The Weekly Star.

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Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, 6 months, " " " 3 months, " "

HE POURTH INSTALMENT. mers, and by making the whole peo The State of Virginia is endeavorple pay tribute to Protection, the ing to obtain what is known as the unnecessary surplus has been accumu Fourth Instalment, due her under an lated. What shall be done with it? act passed the 23d of June, 1836. The Congress must attend to this We have examined the argument of pressing question. It caunot be ap the counsel for Virginia, Messrs, Wilplied to the public debt, because there is too much money to meet the debt as it falls due. It would be well probably to carry out the act of 1836, and deposit \$30,000,000, more or less with the States, and then make stil another deposit, until the surplus is reduced greatly. But mark you, we do not believe statesmen of that time were too wise First, that there ought to be a surmain satisfied with an overflowing Second, we do not believe that it is right to create a surplus in order to deposit instalments with the States. What to do with the in Third, we believe that the present surplus should be diminished to minimum sum as soon as possible

Tariff eught to be so reduced by putting the articles in universal use upon the free list, that it shall not produce more than \$75,000,000 or the sum actually needed to meet ex Fifth, we believe that the tax or whiskey and tobacco should be so regulated as to be not more than enough to meet the demands of the Government, after the commodities in universal use shall be placed upon the free list under the Tariff. In by taxing luxuries, and so regulate the Internal Revenue by taxing luxuries, that the Government shall have enough revenue for all legiti-

mate purposes when economically administered, and no more. We would not in the future oppos an income tax on what a man has that they "shall express the usual and provided the sum to be thus raised did not create a surplus. By sticking to the wealth and huxuries for taxation and letting free all commodities in universal use we would arrive at a system that would be just equitable, humane and wise.

We think nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine readers out of ten thousand would read the above and never have the shadow of a doubt as to its meaning. And yet the Wilmington STAR affects to be in doubt about it, or says "there is a dif-ference of opinion" as to its meaning.— Salisbury Watchman.

If some papers had written that it would not have surprised us. We are surprised to find such a paragraph in the Watchman. If the Watchman reads the State papers it must know this: first, that the STAR has never doubted that the Democratic Convention did pass a very unwise resolution opposing the tax on luxuries; and second, that at least three North Carolina papers have had within a few weeks editorials in which they contended that the State Convention did not mean what the misrepresented in the above para-

We are delighted to read the following from the able Louisville Courier-Journal, concerning Randall's

"The talk of the New York Tribune that he has pledges enough to elect him is gammon. The Courier Journal has at this moment in writing nearly enough committals from members of the next House to defeat him. These were obtained by personal corhim. These were obtained by respondence with the writers."

Gov. Hamilton, of Maryland, has written another letter in which There is a large surplus accumu- he says that he "is not and will not lating in the Treasury. Not less be a candidate for renomination," than \$80,000,000-possibly much unless "an imperious necessity, more-will be in the Treasury at the amounting to a command of a united

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due the twenty-six States is \$9,367.

214.97. But the other twelve States

that have come into the Union since

1836, will want their share of the

four instalments no doubt. So if the

Congress were to extend the act to

them probably \$30,000,000 would be

required. The twenty-six States

have received in all \$28,001,844.91.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in

his report for December, 1882, said

"What now perplexes the Secretary, is not wherefrom he may get the revenue and enough for the pressing needs of the Go vernment, but whereby he shall turn back into the flow of business the more than enough for those needs that has already been drawn from the people. There are now in the Tresury unused assets to a large amount, and the daily receipts into the Treasury from customs and internal revenue taxation are about a million and a quarter."

It is very reprehensible and danger

ous legislation that would have ac-

cumulated the vast surplus. By

and that this should be done as wise

Fourth, we believe that the present

ly and safely as it can be.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBEB 21, 1883,

STORM NOTES.

Sundry Storm Rems from Different Localities-A Perilons Journey-Arrival of the Steamship Regulator What She Reports - Nothing from the Steamships Benefactor and Ha-

gentleman who arrived here from Whiteville yesterday reports that the late being very destructive to fences, bridges trees, and the crops. Superior Court was in session, but very little had been done up to Wednesday morning on account of the insbility of many to reach Whiteville who were interested in the proceedings; and those who arrived there Monday in private conveyances were unable to leave until

Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son report upor further investigation that their loss will not be near so serious as at first anticipated. They have recovered their nets, much of the material of their sheds and many of their terrapins. It seems that the latter, having been in the pen so long, were bewildered when they found that the whole boundless ocean was theirs, and were easily retaken. One of the colored hands caught forty on the "Rocks." The Messrs. Davis. having recovered their nets, were ready to resume their fishing operations vesterday morning. They now think their loss will not aggregate more than \$400. The men on the island remained in the safest of their sheds during the storm, which threatened every moment to blow it to atoms, and in the meantime the whole island was enveloped in a cloud of spray.

One of the gentlemen of the party Federal Point, an account of whose perils was given in our last, met with quite a ernment house, in which all hands had taken refuge, was uncomfortably crowded, there being about forty persons in it altogether, he decided to return to the Club House, where he thought he would be more comfortable. He told one of the men who still remained at the house to awake him if anything should occur, and then turned in for a nap. The others seem to have wooed the "drowsy god" also, and in the meantime the wind shifted to the southeast and the tide commenced coming in rapidly. Finally, our friend was aroused by the ex clamation, in tones of alarm, that the tide was upon them and that they must hurry out for their lives. The building was rapidly filling with water and the kitchen was already tottering on its foundations. The three or four men comprising the party at the Club House then commenced their perilous journey to the government house, sometimes up to their waists in water, the driving mist beating in their faces, the flying spray enveloping them as with a mantle, and the deafening roar of the the breakers sounding constantly in their ears; but they persevered bravely, bracing themselves solidly and other words, so regulate the Tariff firmly against the ever recurring shocks of wind and tide and blinding rain, and finally reached the place of refuge in safety. The hero of the occasion informs us that he stopped not for the order of his going when he left the Club House and that his aftire was hardly such as would have rendered him presentable in a first class parlor. In fact, he didn't stop to ascertain whose habiliments he was donning. It was

> ces was not to be complained of. By the way, the Wilmingtonians speak in high terms of those on the Point, all of whom, white and black, seemed willing and anxious to do everything they could for the comfort and convenience of the visitors under the trying circumstances of

"no time for swapping horses," though the

swapping of pants under the circumstan-

A correspondent at Smithville, writing us

What a contrast to vesterday is to day! The skies are blue, the September sun shining brightly, and the waves are as blue; dimpled, smiling and trencherous as if they had never aided in all the wild carnage of more or less, and many driven far up into the creeks; few fences remain, and the trees-the pride and beauty of the townare laid low; twisted and torn, they look ike wounded giants after battle. Several uses, small ones, were blown down; those of Dr. L. Frink, Capt. C. C. Morse, and Mrs. Stuart were unroofed. The damage to Capt. Morse and Mrs. Stuart was perhaps greater than to any others, and coming on Mrs. Stuart in her old age and affliction is particularly distressing. There are no bath houses left, and no bridges to any of the wharves, the landing being effected from the steamers in small boats. This is written in great haste to catch the boat."

in Pender county. A son of Mr. W. S. Watchman thinks. So the STAR is Pridgen, of Caintuck section, told us yesterday that his father had the shed blown down in which much of his fodder was stacked, which was badly damaged by the rain. The crops are all considerably damaged; only the sweet potatoes and peanuts escaped. The former were benefitted by the needed rain in many localities. Black River is two feet above the usual tide. Many fences and trees were blown down.

> The steamship Regulator arrived from New York yesterday morning. It was known that she was out in the gale and considerable anxiety was felt concerning her. The reporter interviewed Capt. Doane and found him ready and willing to impart any information that would be of service. He says the gale commenced on Monday morning at 4 o'clock, at which time the vessel was abreast of Currituck, about the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, and it lasted until Tuesday night, 876 bales.

about 9 o'clock, being nearly forty-one hours of continuous storm. During this time the wind blew from the north-northto the south southwest, with a very heavy sea and gradual change in the wind, which at times reached a velocity of seventy-five miles per hou at the least calcula-tion. The ship stood up bravely under it, however, and came out of the big storm with only the loss of some of her head sails. When the gale moderated on Tuestion. The ship stood up bravely under it, however, and came out of the big storm with only the loss of some of her head sails. When the gale moderated on Tuesday at 9 P. M., the vessel was about five miles to the southwest of Cape Lookout shoals. None of the cargo below decks was damaged, and that on deck but

slightly.

Capt. Doane reports having seen nothing of the steamship Benefactor, for New York, which sailed from this port on Saturday morning last, and went to sea about 2 P.

M. the same day, or of the steamship Raleigh, which sailed from Baltimore for this port on Saturday. In fact the atmosphere was so charged with rain and spray that he could scarcely have seen a passing vessel at any distance. Several passengers came in on the Regulator, among whem was Capt. Suell, formerly of the steamer Blanche, who went from here to New York, on the steamer Elder, and Master J. J. on the steamer Elder, and Master J. J. Smith, a son of Mr. Thomas H. Smith. Capt. Donne, of the Regulator, reports the absence from her moorings of the Light Ship at Frying Pan Shoals. He also reports having seen, on Wednesday, a three-masted schooner at anchor east of the shoals and abreast of the slough.

The steamer River Queen, Capt. Bagley, which arrived from Bannerman's Bridge reports having picked up a wrecked flat on the way, with thirty-two barrels of tar on her. There was no one on the flat which had probably been abandoned.

From below we learn that men are bus ly employed lightering the schooner Rover, which went ashore on Big Rock, near Smithville, during the storm, and it is thought she will be gotten off to day. The steamer Blanche and the rest of the tugs are trying to haul off the various pilot boats which are aground.

Mr. J. W. Taylor's floating saw mill arrived here yesterday for the first time since she left some eight or ten months ago. The wind carried away her smoke stack and broke her whistly and she has same for inspection and repairs.

RAIN STORM.

Rain in Torrents-Buildings Flooded -Streets Torn Up and Washed Ou

-Amount of Rainfall, &c. Clouds overspread the sky vesterday orning, and about 9 o'clock there was heavy shower of rain. About half past 10 o'clock there was another and still heavier shower, which flooded the streets and sidewalks in some localities to such an extent as to make them impassable. The clouds were very low down and they seemed to be charged with oceans of water. which was poured down in torrents. The alley leading from Second street to Front, by Messrs. Hart, Bailey & Co.'s foundry, was a complete torrent, and the water rushed through it into Front street with the velocity of a cataract. The foundry shops were flooded to the depth of about one foot, and at 11 o'clock the men had to all cease working. In the meantime Front street to the corner of Dock, and Dock street from Front to the wharf, was a complete sheet of water.

The cistern in the back part of Mr. C. W. Yates' book store burst, flooding the space underneath the elevated portion, the water bursting through to the floor of the book store and damaging quite a large quantity of paper and other articles. A piano was also somewhat injured. The water in some places on the floor was two

The basement of the New Hanover Bank was pretty badly flooded, caused by the water backing in the cistern pipe, and a large number of blank checks were dam-

Mr. D. A. Smith's store was badly flooded, the tin having been removed to make some repairs. All hands had to go to

The Messrs. French also suffered to some extent. In fact, so heavy was the rain that very few buildings escaped without a leakage.

There were a large number of washouts in different sections of the city, the damage in this respect being more serious than that caused by the recent storm. Among the worst is the sewer on Third street, between Market and Princess, one of the pipes leading to it baving burst, causing a sort of whiripool and finally an overflow and caving in of earth. The main sewer is intact. A sufficient guard has been rected to prevent any one from getting into the large hole left on the edge of the sidewalk; then there is a pretty bad washout at Third and Campbell streets; one at Fifth and Princess; one at Third and Princess: one at Second and Walnut: one at Third and Mulberry; one at Tenth and Market, and one at Second and Orange streets. The warehouse of Messrs. Hall &

Pearsall was also partially flooded and some of their salt damaged.

At the Signal office we were informed that the rainfall up to 3 P. M. amounted to 4.70 inches, and after 3 to 0.18 inches. The rain was almost entirely a local affair, very little being recorded elsewhere in the South Atlantic belt. The fall in Savannah was .28 inches; in Charleston, .02 inches; in Charleston, .03 inches; in Charleston, .03 inches; in Charleston, .05 inches; in Charleston, .07 inches; in Charleston, .08 inches; in Cha Charlotte, .19 inches; in Augusta, .35 inches; in Jacksonville, 1.19 inches; in Atlanta, .31 inches, and in Key West, .25

The rain in this city was one of the heav-iest experienced in a long time. The total rainfall this week so far amount to 12.99 inches, which is remarkable.

The last heavy rain was about 3 o'clock.

The Cotton Trade. The receipts of cotton at this port during the week closing yesterday footed up 1 473 bales, as against 738 bales for the corresponding week last year.

The receipts for the crop year from Sept. 1st to date, foot up 2,120 bales, as against 1,244 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing an increase of

MARINE DISASTERS.

e Charleston Steamer City of Atlanta Disabled in the Late Storm-Towed into Smithville by the teamer British Empire and the U. . Steamer Colfax-Arrival of the Steamer Raleigh from Baltimore Slightly Damaged—A Rescued Crew

The steamer City of Atlanta, Capt. Lockwood, from Charleston, S. C., for New York, with thirty-three passengers on board, was towed into Smithville vesterday evening by the Revenue Cutter Colfax, which encountered the City of Atlanta while seeking for the missing Frying Pan Shoals light ship. The City of Atlanta was in tow of the steamer British Empire, from Vera Cruz and Havana for New York. The latter fell in with the City of Atlanta, 120 miles southeast of Wilmington, leaking, and asking assistance, which was rendered and the disabled steamer taken in tow. From a passenger on the City of Atlanta we get the following particlars:

The City of Atlanta left Charleston on Saturday and on Sunday countered a heavy gale from northeast, which increased to a hurricane Monday evening and night. steamer leaked in the after-ports, which put over seven feet of water in the ship and drowned the fires. The City of Atlanta drifted, from 4 P. M. Monday until 10 A. M. Tuesday, when she was taken in tow by the steamer British Empire, and towed off Frying Pan shoals and thence to Smithville by the Revenue Cutter Colfax.

The action of the captain of the British Empire is criticised by the passengers of the City of Atlanta as deserving of censure. They say that when he first spoke the City of Atlanta, about 70 miles west of Port Royal, S. C. he refused to tow, but offered to take off the passengers, which would have been almost impossible, with the heavy sea running. He then said he could only tow to Norfolk, as he had the Mexican mail and was behind time. Capt. Lockwood, of the City of Atlanta, tried to get him to go Charleston, but he refused, and finally offered to tow to Port Royal. A hawser was made fast, but soon parted. After conference between the captains start was then made for Norfolk, Va., but on Wednesday, after steering wildly, it was determined to make for Wilmington. The vessels arrived off Frying Pan shoals at 10 A. M. Thursday, found the lightship gone, but met the Revenue steamer Colfax, the captain of which kindly offered to tow to Smithville; but here again the English captain was stubborn and refused to cast off, and towed the City of Atlanta in sight of the bar, when the Colfax took her in tow and brought her to Smithville, the British

Empire proceeding on her voyage. The City of Atlanta has been pumped out, and will proceed to her destination as soon as the necessary repairs are made, Most of her passengers, among whom there were several ladies and children, came up to the city last night on the tug Blanche. One of the officers of the steamer British Empire, Mr. W. H. Fernald, also came up with the

The passengers of the City of Atlanta speak in the highest terms of Capt. Lockwood, commander of the disabled steamer.

The steamer Raleigh, from Baltimore for Wilmington, concerning whose safety there was some apprehension, was reported by the passengers of the City of Atlanta, having arrived at Smithville, and being on her way up to the city. They reported that she had lost her smoke stack, but appeared otherwise to be uninjured.

The steamer British Empire reports having spoken a Russian barque Wednesday having on board the rescued crew of the barque Dove, of St. Johns.

- The steamship Raleigh, the pioneer steamer of the new line recently established between this city and Baltimore, arrived at her wharf vesterday morning. No little anxiety had been felt for her safety, as it was known that she was to leave Baltimore on Saturday. Capt. Littlefield reports that he left Baltimore at 6 P. M. on Saturday, and had pleasant weather until after passing Hatteras on Sunday at 7 P. M., when gale sprung up from the northeast and increased in severity until 1 A. M. on Monday, by which time it had reached the magnitude of a hurricane. On Monday about noon it was found that the vessel was nearing the Frying Pan Lightship, the barometer at the time being at 29.02. At this crisis it was determined if possible to run clear of the storm-centre, and the ship's bow was thereupon directed to the northeast, on which course she continued to run until about 8 P. M., when a heavy sea started her boiler and broke her blow and feed-nipe connection, and carried away a portion of her iner, referring to the changing of pastors, smoke-stack. The loss of the pipes made it necessary to put out the fires, which caused the vessel to lose her speed and put her for the time being at the mercy of the eles ments. At 12.30 A. M. on Tuesday the barometer began to rise, and at 4 o'clock the wind shifted to the southwest, the weather moderated, and the vessel was headed under sail towards the land. By Thursday morning she was ready for steam again, at which time she was off Cape Lookout, when she was headed southward and crossed the bar at 6 P. M. on Friday. The rain fell in torrents during the entire gale.

- The Frying Pan Shoals Lightship, which broke loose from her moorings du ring the recent gale, has been discovered off Myrtle Grove Sound, and at last accounts the Revenue Cutter Colfuz had gone to her

- We are gratified to be able to anounce that the steamship Benefactor, nence for New York, for whose safety no ittle apprehension was felt, passed Sandy Hook yesterday at 2 P. M., a telegram having been received by the agent here to that effect. Spirits Turpentine

- The diphtheria is prevailing at Rochingham, we regret to learn from the Spirit of the South.

The North Carolina Presbyterian reports 9 additions at Steele Creek church, Mecklenburg, 14 at Carthage.

Oxford Torchlight: The no fence law is now in existence in Neuse township, in Wake county. We learn that the next township to Granville is so much pleased with its workings in Neuse that they too will soon take a vote and adopt the no fence system.

Raleigh Visitor: The North arolina exhibit at Boston is beginning to bear fruit already. Several parties from New England have come to our State, looking for places to buy ores, timbers, etc. They were induced to come by seeing our exhibit which was being then placed in

Raleigh Recorder: Rev. S. C. Owen has fifteen awaiting baptism at Ebenezer church, where he closed a meeting last Friday. — A church with 20

Winston Pilot: The whipping rains of Monday and Tuesday, says Mr. H. C. Culler, of Germanton, Stokes county, tore off and injured the lower leaves of the though they had been frost-bitten. Six leaves out of the average of ten to each

Lenoir Topic: Under the old three years after, the same four acres produced \$60 worth of clover bloom and \$40 worth of hay—\$90 against \$11—and there was no plowing to do. In 1883 the same four acres produced 105 bushels of wheat, worth \$105, against \$11.

- Revivals reported in Raleigh der: Zion's Hill, Cleaveland, 14 baptisms; Antioch, Halifax, 13 baptisms; Amis Chapel, Granville, 21 baptisms; Shady Grove and Yates, 24 additions; Sandy Plains, 10 baptisms; Hickory, 7 bapisms; Mt. Zion, 18 baptisms; River Bend, baptisms; Christian Harbor, Hertford county, 11 baptisms; Fellowship, Gaston, 24 professions; Providence, Rockingham county, 6 professions; Olive Branch, 16 baptisms; Sandy Level, 8 professions; Baptist Grove, Harnett, 16 baptisms,

- Charlotte Journal-Observer: Bensalem, Moore county, and Big Ridge, Jackson county, are two newly established postoffices in this State. On the 11th inst. a new postoffice called Geneva, was estab-lished in Camden county, with Jerome B. Cox as postmaster. A new office was also established in Mitchell county, called Trout, with John C. Dellinger as postmaster. - A little negro boy named Hoskins fell from a pair of stilts at the old

We hope that our usually well-informed cotemporary of the Bulletin will correct the wrong impression its article will be likely to create to the disparagement and injury of our port. Since writing the above we have been urnished the following by Col. J. L. Cant-

STOCKS. Spts. Rosin. Tar. 7,646 83,132 1,338 2,380 34,859 9:1 4,048 40,681 RECEIPTS

well, Secretary of the Produce Exchange:

Comparative Statement.

END OF NAVAL STORES YEAR.

1,618 28,765 2,437 46,678 RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED APRIL :. Spts. Rosin. Tar. 88,186 433,200 73,508

Col. Cantwell accompanied the above statement with the following forcible re marks, showing that he was warmed up on the subject of the injustice so often heaped upon our port

"I send you the above hoping that our newspapers will take interest enough in this port to contradict the claim so persistently made by Savannah to be 'the lead' ing naval stores market of the world,' and which has no foundation or excuse save in the ignorance of those who make the claim, I think it becomes the situation to deny it in toto and plainly, and so that they

he Boston Exposition-North Carelina Takes the Palm.

Mr. F. A. Hayes, of the firm of Bray & Hayes, importers and agents, 99 and 101 Broad street, Boston, an old and reliable ouse, in a letter to a member of the Narassa Guano Company, uses this language:

"The North Carolina exhibit takes the palm, and is the glory of the New Engand Exposition." At last the old North State is awaking

from her years of lethargy and Rip Van Winkleism, is shaking the drew drops from her garments, and taking that position among her sister States which she might long ago have occupied but for the native modesty which restrained her sons from publishing to the world her claim to the high distinction to which she was justly entitled. She has now come to the front, and let her stay there.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard.

Rev. Dr. Eaton, in the New York Examsays: "Dr. James B. Taylor, who worthily wears that honored name, has done s good work in Wilmington, and Dr. Pritchard is just the man to follow him." And further on: "No State can afford to lose in quick succession two such workers as Lansing Burrows and Thomas Henderson Pritchard." The Biblical Recorder says: "Dr. Pritchard's short stay in Louisville, Ky., was a great success. He not only paid the heavy debt on Broadway Church, but added greatly to the efficiency of the church. The Baptists of North Carolina heartily welcome him back." The Recorder heartily welcome him back." The Recorder also says, in another place: 'Dr. Pritchard's year's work in Kentucky: Baptized, 23; received by letter, 32; total additions, 55. Dismissed by letter, 24; died, 4; expelled, 3; net gain of 24. Present number of members, 382. Pastoral visits, 1,276. Money raised on church debt, \$15,000; for church expenses, \$4,454.45; for missions, State, home, foreign and city \$1,985; for Rich mond College, \$300; for Orphans' Home, \$500; for German Missions. Orphans' \$500; for German Missions, Orphans' Home, Home, etc., \$1,500; other objects, \$2,360.55; total, \$25,000."

Which is the Leading Naval Store Wilmington Come to the Front. The New York Commercial Bulletin, aluding to the annual review of the trade of

NO. 47

WILMINGTON VS. SAVAN-

NAH.

the port of Savannah, as published in the

Morning News of that city, says: "Cotton,

as usual, continues to be the chief source

of its commercial activity, but there is a

marked growth in naval stores. Savannah,

in fact, now occupies the first place in the

world in this trade, which is usually at Its

height when the cotton season is over." To

show what just claim our sister city has to

the proud distinction accorded her by our

disinterested contemporary in New York.

usually so well posted in commercial mat-

ters, we applied at the Produce Exchange

for correct figures. The careful and at-

tentive Secretary had them down to a dot,

For the year ending August 31st, 1883,

Savannah received, in barrels and casks of

Wilmington, during the same period, re

ceived, in casks and barrels of naval stores,

Excess in favor of Wilmington only 110,-

Well, as Wilmington has not been pushed

quite out of the "world" yet by its very

enterprising and goaheaditive neighbors.

she may be allowed to still contest the palm

with them in the matter of naval stores

supremacy, and when the time comes-if

it ever shall-when she can no longer lay

claim to the distinction of surpassing them

in this respect, then it will be time enough

We are prepared to say, in addition

the facts already given, that up to the end

of the naval stores year in April last, Sa-

vannah had not handled any single article

should be borne in mind that the article of

pitch, in which there is a considerable busi-

ness done by Wilmington, is not included

for Wilmington to "sing low."

in excess of Wilmington. Then,

in the statement given above.

and here they are:

naval stores, 536,976.

ing last Friday. — A church with 20 members was organized at Cooper's Station on the 27th of August, Brethren G. W. Harmon and I. W. Hilliard assisting — Rev. E. I. Morgan's meeting at Boilston sums up 10 additions by baptism.

tobacco plants, while the top leaves were besten and blown until they are as black as stalk, will be a dead loss.

method, in 1879, four acres of land produced 11 bushels of wheat, worth \$11. Under the "intensive system," in 1882,

fair grounds yesterday and broke his right arm, besides dislocating the elbow joint.

- Raleigh Farmer and Mechanic: Another sample of what tobacco does. Fielding Knott, of Granville, a dozen years ago paid \$8 tax. Now he is the largest tax payer in Granville, except William O. Gregory, who, we believe, owns 16,000 acres of land. Mr. Knott's crop this year will run near 50,000 pounds. It has averaged more than 30,000 for ten years past, and the price averaged \$30 per hundred. Nine thousand a year is a good income for any

- North Carolina Presbyterian: Mr. Mills in the Orphan's Friend tells of a Mr. Powell having died leaving as he supposed \$2,000 free of incumbrance to the Orphan Asylum at Oxford. The executors have had charge one year and have yet a year to serve, and now the prospect is there will not be a cent coming to the Asylum. Upon this showing Mr. Mills suggests: "Better give the orphans ten dollars while you are alive, than leave them a hundred dollars when you die.

Clinton Caucasian: The STAR is certainly one of the best edited and most newsy papers in the South. May it continue to twinkle and with greater lustre. -Last Friday afternoon little Henry Bennett, son of our friend Hardy Bennett, fell from a cart and broke both bones of his left arm just above the wrist. storm last Wednesday evening was of greater magnitude than we at first supposed. Besides blowing down fences and growing corn to a considerable extent, it crushed a shed attached to one of the buggy shops doing some damage to a buggy standing un-

- Revivals reported in Raleigh drocate: Pleasant Grove Church, 18 ad ditions; Turnersburg, 12 additions; camp meeting at Mathews, 27 accessions, 35 professions; Davidson circuit, 18 professions; Cape Fear circuit, 187 professions, 165 additions; Pitt Mission, 22 additions; Berea, 12 additions; Forsyth circuit, 50 professions, 35 additions; Rutherford circuit, 17 professions, 10 additions; Elizabeth circuit, 5 additions; Deep River circuit, 46 professions, 34 additions; Craven circuit, 40 professions, 28 additions; Wilson circuit, 5 additions; Wadesboro circuit, 18 ad-

- Goldsboro Messenger: Nahunta Academy is having a prosperous term. The storm and rain of Monday night did great damage to the crops in this secjured. -- The new Methodist Church in this city is now assuming handsome proportions, and gives evidence of being, when completed, one of the nicest buildings of the kind in the State. —The name of W. T. Caho, Esq., of Pamlico county, is urged for Congress in the First District. Mr. Cahe would make a vigorous canvass and prove a strong candidate. —A novel ceremony, perhaps the first of the kind ever performed in North Carolina, took place in this city on Sunday last, at the residence of the Jewish Rabbi, Dr. Bloch. Mrs. Bertha Eve Berger, wife of Mr. Jos. B. Berger, renounced the Christian religion and made a formal profession of the Hebrew faith.

- Winston Leader: Nineteen persons were baptized at Enon church, on Saturday of last week. —— Salem Academy commenced operations on Thursday last, with forty-one boarders. — The case of the State and Joseph A. Davis vs. T. A. Lyon and H C. Edwards, editors and publishers of the Kernersville News, chargpublishers of the Kernersville News, charging them with libeling Davis in his official capacity as J. P., was tried in Guilford Superior Court last week and resulted in a verdict of guilty. After the charge of the Judge the jury retired, and after some deliberation returned a verdict against the defendants and fine of \$25. There was an appeal prayed and granted to the Supreme Court. —— On the piazza of the Central Hotel. Thursday last, might have been seen an old lady, in plain attire, wearing a sunbonnet, and a meditative expression upon her face. It was Mrs. Jemimah Russell, on her way to Nebo. Two years ago she moved to Henry county, Indiana. She remarked to a Leader reporter: "I like Indianny very well, but North Ca'liny better. I have not seen a peach, a strawberry or huckleberry, since I've been there. No fruit scarcely. Corn bread is not as good there as it is here. The corn grows too fast. I am going back to Nebo; I am 63 years old, and I want to spend my last days in this State. My son will sell out in Indianny and will be on in a few days. There is no State yet like Ca'liny." ing them with libeling Davis in his official

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wringing the wages from working men; by taxing oppressively the farbughby and Alexander, as published in pamphlet form. As North Caroliun and the other States that were in existence when the act was passed are interested, we may take time to give a few points concerning the act. There was a large surplus in the U S. Treasury after 1830, and the and conscientious and patriotic to re-Treasury and an abounding surplus as a consequence. They knew the danger of such a condition of

creasing surplus was the consideration with them. By taxing un Tariff the poor man's necessaries-by taxing sixteen of eighteen million people for the benefit of a few thousand in New England, the Treasury had been filled and the surplus had been created. I was the rule then to practice rigid economy in the public expenditures. Extravagance, waste and corruption were then scarcely known. The fathers were mainly pure and uprigh men, and rascality and wild scheme of plander met with but little favor. So there was a surplus, and the question was what to do with it. Fi nally an act was passed by the Con gress providing the mode by which to regulate "the deposits of the pub lie money." It was to deposit with the several States certain sums, in proportion to their respective repre sentation in the Congress, the States to give certificates of deposit to the General Government. The act de clared concerning these certificates

legal obligations, and pledge the faith of the State for the safe keeping and repayment thereof, and shall pledge the faith of the States receive ing the same to pay the said moneys and every part thereof, from time to time, whenever the same shall be required by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the purpose of defraying any wants of the public Treasury, beyond the amount of the five millions afore-The act required that four depos

ning January 1st, 1837, and the oth ers were to follow every three months But the Congress afterwards passe an act postponing the fourth deposi until January 1st, 1839. In 1841 the act of 1836 was repealed, wit the exception of the 13th and 14th sections, which authorized the depos its. Twenty-six States received thre deposits each. Virginia got \$2,198, 427.99. North Carolina got \$1,433, 757.39. The General Government has never called upon the States for these deposits, nor has it complied with the terms of the original act, that stands unrepealed, by paying the fourth deposit.

its should be made, the first begin-

The amount due Virginia under that act is \$732,809.33. North Carolina is entitled to \$477,919.13. South Carolina is entitled to \$350,474.03. Now what will the twenty-five other States do about the fourth instalment, long since due? Will they unite with Virginia and ask for the share due each State, or will they let it go

by default? end of the fiscal year. The amount | party." Dat ish bedder.