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Good government is a blessing. Bad government is a curse to any people. The Canby-bayonet government was one of the worst. It did but little good to any class.

When the people decided at the polls in 1875 that they were disgusted with the Canby-bayonet system and meant to return to the good old ways of the fathers they exercised their sovereign will, and events that have followed show that they exercised it wisely.

Why, in New Hanover county the finances got in such a condition of confusion that it was found absolutely necessary for the Radicals to elect two Democrats of known financial skill to bring order out of the chaos into which the blundering stupidity of the Radicals had involved them.

We do not dwell now on the crimes and outrages perpetrated under the State Government during the negro rule under the Canby-bayonet system. Every one old enough remembers the clouds and darkness that hung over the dear old Commonwealth.

Do you wish a return of such times? Do you purpose to put in office the party that brought this curse upon the State? They have not changed in the least. If they shall do better than they have done it would be a surprise even to themselves.

clamor for changes and stir up the negroes, there would be no organized Radical party in the State to threaten evil, to create discord, to endanger the public safety, and to bring ruin, if successful, upon the richest and best part of North Carolina.

What ever else you do, freemen of North Carolina, do not turn Radical. What ever else you fail to do do not fail to vote for the Democratic ticket. Remember that a failure to register and to vote in this election is to do that much in placing Wilmington and New Hanover and more than a fourth of the State within the direct control of ignorant, incapable and corrupt rulers.

We publish some additional facts to-day that throw light on the county government question. We invite the attention of our readers to the full statement concerning Richmond county, where General Dickery lives. He favors the scheme of the Revenue Bummers and Smellers to place twenty-seven negro counties under the control of the negroes and their confederates.

The colored people of North Carolina deserve much credit for all possible encouragement in their efforts to advance on the highroad of prosperity and civilization. We hail with satisfaction the persistent energy and well directed intelligence that have marked those who have from year to year engineered the Colored People's State Fair.

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THE PEANUT TRADE.

Some Particulars and Estimates of Its Loss to the Trade. The Cincinnati Price Current, in its review of the peanut market, referring to the fact that Wilmington dealers object to the abolition of the duty on foreign peanuts, says it is not a question of much importance for the better quality of the home production gives them the preference with consumers, and European and other foreign markets are more attractive than ours to the foreign production.

Continuing, that paper says: "At the beginning of the commercial year under review, October 1, 1881, there was a large amount of stock left over—more than we estimated it to be a year ago—and although the production was barely one-half of the preceding year, the price of higher grades was to diminish the consumption, so that the supply has proved to be ample. Stocks, however, have now been reduced to a low point everywhere. Boston has only about 2,000 bags, against 3,000 a year ago; New York about 2,000 bags, besides the 5,000 bags of African which nobody wants and the most of which are still in bond, against 10,000 a year ago; Norfolk has only a trifling stock, and that is poor and trashy. At Wilmington stocks are practically exhausted. Nashville has 8,000 bags, against 25,000, and Cincinnati has 16,000 bags, against 20,000 last year. These will doubtless all be taken before the new crop is available for market, which will not be before November 1 for any considerable portion of it, and liberal receipts cannot be expected much before the first of December."

The trade as a whole is admitted to be more satisfactory than during the preceding year. It being known that the supply was short, prices advanced rapidly, and for good stock held up well until the assurance of a better crop this season produced some weakness and a small decline on the highest grades, and a pretty heavy fall in prices of inferior stock, which at the close of the year was practically unsalable. The production in Virginia is set down at only a little over one-half of the preceding year, with stock not satisfactory, but prices higher, the year closing with the market rate of prime stock in first hands, and only a moderate quantity of the low grades, leaving the new crop a clear field for consumptive movement.

Of the North Carolina crop the Price Current says: "The production of peanuts in this State, like that of other States, was cut short by the drought, and was also far below the average in quality. The total yield is estimated by competent authority in Wilmington, where nearly the whole of the commercial crop of the State is marketed, at 75,000 bushels, which is a falling off of nearly 40 per cent. from the preceding year; but it proves to be much larger than the estimates made last year, when the prospects were very gloomy and it seemed unreasonable that one-half of an average crop could be reasonably expected."

The estimate for this year gives North Carolina 150,000 bushels, against 75,000 in 1881; Tennessee, 500,000 bushels, against 250,000; Virginia, 1,500,000 bushels, against 800,000 for 1881-82. Total crop 2,150,000 bushels, against 1,500,000 for 1881-82. The supply available for consumption for the coming year, from October 1st, 1882, to September 30th, 1883, is estimated as follows: Stocks on hand October 1st, 1882, 130,000 bushels; Tennessee crop, 500,000 bushels; Virginia crop, 1,500,000; Carolina crop, 150,000. Total, 2,280,000 bushels.

For the Star. SPIRITS TURPENTINE. While it is true that the receipts of spirits at the port of Wilmington for September and October show a considerable decrease, would it not be well in estimating the probabilities as to the future of the article to enlarge the view? In the three chief ports—Wilmington, Savannah and Charleston—we find the entire receipts for the spirits turpentine year, to October 7, 1881, were 128,168 casks; for the same time in 1882, 169,978 casks. Here we find an increase in favor of 1882 of, say, over 31,800 casks. The increase is diverted chiefly to Savannah, and Charleston follows handsomely, while Wilmington is small. Stocks in the three States are named ports, and including New York, show 13,007 for 1882, as against 12,768 for 1881, being the trifling of 239 casks in favor of 1882, as shown on October 7th. This large increase is disposed of by being consumed for domestic use and shipped abroad. Certain it is, if the stock reports of October 7th are correct, it is not in this country. Still we find about 7,500 casks' stock increase in London as against last year; and cargoes are now en route for that port and the continent, which will help to show in part what has become of the increased production of over 30,000 casks. It is evident that the world's supply is largely increased this year. Still, in the face of this, we have London advanced to 40s., New York 50c., and all southern ports 45c. Is there what is called a boom in this or? As to our vicinity, if there spirits still to come forward, held for high prices? That can hardly be possible. Will October show an extra heavy yield of crude? As this has been a good average year it is possible the last dipping and scrape may show up big. If so, it should increase receipts well beyond what we have seen. The three ports may show near 50,000 casks increase over 1881. All this is in the future, and it is a question—whether or no we shall have a heavy decline in price. Prices last year show as follows: October average 90c., November 81c., December 82c.; and prices were maintained above 50c. up to March. Speculation in April carried it to over 60c. Recollect, however, Europe was very short in supply and as home we commenced with bare stock? The receipts of October and November will settle the matter. The outlook now is for a good round price to be maintained, with the chances in favor of a sure advance as the season progresses.

MISSOURI.

An Ex-Congressman Killed in an Affray at St. Louis—One of the Taylor Brothers, Tennessee Desperadoes, Killed by a Sheriff.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—A special from Marshall and Lebasan, sheriff of Lebasan county, Tenn., this morning, while attempting to arrest him on board a passenger train a few miles from Lebasan, Taylor is one of the three brothers who murdered the sheriff and a deputy of Hamilton county, Tenn., on September 14th, last. He has been living in the vicinity of Lebasan for some time past, and Sheriff Goddall had been after him for two weeks. This morning the sheriff encountered Taylor on the train between Marshall and Lebasan, and stepping up to him presented his revolver and demanded his surrender. Taylor instantly drew a pistol, but the sheriff was too quick for him and fired, killing him instantly. The body was taken to Lebasan, and the sheriff has telegraphed the authorities in Tennessee. It is thought that another of the Taylor brothers was on the train, as a pistol that fell from the dead man's hand was picked up during the shooting. By another report it is said that a third brother was also on the train, but he was seen no more. It is said \$16,000 reward has been offered for the arrest of the three brothers.

Since the above was received a special has been received from Chattanooga, Tenn., saying that a noted desperado, named Taylor, is surrounded near Rockwood, and a posse has gone out to assist in his capture. This is probably a brother of the man who was killed by Sheriff Goddall this morning.

New York, October 13.—A report has reached here that editor Cockrell, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, to-night shot ex-Congressman Slayback, of that city.

GEORGIA.

Saw Mill Fatality—Three Men Killed in a Desperate Shooting Affray.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 12.—Yesterday while at work in W. W. Turner's saw mill, seven miles from here, James Smith was tripped by a piece of timber and falling against the saw, was cut almost in two. He died instantly. Tilton's Mill station, on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, a serious shooting affray occurred yesterday, the news of which has just reached here. Green B. Mayo and Martin Harrell, two turpentine producers, who had quarreled, met at the court ground, and when Mayo asked for a retraction of certain things in an insulting letter to him from Harrell, the latter fired. Between the two men and their friends forty or fifty shots were first exchanged, and the principals fell mortally wounded. One of Harrell's supporters, named Jordan, was instantly killed, and a man named Heekens was seriously shot.

TENNESSEE.

The State Attorney General After the National Mutual Benefit Association.

Washington, October 13.—Reports have been received at the Postoffice Department from the Chief Special Agent, in charge of the Tennessee Railroad, to the effect that the mails are being over crowded with letters mailed by various matrimonial and benefit associations, which are located in the State of Tennessee. The postal clerk reports that the Attorney General for Tennessee has instructed the grand jury of the State to indict the principals of these organizations for carrying on a fraudulent business. The matter has been referred to Chief Special Agent Parker, of the Postoffice Department who will make an investigation as to the legality of the business.

NEW JERSEY.

Discovery of an Extensive Series of Frauds in Newark—Returned Arrests of Prominent Officials.

Newark, Oct. 13.—An evening paper says: Newarkers are excited to examine the books of the city which have discovered a series of frauds and robberies which have been perpetrated by prominent officials of local malfeasance. It is said that the expert has already discovered a loss of one-third of a million of dollars, and the probabilities are that the robberies amount to many millions. The names of the persons who profess to know, say that several prominent officials are to be arrested this afternoon.

COLORED REPUBLICANS.

Meeting of Party Leaders at Raleigh—Speeches Against Co-operating with the Liberals.

Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 13.—At a meeting of leading colored Republicans of this State, held in this city to-day, strong ground was taken against the Liberal movement among the colored people. W. P. Price and Rev. J. C. Price. The speeches were earnest and bitter, and the sentiments decidedly against co-operating with the Liberals.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Report of the Department of Agriculture.

Washington, October 14.—The October returns of the Department of Agriculture of the yield per acre of wheat, fore shadows a product slightly exceeding 500,000,000 bushels and possibly reaching 550,000,000. The average yield per acre appears to be nearly fourteen bushels on an acreage slightly less than 37,000,000 acres. There is a reduction of area in the spring wheat region, and a large yield in the great winter wheat growing belt of the West. Taking the highest figures indicated by these returns of yield, a distribution of production gives 245,000,000 bushels, or nearly half of the crop of the United States, to the six principal winter wheat States—Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas. The production of the Southern States is slightly in excess of 50,000,000 bushels.

SCOTLAND.

Large Cotton Mill Destroyed by Fire.

Glasgow, October 14.—The spinning mill belonging to Messrs. Galbraith has been destroyed by fire. Thirty-two thousand spindles are destroyed. Loss £20,000.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

A Session at Philadelphia—An Argument Against a Protective Tariff.

Philadelphia, Oct. 14.—At a session of the Tariff Commission to-day, Professor Sumner, of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., read a paper upon the relations of a protective tariff to wages. He appeared as a professional student of political economy, and urged that protective taxes lowered wages. Protective taxes did not aim to produce good government or to accomplish any civil purpose at all; their aim was industrial. They were planned to help some people to get a living. Anything that lessened the number of persons competing for wages, or that increased the amount of capital, increased wages. It was impossible to raise wages by opposing cheapness and abundance. A protective system lessened wealth and enhanced the cost of all articles of clothing, furniture, crockery, tools and machinery. He denied the allegation that protection brought capital, which, when used, otherwise would be idle, and asserted that the wages obtained here were due to the economic forces at work. There was only one thing that could reduce America to a European standard, and that was protective taxes applied four, even though the average weight. Mr. Sumner wanted all protective taxes abolished, and said if half the list of dutiable articles were put on the free list, the duty on the other half reduced 50 per cent., the revenue would be doubled. If more revenue was wanted—

Mr. Kenna—Then I understand that you do not want to abolish customs duties? I understand you to say just now, that you want about all taxes abolished.

Mr. Sumner—All protective taxes.

Mr. Kenna—All import duties?

Mr. Sumner—I did not say all import duties by any means. If you had duties on cotton or pepper, the tariff would be a protective tax. The tax on wine might be protective. A tax on sugar is largely a revenue tax, but it is also partially a protective tax in behalf of Louisiana sugar growers. The tax on pepper is a protective tax to the U. S. Treasury, but it is also a protective tax to the Louisiana sugar growers or to the Pennsylvania iron men or to Ohio wool men, or any body else.

THE COTTON CROP.

Reports of the Department of Agriculture—Showing an Exceptionally High Average Condition.

Washington, October 14.—October returns of the Department of Agriculture for October indicate unusual size and vigor of plant and capacity for average production; the late development of fruitage and reported indications of small top crop, limit the harvest, except in the case of the coincidence appears of the same general average of condition in 1881 and 1882 for June, July and August—89, 93 and 94 respectively. During August and September 1882 the condition fell from 89 to 86 in the same period this season to 83. This is higher than in any September for ten years, with the exception of 1875 and 1876, when it was 84. There is a loss of one point in Florida and Texas; two points in Alabama; three in Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia; four in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee; and six in South Carolina. The figures for Virginia are 86; North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 80; Georgia, 84; Florida, 82; Alabama, 83; Mississippi, 82; Louisiana, 81; Tennessee, 80; Arkansas, 79; and Texas, 84. Rains have been abundant throughout the belt, with a few local exceptions; in the southwest, severe reported generally, with occasional injurious consequences, which the partial breaking of roots stopping growth and hastening maturity. Rust is slight, and not injurious. The caterpillar is present in the Gulf States, but no appreciable injury is reported east of Mississippi; the partial loss of leaves where the worm exists is favorable to the development of the boll. Slight damage is reported in Madison and Ocho, in Louisiana, and in a few Texas counties. The boll worm is present in some bottom lands in Russell county, Ala.; in Dallas, Denton, Eastland, and Stephen, Tex.; in Pope, Ark., and Fayette, Tenn. This pest has perhaps done more damage than the caterpillar, but the losses of cotton are probably insignificant. The range of possibilities between frost and a long and favorable season for maturing and picking is much wider this season than usual, owing to the present rank growth and greenness of the wood, and late ripening.

ST. LOUIS.

Particulars of the Killing of Ex-Congressman Slayback—He Received his Fatal Wound from his Own Pistol While it Was Being Taken from Him.

St. Louis, October 14.—Col. A. W. Slayback, accompanied by W. H. Clifton, visited the editorial rooms of the "Post-Dispatch" yesterday evening to demand satisfaction of John A. Cockrell, for assaults made upon him in the columns of that paper. Slayback was shot and killed. John M. McGuffin, business manager, and Victor T. Cole, foreman, at a late hour last night made a statement of what occurred in the room where the shooting took place. They entered the editorial rooms, on entering the room, threw his coat back and drew a revolver and advancing, said, "Get in here, sir." Then observing a weapon on Cockrell's desk, he asked, "Is that for me?" to which Cockrell replied, "No, it's for you." "You are prepared to draw, then draw," and Cockrell answered, "I don't have to draw; I don't want to draw; go away from here; I don't want to have anything to do with you." Slayback and Clifton in the meantime pressed forward toward Cockrell, and against the wall. Then they all got into a sort of tussle, each having hold of the other. Cockrell being the most crowded, the latter asked McGuffin to take Slayback's pistol from him, and while he was trying to do so the weapon was discharged and Slayback staggered and in a moment sank to the floor.

COTTON.

A Summary of the Crop to Date. New York, Oct. 14.—Receipts of cotton at all interior towns, 129,750 bales; receipts from plantations, 224,949 bales; crop in sight, 307,340; total visible supply of cotton for the world is 1,386,206 bales, of which 254,796 bales are American, against 1,948,959 and 1,812,900 respectively last year.

Spirits Turpentine.

New Berner Mail Shell: An aged colored man named Dairy Barnes, captain of the schooner Dolphin, was knocked overboard yesterday, about eleven miles below the city, and was drowned.

New Berner Journal: Tuesday evening while Berry Scott, white, and Providence Bryan, colored, of Jones, were on their way from Trenton, Court, when near E. M. Foscoe's Esq., they engaged in an altercation in which Scott cut Bryan's throat. Bryan is not expected to live. A bottle of whisky is said to be the cause of the trouble between them. Scott has been arrested. — Get a great deal of sickness and a good many deaths.

Rev. Mr. Jurney writes to the New Berner Journal correcting a statement of some writer concerning Carver county. He says he personally never seven dollars in the county and five out of the seven own horses and often ride them to see patients. I venture there are at least three hundred buggies in the county. It is not true that you can go within one mile of every man's house in the county by boat. It has been preached a good many funerals in the county and with one or two exceptions not a man, woman or child attended who came by a boat.

Charlotte Journal: Mr. R. A. Hayton, living about seventeen miles from Charlotte, on the Lancaster road, in Union County, had his gin house burnt yesterday in open day. Loss \$1,000. — A postal received in the city yesterday from Mr. Wm. Wilson, resident six miles from Complete in the county of heat. It bears containing a quantity of provender and wheat. The loss is estimated at \$600 with no insurance. — A postal card from Denver, Lincoln county, says that a serious accident happened last Sunday, when a Canadian, Republican candidate for the Legislature from Lincoln. He was thrown from a buggy as it was turned over, caught under it and dragged. He had a rib broken and was in a dangerous condition.

Raleigh News Observer: Capt. John D. Farrell was assigned the position of captain of the Raleigh Light Infantry. — The meeting of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar, at Durham, on Wednesday, was a pleasant affair. A reception was tendered the visitors by the Durham Commandery, which was in order prevented a parade. — E. F. Martin, a worthy and enterprising colored man of Wilmington, is here in the interest of the Wilmington, Wrightsville & Onslow Coast Railroad Company, which he is the general manager. It is owned by colored men, and when completed, be operated by them. — Mr. Julian S. Carr having offered a free scholarship to a colored man who should pass an examination in the most creditable manner, Messrs. McAlpine, Duckett and Tupper yesterday examined a number of colored men. The scholarship was awarded to H. H. Hines, of Rocky Mount. Life will be allowed to select any college he may see fit to enter. — The attendance yesterday, the third day, was quite large, and the grounds at Camp Russell were pretty well filled with well dressed and well behaved colored people. At noon an address was delivered by Rev. Jos. C. Price, the well known colored orator. His theme was "The Future of the Colored Race." It was an excellent address, full of good sense, and the need of moral, intellectual and industrial capacity was urged upon a large and attentive audience. The speaker supplied the place of R. T. Greener, of Washington, D. C., who had been selected as the orator of the day, but as usual with our orators, he failed to appear. The exhibits upon the grounds attracted considerable attention and won compliments. — An effort is being made to raise funds to erect a monument over the grave of the late Dr. Wm. Cross.

Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic: We are sorry to learn that Rev. Edward Woodson fell from a tree on the road, and was killed. He was in charge of St. Thomas' church at Windsor. — By the death of General David Meade, one of our best citizens, the number of ability and of the highest character. Such men in passing off the stage of life leave a vacancy long perceptible. He was about 85 years of age. There is a big effort to introduce "Olive Butter," the name Olive being more easy to swallow than "cotton seed oil" butter, though the article is made from cotton seed oil. The farmer and mechanic last year made the prediction that in twelve months after the completion of the Western Railroad to the Tennessee line all of North Carolina west of Swannanoa tunnel would very soon virtually be cut off from the sea and face towards Knoxville and Charleston.

It used to be said that Southerners had no inventive genius. If that were so, necessity must have become the mother of invention, and we should see the most ingenious of patents, the South now takes much more than her proportionate share, according to population. Aug. 22nd, Wm. H. Goodman, Raleigh, a motor; Aug. 23rd, Vernon Greensboro, plant stand; Aug. 16, John E. Harris, Raleigh, a stand; Aug. 23rd, Wm. H. Burgess, Rich Square, cotton gin and hay press, Aug. 18th, John G. Arrington, Hillsdale, amalgamator, Sept. 3rd, Marion E. Zollicoffer, Weldon, lamp chimney protector, Aug. 21st, Paul Winn, Statesville, harness, D. T. Bryan, Rocky Mount, lard and butter cutter, Aug. 2nd, Wm. D. Sprague, Henry's, a vessel for preserving butter, Aug. 26th, Gaston Thompson, Rocky Mount, a stand in chine; Sept. 13th, Frank Cook, Clemmonsville, apparatus for drying fruit.

Raleigh News Observer: "My God! fellow-citizens!" exclaimed General Leach, when he heard the news from Ohio. — Prof. George T. Winston, of the University of North Carolina, delivered an able and instructive address on education before a large and intelligent audience of teachers and others at Whiteville, in Columbus county, on Saturday last. — In commemoration of the laying of the corner stone of the Old East Building of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, Dr. David, Grant, Master, on October 13th, 1795, is celebrated to-day in Gerard Hall at Chapel Hill. President Battle delivered an historical address. Hon. John Manning, Rev. Dr. Jeffrey, pastor of the Baptist church, and several other orators to speak also. — Mr. C. M. Roberts enters upon the duties of Keeper of the Capitol to-day. He is a clever gentleman, of pleasant manner. He was a Second Lieutenant in the 1st Alex. B. Andrew's company of the First Cavalry, North Carolina State Troops, Wade Hampton's Brigade. He lost his right leg at the battle of White Tavern, in 1864. He is from a good family, and has since been a farmer. We regret to learn of a very painful and probably serious injury, which occurred on Monday night last at Hamlet, to the Rev. Evander McNaair, D. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister of that place. In going down the steps at the end of the platform in a hurried manner he had a very severe fall, breaking his arm very badly, crushing his cheek bone and knocking out several of his front teeth, and receiving other internal injuries. He was knocked senseless, and he was conveyed to Laurinburg in the sleeper, where medical assistance was secured. — The colored fair, which opened here on Tuesday and is still in progress, is superior in some points to any of the preceding ones. It is quite a success. We sincerely congratulate the President and his committee on the successful accomplishment of their undertaking, and trust that much benefit will accrue from this attempt to develop the industrial interests of the colored people.