tom. McKeithan's Store, Brunswick

county, Saturday, Sept. 23.
V. V. RICHARDSON,
D tf W1t Chairman Dem. Ex. Com.

Col. Green's Appointments

FORGERY.

Stranger Passes a Forged Check on Messrs. Behrends & Munroe, and is Caught in His Little Game-The Accused in Jail.

A stranger, who has been going by th name of George Harriss, but who now claims that he is only entitled to the appelation of J. M. Collier, called at Messrs Behrends & Munroe's furniture store, con er of Second and Market streets, two or three times lately, on which occasions he would price their goods; and on Monday he bought a bill of furniture, stating that his wife had arrived, and he was going to housekeeping. The furniture he selected was valued at \$41, and in payment therefor he presented a check for \$160, purport ing to be signed by Messrs. George Allen & Co., the well known and highly respectable hardware merchants of New Berne, and drawn on the First National Bank of that place. Mr. Behrends, for the firm, took the check tendered by Harriss and gave him their own check for the \$119 coming to him, ante-dating the same so that it would not be payable before the 14th of September; Mr. Behrends taking this very necessary precaution (as it proved in order to have time to satisfy himself that the check he had received was genuine.

Harriss then left, and Mr. Behrends soon afterwards went to the telegraph office and sent a message of inquiry in regard to the check to Messrs. Geo. Allen & Co., at New Berne, from whom, after duplicating their first telegram, he received the following re-

Have not given any such check. Do not know Harriss. "GEO, ALLEN & Co."

A warrant was immediately issued for he arrest of Harriss on the charge of forgery, and yesterday morning, shortly before 12 o'clock, he was taken into custody at the Bank of New Hanover, as he was in the act of presenting the check of Messrs. Behrends and Munroe for payment. After his arrest it was discovered that he had altered Messrs. Behrends & Munroe's check changing the date of same from Sept. 14th to Sept. 12th, fand the \$119 on the face of the check to \$141.

Harriss was taken to the office of Justice Millis, when other warrants were issued and he was required to enter into bond with good security in the sum of \$200 each in five cases for his appearance for preliminary examination to-day, failing to furnish

which he was committed to jail. The accused is said to have been in Wilmington about two weeks. He said he had been in the employment of Messrs. Geo. Allen & Co., of New Berne, and stated to Messrs. Behrends & Munroe that he was poarding at the Commercial Hotel, but it was ascertained after his arrest yesterday that he was boarding in a private boarding house on Front street, where an officer carried a note from the prisoner to his wife A book was found in his possession from which a card was taken bearing the name of "J. M. Collier, Cedar Keys, Florida." Harriss is a man of good appearance at ooks to be about 30 or 35 years of age.

Pink gums and mouth and dazzling tee And breath of balm and lips of rose are found not in this world beneath With young or old, save only those Who ever wisely, while they may, Use SOZODONT by night and day.

The Forgery Case-The Defendant Committed for Trial in Two Cases. The cases of George Harriss alias J. M. Collier, charged with forgery, came up before Justice Millis yesterday morning. The evidence was substantially the same as detailed in the STAR of yesterday's date, and at the conclusion of the examination the defendant was required to enter into a justified bond in the sum of \$200, in two cases, for his appearance at the approaching term of the Criminal Court, in default of which he was remanded to jail.

The case of the forgery alleged to have been committed by the defendant in connection with the check purporting to have been signed by Messrs. George Allen & Co, of New Berne, was not called, in con sequence of the witnesses necessary to prove the same being so remote from the place of trial, the cases in which he was held for trial being those connected with the altering of the amount and date on the face of the check of Messrs. Behrends & Munroe.

FOR \$2—A FORTUNE!!!—Such an inducement to its customers the Commonwealth Distribution Co. offers in its next grand distribution of prizes on Sept. 30th, in Louisville, Ky. No one should be without a ticket. Purchase for yourself, then induce your friends. For only \$2 a chance to win \$30,000. Many othes grand prizes, Send on your order at once to R. M. Boardman, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.

There will be a Democratic mass meeting held at Leesburg, Pender county, on Saturday next, the 16th inst. A fine time is expected and good speaking. Eloquent speakers are invited and expected. Col. B. R. Moore, of this city, and John D. Stanford, Esq., of Duplin county, will attend and address the assembled crowd. A similar meeting will come off at Rocky Point depot on Saturday, the 30th inst.

READ THE COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION COMPANY'S advertisement in another part of the paper—\$30,000 for \$2—and other large prizes. The most liberal scheme in the world. What is \$2 to save when by its investment you may secure a fortune. Try your luck. Drawing Sept. 30th. Send \$3 at once to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

The Jewish New Year.

The Jewish New Year commenced yesterday evening at sun-down, and continues until this evening at the same hour. There were services at the Temple of Israel yesterday evening, and there will be other services at the same place this morning at 10 o'clock, by the Rabbi, Rev. S. Mendelsohn. The stores of our Jewish fellow-citizens will continue closed during the interval between sunset yesterday and sunset o-day, or until to-morrow morning.

ANOTHER GRAND OPPORTUNITY is now given by the old reliable Commonwealth Distribution Co. to obtain a fortune for a small outlay. \$30,000 for \$2. \$112,400 will be distributed Sept. 30th, in Louisville, Ky. Send \$2 for a ticket, or \$1 for half a ticket, to R. M. Boardman, Louisville, Ky.

Public Speaking. Col. John N. Staples will address the Democratic voters of Duplin county at Magnolia, Monday, the 18th inst., and in Pender county at Rocky Point, on Tuesday the 19th. The speaking will begin at 12 o'clock noon at each place.

Col Staples will speak in this city, also, on Wednesday night, the 20th inst.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE makes a cooling drink. Into a tumblerful of ice water put a teaspoonful of Acid Phosphate; add sugar to the taste.

THE STORM.

Does Considerable Damage on Some Bown and Trees and Fences Prose trated—Wires Down, &c.

The cyclone promised us on Saturday night, and which centred off the mouth of

the Mississippi river that morning, was not very severe here. A good portion of Sunday the weather was extremely disagreeable, and a great many persons were deter red from going to the various churches at the 11 o'clock services, but there was nothing like a storm. Sunday night, about 11 o'clock, a gust of heavy wind, accompanied with rain, passed over the city, but it only asted a few minutes.

At Wrightsville and Masonboro Sounds he wind blew quite a gale, but no damage reported. The rain was pretty heavy and the tide was quite high.

Topsail Sound was not quite so fortunate. The cyclone struck the neighborhood of Scott's Hill about 11 o'clock Sunday night, its scope being about the width of fifty yards. A house on the plantation of Dr. J. C. Shepard was lifted bodily from its foundation and thrown to the ground. It was a tenant house, occcupied by colored people, all of whom succeeded in making their escape. The residence of Dr. Shepard came near sharing the same fate, having been started from its foundation by the violence of the wind, but it fortunately scaped further damage. The inmates were badly frightened, as a matter of course, and fled for safety from its apparently tottering walls. The hurricane passed within about quarter of a mile of a Mr. J. F. Foy's place, and we hear that a great many trees vere prostrated and fences blown down.

At Middle Sound the gale was also terific. A son of Mr. John Corbett stated to is that he started to market yesterday norning, and found the road so blockaded with trees that he had to turn back and go around another way in order to get to the city. Others report great destruction to trees and damage to fences within the scope of the hurricane.

At Smithville on Sunday there was series of storms of wind and rain of short duration, but nothing like a hurricane had visited the place up to yesterday afternoon. and no damage is reported.

Yesterday morning it was reported that storm was centering at Charlotte, but apon visiting the Signal office later in the day we were informed that the wires were down north and south and between this city and Smithville.

It was quite windy here during a portion of the day yesterday, and the weather altogether was threatening and disagreeable, and at one time in the forenoon the barometer was falling pretty rapidly.

The "Liverpool Cotton Merchant" Again.

Dr. J. W. Wilbert, as he gives his name, but better known as the "Liverpool Cotton Merchant," who was arrested and lodged in iail on Saturday evening last, on the same old charge of swindling Burwell Amey the colored mail contractor, out of \$41 in money, had a preliminary examination before Justice Gardner yesterday, and the magistrate, after hearing the evidence, re served his decision until to-day.

It appears that the cotton man, after leaving Wilmington, went to Laurinburg, where he was prospecting for some days and talking about purchasing land, &c. Finally he employed a colored man by the name o Jacob Loftin to come to this city and take up a lot of horses to Laurinburg for him. stating that the animals were expected to arrive on a New York steamer on Saturday ast. Loftin came here with Wilbert, bu up to the present writing he has seen nothing of the "Doctor's" horses He is out of oocket thirteen dollars, however, which the Doctor" succeeded in borrowing from him.

Pender County-The Crops - Politics, Mr. Bruce Williams, who was in the city resterday, informs us that Pender county has been flooded by the late rains, which have caused a great deal of rust in the cotton, but have not resulted in much damage to the corn, which promises a very large yield. The cotton that has not suffered from rust is also very fine, promising more

than an average yield. The speeches of our candidate for Congress, Col. Green, recently delivered in Pender, abounding as they did in facts and figures and sober, practical common sense, devoid of any attempt at display, have set the people to thinking, and the result, Mr. Williams thinks, will be very beneficial to the party, Col. Green made an exceed-ly favorable impression upon the people of Pender, and when the county campaign opens in about two weeks from now they hope to have another speech or two from

Appointments for Col. Jno. N. Staples. . Col. John N Staples, of Greensboro will address the citizens of Duplin, Pender and New Hanover as follows: Magnolia-Monday, September 18th, 12 o'clock noon.

Rocky Point-Tuesday, September 19th t 12 o'clock noon. Wilmington - Wednesday, September OCTAVIUS COKE, Chm'n Democratic State Ex. Com.

urther Trials and Tribulations of the

Liverpool Cotton Merchant." Dr. J. W. Wilbourn, as his name i now said to be, the colored gentleman from Liverpool, according to his own representation, was taken from jail yesterday to hear the decision of Justice Gardner in relation to the case of the State against him, the said Wilbourn, for obtaining money under false pretence from Burrell Amey, colored, and also to undergo an examination on the charge of obtaining money to the amount of \$13 in a like manner from one Jason Loftin, of Laurinburg. The sequel was that the festive 'Cotton Merchant' was required to give two separate justified bonds in the sum of \$50 each for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court, failing to furnish which he was again taken to the

The Doctor had borne up remarkably well under the somewhat exciting circum stances by which he had been surrounded but yesterday he broke down and begged the jailor to give him a dose of opium from a package in his valise to steady his nerves.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST GUIDE. The reason why women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by experience—the best guide—that this excellent medicine overcomes despondency, periodical headache, indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—Home Journal. STAR ROUTE TRIALS.

The Verdict-Only Two of the Defented-No Agreement a dants Convicted—No Agreement as to Brady, Vaile and the Borseys—The Jury Discharged—The Bribery Ques-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—At 2 o'clock Judge Wylie took his sent and sent for the Star Route jury. When they appeared Foreman Dickson announced that there had been no change in the opinion of the jury since the last report. The Judge then said that he had concluded to accept their jury since the last report. The Judge said that he had concluded to accept their verdict. The defendants were called and all answered. The foreman then stated that the jury had instructed him to return that the jury had instructed him to return the purity as to Miner and Reudell, a verdict of guilty as to Miner and Reudell and not guilty as to Turner and Peck, and ent was reached as to Brady Vaile and the two Dorseys. Mr. Merrick objected, that as Peck had not been arraigned he could not be convicted. He is dead. The court concurred in this objection, and the verdict was amended so as to omit all mention of Peck. The jury was

Mr. Williams entered a motion for arrest gment and a new trial for Reudell and Mr. Henkle made a similar motion in behalf of Miner. Mr. Merrick moved that new bonds be required of Brady, Vaile and the two Dorseys, and that the amount of the bonds be increased. This motion gave rise to a heated discussion between Me Merrick and Ingersoll, in which considera ble bad feeling was shown by both lawyers. The court was obliged to interfere in the

interest of peace. Judge Wylie announced that he would on Wednesday hear counsel upon a motion to bail Miner and Reudell, pending a hearing upon a motion for a new trial, and also upon Mr. Merrick's motion for new and increased bonds for the defendants as to whom no agreement was reached. Miner and Reudell were sent to jail for the

After a few words of thanks from the foreman to Judge Wylie for the kindness he had shown them, the Judge replied in imilar terms and concluded as follows: "Parting with you, therefore, on these terms of friendliness and respect, I have no suspicion, nor does the Court entertain any doubt, in regard to this verdict as representing the conscientious convictions of the jury. It is not such a verdict as I should have been glad to see, but it is your verdict-it is your work-you are responsible for it; the Court is not.

reman Dickson-As to another subject At the close of the proceedings last Thurs day your Honor made some severe strictures upon attempts which have been made to bribe certain members of the jury. stated then that upon the disposition of this case I would present such facts as I have to present. Will I present them in a sworn statement to you?

The Court—No; no, sir; not at all. Your experience may have been different from that of other members of the jury. No doubt it is. That is a matter which will probably be investigated in another way It does not belong to your verdict. Foreman Dickson-No relation what-

ever ? The Court-No. If it be true been reported to me by several members of this jury that efforts to bribe have been made, I think no more abominable, no more censurable depth of crime can be named. I think that this is not the place for the court or the jury to talk on that subject. It is a matter which ought to be in the hands of officers of the law, and if any scoundrel be convicted of such an attempt. I don't know whether the jury would convict him or not. We shall endeavor to do our duty as the court. Good-Mr. Ingersoll-We have no objection to

the jury stating who approached them. rernment will examine the whole matter Mr. Wilson-And the counsel for the de fence will have a hand in the examination. The government will not make the exami

Mr. Merrick-Pardon me, sir; but the government will, and put it where it be The Court (smiling)-I never was so hap py in my life. Here are both sides anxious to expose the crime, and we shall certainly

The Court their adjourned until Wed-

have a conviction next time.

nesday, at 10 o'clock. Washington, September 11.—The verdict in the Star Route cases has taken everybody by surprise, and shows that not a sin gle one of the guesses at the verdict was right. From the first ballot to the last there were four votes against the proposition that conspiracy was established as to all. These four were Dickson, the foreman; Brown, Holmost and Martin. These four name appear throughout the twelve ballots, interchanged in various ways as to the different defendants, not unanimous as to the innocence or guilt of any one of the four upon whom no agreement was reached. seventh ballot was the turning one; all after that were like the seventh, which was as follows: Guilty as to all—Cox, Dau-phon, McCarthy, McLain, McNally, Martin, Murray, Olcott and Talriner. Guilty as to Vaile—Brown. Guilty as to Stephen W. Dorsey and Vaile-Dickson. Guilty as to Brady—Holmead. Summary; J. W. Dorsey—guilty, 10; not guilty, 2. S. W. Dorsey—guilty, 9; not guilty, 3. Vaile—guilty, 11; not guilty, 1.

Brady—guilty, 10; not guilty, 2.

In an interview to night with Foreman Dickson, the latter made a general statement in regard to the alleged attempt at bribery, but would give no formal statement for publication. He said that he would to morrow lay before the District Attorney or his assistant such facts as were within his knowledge. On the 23d of August he had been approached with the offer of \$25,000 by an officer connected with the Department of Justice, who produced letters of appointment as special agent of that Department, and stated that he was authorized to act in the matter, if he would vote for the conviction of Brady and Stephen W. Dorsey. That statemen would be corroborated by witnesses by witnesse and by circumstantial evidence. When he made his offer in Court to-day to make a sworn statement in regard to the matter, he had intended to take the stand, but on reflection he was sure that the course pursued by the Court was the better one. as he would be placed in a false position There were others of the jury who had been approached from different directions. but the sums offered were small, from \$200

to \$300. The man who approached him told him that he represented the Attorney General, but he (Dickson) did not believe that; he concluded that the man took him for a fool or a knave, and that his only protection was to notify Judge Wylie of the matter. He suggested to Judge Wylie that he should coax the man on, but Judge Wylie remarked that that was too much like police duty, and had advised him to do nothing about the matter but to keep clear of the man. The following day the man sent in a card asking for an interview, and appointing time and place. He made no reply and had not seen the man or his companion, who was also an officer of the Department of Justice, from that day to this. He made inquiry a few days later, and learned that the man had left the city upon the following day. He did not believe that the man had \$25 in his possession. much less \$25,000, and it was his opinion that the man had been employed to get the unweary to commit themselves. He would not allow this matter to drop, but would see

the thing through. Washington, Sept. 13.—The Criminal Court met this morning, Judge Wylie presiding, for the purpose of hearing arguments on motions entered upon Monday last for arrest of judgment in regard to Miner and Reudell, and to increase the bonds of the defendants as to whom the jury foiled to agree of the court o ments on motions entered upon Monday last for arrest of judgment in regard to Miner and Reudell, and to increase the bonds of the defendants as to whom the jury failed to agree. The Court held that

the existing bonds as to the four defer valid and would conti was reached were valid and would continue in force. In this view, counsel for the prosecution concurred, but asked that Valle's bond be increased from \$1,000 to \$10,000. The Court so ordered, and the increased bond was promptly given. Mr. Merrick said that he had instructions from the Attention the Attorney General to bring on the case for retrial at as early a day as practicable. After the motion for a new trial was disosed of, he would ask the Court to fix the 6th of November or the 1st of December as the date when the trial would be begun. The Court—I shall on Friday take up his motion for a new trial, with any affidavits presented, and shall decide it on that

The Court then adjourned until Friday, at 10 o'clock Assistant District Attorney Moore has in is possession the sworn statement of Foreman Dickson, and will draw up informa-

THE CROPS.

tion based upon it as soon as corroborating

Monthly Reports of the Department of Agriculture-Cotton and Corn Above

the Average.

evidence can be obtained.

WASHINGTON, September 11.—The September report of the Department of Agriculture, on the condition of cotton, shows approvement since the first of August, in lirginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, and some deterioration in South Carolina, Georgia and the States of the Gulf Coast to Louisiana, inclusive. The general average of August was 94, and of September 92, which is the same as in September of 1880, and higher than in any other season for the ten years. Last year the average dropped from 88 in August to follows: Virginia 90, North Carolina 88 South Carolina 95, Georgia 89, Florida 83, Alabama 90, Mississippi 88, Louisiana 89, Texas 101, Arkansas 100, Tennessee 89. These figures indicate as they stand a large crop; but from every quarter comes intima tion of too much rain for heavy fruiting oo much "weed," some shedding of bolls, tendency to rust and a better develop ment of bolls than usual. Under these conditions early frost would be especially injurious. The caterpillar has made its appearance in many counties of the Gulf Coast States. In some places a second gene-ration is "webbing up." While the damage is inappreciable as yet in most cases, fears are expressed that a third brood may do great injury. The boll worm is reported in many parts. In Denton county, Texas. Their destruction is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

The corn crop in all the region south of Pennsylvania and of the Ohio river is in high condition in every State except West Virginia, and is represented by 100 or ligher figures. In many districts of the South the crop is reported the best in twenty years. In the New England States there has been a very sharp decline, except in Vermont. A decline of 8 points in New York and New Jersey, and of 4 in Pehn-sylvania is indicated. The loss in all these States is due to drought, which has been especially severe in New England. There has been abundant rain in all other States. In the corn-growing States of the Ohio Valley the prospects average very nearly as at last report. The general average of condition is 83, the same as in August. Last year there was a decline from 77 in August to 60 in September. In 1880 the September average was 91. If early frosts do not injure the crop the product will be materially larger than last year, but the heavy production of 1879 and 1880 cannot be approached under the most favorable circumstances.

The oat crop when harvested was in unusually high condition, yielding heavily in threshing. The general average is 100 very few States falling below that figure. The rye crop is also above the average in nearly all of the States, and was harvested

The general average for tobacco is 89. WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Department of Agriculture furnishes the folowing additional summary of its reports for September. The result of the spring wheat harvest is in close accordance with the indications of the August reports. The quality is good and the yield above an average. The general condition of winter and spring wheat, when harvested, is represented by 100, an average rarely attained. Since the harvest, in parts of the winter wheat region, especially in Michigan and Indiana, some millions of bushels have been lost by sprouting in the stock. There has also been some loss of spring wheat from the same cause in Wiscontin and other States. The Ohio Valley has nearly as large a product as in 1879. Ohio. Indiana and Illinois have apparently secured about 142,000,000 bushels. The South has increased both her acreage and the yield per acre. The aggregate of winter wheat as indicated by September returns is about 380,000,000 bushels; of spring wheat about 140,000,000,or 520,000,000 bushels in all; the threshing test may slightly modify these figures. It is quite certain that the per capita supply of wheat will not be quite so large as in 1879 or 1880.

A cable message from our statistical agent in London, of Sept. 11th, is as folows: "The reported improvement in European crops is confirmed. The wheat crop of Germany is better than was expected; of France a full average. The price of wheat is constantly falling everywhere. The Vienna congress claims the world's wheat supply above the average."
The condition of potatoes in August was
101. It has fallen in September to 92. Last year the decline during August was from 92 to 70, and it continued in a greater ratio till harvest. The prospect is now favora-ble for a crop of not less than 150,000,000

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Circus in Trouble at Columbia-Action of the Republican State Conven-

COLUMBIA, Sept. 13.—Maybury, Pulmar & Hamilton's circus property was attached here last night, by employes, for \$6,000, and local attachments for unpaid bills were also served upon the proprietors of the show. A judgment for \$6,462 exists in

New York against the property.

In the Republican State Convention today the committee appointed to confer with the Greenback committee as to the terms upon which they could unite on the support of a State ticket, reported that they had held a conference and recommended that the Convention endorse the State ticket of the Greenback party, and stated that the committee of that party had given assurance that they would secure a free ballot and a fair count. The proposition provoked a long and bitter discussion, and the following substitute by Congressman

Mackey was adopted:

'Resolved, That the Convention of the Union Republican party of South Carolina, while repudiating the financial principles advocated by the Greenback party and reaffirming the principles of the Union Republican party, do recommend that at the next general election the voters of the State, in the interest of a free ballot and a fair count cast their ballots as Republicans for count, cast their ballots as Republicans for the State ticket nominated by the Green-back Labor Convention on the 6th inst." A resolution was adopted recommending Republicans to support E. B. Cash, Independent candidate for Congress, in the 5th District. E. W. M. Mackey was re-elected Chairman of the State Committee and the Convention adjourned.

Spirits Turpentine.

Charlotte Observer: Our whole. sale merchants say that their trade during the week just passed has been larger than for the corresponding week of any previous year in the history of Charlotte. — Col. Wm., L. Saunders, Secretary of State, passed through the city, yesterday for Cleaveland Springs. Col. Saunders is suffering severely with rheumatism and can

- The Salisbury Watchman says North Carolina has nearly four hundred mines. Rowan county has 56, Cabarrus 60, Mecklenburg 50, Montgomery 31, Davidson 24, Randolph 24, Alleghany 11, and Burke 8—making a total of 264 mineral properties. There are a good many mines other counties, and from Moore county. west, there are no less than 110 or 125 mines in operation. This includes silver and copper mines.

- A curious-looking specimen of the bovine race was exhibited on the streets this morning. The animal is a Devonshire bull calf, three months old, with a tail and hide similar to those of an elephant. The calf is about the usual size and apparently well and hearty. Its hide is entirely desti-tute of hair, lies in heavy folds like an ele hant's, and is of about the same color, The tail is short and spiked like an elehant's. Joe Morehead offered the owner Wm. Scott, \$300 for it. - Greensboro Patriot

Shelby Aurora: Superintendent C. Scarborough addressed the citizens of Shelby on graded schools. His speech was plain and practical, and we trust will be productive of good. Shelby needs a graded chool, and every live town of any size ought to have one. — Mr. Albert Green, of Shelby, has manufactured 48 gallons of rape brandy for medicinal purposes from e pure juice of the grape. P. W. Jen kins, who has been in the internal revenue department sixteen years, and claims to be an expert, pronounces the brandy to be 100 proof and the finest he ever saw.

Lumberton Robesonian: The McLean mill property, situated about one mile from Shoe Heel, was destroyed by fire Saturday morning about 1 o'clock. A cotton gin and press, corn and flour mill and fixtures, together with some cotton, were otally destroyed; no insurance. —The welling house, &c., of Capt. S. B. Tolar, of St. Paul's were aestroyed by fire last Saturday night. But for the opportune waking of a sick child, the whole family night have perished in the flames. Capt. Colar was insured for \$2,500, but we learn that \$5,000 will hardly cover the loss.

- Swain letter to the Nashville American: Citizens here in Swain county have frequently expressed a wish that I could witness the Indians at a game of base ball. They strip stark naked, except a small apron, and grease themselves from hand to foot with polecat oil. They do not hit the ball, but throw and carry it to imaginary lines, and he that carries it is caught, held fast, and soon all the players are in a big pile, writing, jerking, pushing and doing everything except fighting. Many are frequently badly hurt in the scramble, but nobody pays any attention to them. As soon as the play is over the players all break for the river and jump in.

- Floating item: At the Repubican Convention held in Winston, N. C., a few night since, to nominate candidates for the Legislature and the county offices. Mr. Tavis a German, was nominated for House delegate. Calls were made for him, and he arose, smiling; and said: "I tanks you, shentlemen, very much, indeed. I makee no speech." He then took his seat. The Chairman said: "Of course you accept the nomination, and can make your speech some other time." "Vell," said Tavis, rising, "I don't know so vell'as dot. I vill dink on it, and must first ask my vife abod it." The convention took a recess for

- Charlotte Journal: At a late

hour last night Mr. H. C. Morrow fell from a flight of steps in the rear of a busi-ness house on Trade street and broke three - Mr. J. A. Turentine, who attempted suicide Friday night by taking laudanum, was entirely out of danger yes-terday although very sick from the effects of the drug and the necessary violence used in keeping him out of a fatal stupor. — Mr. Wm. Ritterhoff is contemplating the establishment at an early day of a cracker factory, and proposes to erect therefor a suitable building. The capacity of the factory will be 50 barrels per day.

— Col. A. C. Haskell, President of the C. C. & A. Railroad, has been in consultation for the last week with officers of the Cheraw & Chester and the Chester & Lenoir narrow guage railways, with a view to an arrangement by which these two roads shall come under the control of the Richmond and Danville Company. Little doubt is entertained that the arrangement will be effected. - The following young men, varying from 17 to 21 years of age, were examined yesterday for the West Point Cadetship: Messrs. E. R. Stitt, Ezekiel Johnston, R. E. Cochrane and Benj. L. Smith, of Mecklenburg; Glaude D. Holland and A. J. Smith, of Gaston; B. E. Harris, of Cabarrus; H. C. Parsons, of Anson; J. R. Blair, of Union; L. G. Smith, of Lincoln; W. G. McMillan, of Robeson. All passed the physical examination which was made by Dr. R. Gibbon

there will be no decision in the West Point competitive examination before Wednesday. — The stockholders of the Chester and Lenoir narrow guage meet in Gastonia on the 22d inst., to consider a proposition for the sale or lease of the road to the Richmond and Danville Company. — The damage suit for the recovery of \$5,000 brought by the widow of Ned Stroud, colored, winter before last, in the Paw Creek disaster on the Air Line road, was compromised yesterday, the widow to re-ceive \$1,500 and the railway company to pay the costs of the previous litigation \_\_\_\_\_Dr. Mock, proprietor of Mock's Hotel Phomasville, N. C., had both legs cut off below the knee Saturday night by train No. 53 of the North Carolina road. Dr. Mock had assisted one of his guests on board the sleeping car and remained until the train sleeping car and remained until the train started. In jumping off he fell against some one standing on the platform, and slipping, fell underneath the wheels, receiving the injuries described. There is very little hope of his recovery, and it was reported last night that he was dying.

— At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as an outgoing Richmond & Danville freight train was passing the Caroline Central

- Charlotte Journal: Capt. W

A. Barrier states that in all probability

outgoing Richmond & Danville freight train was passing the Carolina Central crossing, a car coupling broke and Mr. John Pethel fell between the dissevered sections and under the wheels of the cut-off section. His left leg and thigh fell directly on the rail, but as the wheels came in contact with the limb it was pushed aside, and the flesh only was caught about half way up the thigh. But having taken its hold the iron pared the flesh away from the bone nearly half way round the thigh from six inches below the hip, and from the leg to six inches above the ankle. Mr. Pethel's home is in Cabarras county, about eight miles northwest from Concord. He has a wife and four children. — Mr. Owen McGladery, of the Maybury, Pullman & wife and four children. — Mr. Owen McGladery, of the Maybury, Pullman & Hamilton Circus, is stopping at the Charlotte Hotel, and Saturday night about 10 o'clock he rose from bed in his sleep and walked out of a window twenty feet from the ground. He was waked by the fall, but not injured beyond a few slight bruises. bruises.

THE COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO. Will. on Sept. 30th, give everybody an opportunity of becoming rich. The money is ready to pay the \$112.400 which they so liberally offer in prizes. \$30,000 can be had for the price of a ticket, \$2. How foolish not to try your luck. The loss can only be small, but the gain can be a fortune. Read the liberal scheme in another part of this paper. Send your order to R. M. Boardman, Courier Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.