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DEMOCRATIC TROUBLE.

There was never laid a greater responsibility upon any party than was laid upon the Democrats of North Carolina when they came into power. The Radical party had controlled the State so long, and had done so much to injure the prosperity of the people and the reputation of the State abroad, that there was every reason to prompt the opposition to be uncommonly circumspect, faithful and honest whenever they got control of the government. The credit of the State had sunk so low that Gov. Vance once said it was not equal to the purchase of one minijule on Wall street without the cash. The venality, the peculation, the malfeasance in office had been so great under Radical rule, that it was absolutely necessary that there should be a change, and that honest, capable, and attentive officials should be successful.

But the performance in every instance has not been equal to the requirements or the expectations. There have been manifest blunders, and, in some cases, manifest corruption. The officials have not always been such as they should be. There are so many hungry, vociferous aspirants who want place and pelf, that the selections have not been always the best. There must be a change in this—there must be more caution exercised in the appointments. Men must be selected for office who have unblemished characters and decided capability. If this is not done, then there will be great loss to the people, and a foul stigma placed upon the Democratic party by corrupt and ignorant officials.

Last year we were pained by the misfortunes of a Democratic State officer, who acted very unwisely and unfortunately, but not, as we believe, with criminal intent. Then a Democratic sheriff in Pitt gave leg bail the other day after robbing the people. The other day, too, Judge Strong, of Raleigh, was believed to have overcharged for his salary. It turns out that he acted under the advice of the Attorney General, who thought him entitled to pay for performing the duties prescribed, without reference to date of qualification. We confess we agree with the News in this opinion:

"The act provides expressly that the Judge of the Criminal Court shall not practice law while Judge. Now from the 10th of March to the 5th of May he was either a Judge or not a Judge. If he was Judge, he infringed the act by practicing his profession during that time. If he was not Judge, then for what services did he draw the \$300?"

No one who is acquainted with Judge Strong will believe for a moment that he is capable of doing what he believes to be wrong or corrupt. For some weeks we have been hearing of trouble among the officials of the city government of Raleigh. The Register, some ten days ago, intimated that there was much irregularity, if not worse. The Raleigh News, of Sunday, says:

"It is useless to conceal the fact that there is a deep seated and wide spread distrust in this community at the state of affairs at the City Hall. An examination was lately had by the examining committee reported that for the year ending May 1, 1877, Geo. H. Williams, City Collector, was in arrears \$7,100.92; J. W. Lee, Chief of Police, was behind \$470.32; Jos. A. Harris, Clerk of the Market, \$1,348.70; J. T. Parham, Clerk of the Market, \$26.75; and J. W. Tant, City Weigher, \$73.40. Though this use of public money by officers for their individual purposes was admitted on all hands, only one, Jos. A. Harris, was removed from office. The gist of the offence is the defalcation, the use of public money for private purposes. The powers that be seem not to see it in that light, and claim that it is square because all have made good the sums except Harris, Parham and Tant, the first of whom they dismissed. If they see matters in that light, we can assure them that the public do not. If a more satisfactory statement of this matter is not put before the public it will be necessary, indeed it is now necessary, for Democratic papers and leaders to openly express their disapproval of such conduct, or we shall surely see this city pass out of Democratic control at the next election."

Stanley, the African explorer, has been heard from after a silence of over a year. His success has been complete. What real value attaches to his explorations we are unable to determine now. He has the spirit of adventure largely developed, but how much he has added to what is already known remains to be seen. We would like for an American to win honors that would entitle him to rank with those great African travellers, Barth, Grant, Livingstone, Baker and others.

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

The Norfolk Virginian, it is proper to say, has copied the rejoinder of the Raleigh Observer to its own comments on the third day at Gettysburg. In the same paper it not only insists that Col. Walter Taylor is right in what he has said of our North Carolina troops, but that he is fully sustained by Gen. Lee's report. No one believes that Gen. Lee would have done injustice to North Carolina if he had lived, and had written his own memoirs of the war. We do not believe that Col. Taylor would have published in the Philadelphia Times his version of the fight, if Gen. Lee were now living. We do not believe that Gen. Lee and his Adjutant General held the same view of the third day's fight. We do not for one moment believe that Gen. Lee was capable of treating brave men with manifest injustice. The Virginian claims that the "cause" of our North Carolina soldiers is "fridged by inexorable and irresistible logic." It would have been better to have said, "fridged" by the most pertinacious misrepresentation and milk-and-water sophisms. We have never seen any bad cause sustained with more special pleading and a greater array of contradictions. The witnesses for North Carolina are not allowed to tell their own story, but a few lines here and a few lines there are deftly woven into a fabric like so many threads, and then the cloth is spread out, and we are invited to behold the war map in colors and cloth of the third day's memorable fight.

Here is a specimen or two of "the inexorable and irresistible logic." This from the Virginian:

"First of all, General Lee states precisely the same facts in his report—that the left gave way and the right after penetrating the works of the enemy, was assailed on both flanks (how could it be assailed on the left flank, if the left division was still there?) and compelled to retire."

Here we see that Gen. Lee is quoted to sustain the bold assertion that Pickett's men were left alone, there being no troops to the left, "the left having given way." There was no "division" on the "left." It had been "compelled to retire."

Now mark, Pickett's men are in the enemy's works, "having penetrated" them, and they are wholly unsupported, for all the troops to their "left" had "given way," according to Col. Taylor—had been "compelled to retire." Of course Pickett had no supports to the right, as Pickett's command constituted the right wing in the charge. So they stood alone on all that field, and Col. Taylor says, "Pickett's division was the only organized body of troops that entered the works of the enemy." This is the statement so confidently relied upon. We quote farther from the Virginian:

"This statement of Capt. Young, with his additional assertion that Pettigrew's brigade did not retire until it did so simultaneously with the whole line, as was clearly stated by us in our last article."

The Virginian accepts as true the statement of Capt. Louis G. Young that "Pettigrew's brigade (of North Carolinians) did not retire until it did so simultaneously with the whole line," and then it adds, that Col. Taylor has given the same account—made the same statement "in his book." Now, how can Capt. Young and Col. Taylor tell the truth in this statement if it be true, as given in our first extract above, that Pickett's Division had no supports as the "left had given way," of which "Pettigrew's Brigade" was an important part? The two statements do not agree. They are eternally antagonistic. The Virginian's own witness, Col. Taylor, says that "Pettigrew's brigade" did not retire until Pickett did. And yet an "inexorable and invincible logic" makes Pickett's men the only heroes at Gettysburg.

Major Engelhard, Capt. McIntire, Lieut. White and Capt. Shotwell sustain the statement of Capt. Young, that North Carolinians went with the farthest and did their part as well as any others.

The Virginian quotes from Capt. Shotwell with approval. It says:

"He proves, first, that Pickett's command reached the works, that the (Capt. Shotwell) ran back, when he had to choose between that and capture; that he halted in the road to see the effect of Pettigrew's assault; that a portion of the division did not go further than the road, being terribly cut up and scattered by a severe flanking fire; that one thousand North Carolinians and Tennesseans except on the road and up to the enemy's works; that Col. Marshall's horse was ridden off by a Tennesseean, showing how the States were mixed up in the fray; and that, farther on the left Lane's and Scales' brigades of North Carolinians were struggling for the heights, but their movements were not discernible from the point he occupied."

Note first, Capt. Shotwell, of the 8th Virginia regiment, says that "about one thousand North Carolinians and Tennesseans swept over the road and up to the enemy's works." Second, he says that a North Carolina Colonel (Marshall) "fell within a few feet

of the Yankee bayonets," and third, that he thought "the North Carolinians had secured a lodgment on the crest." He says in a part of his testimony not quoted by the Virginian, in describing his own division (Pickett's), that it had got within "twenty paces" of the works, when he "thought the day was ours." But just then the Yankees poured a fearful volley into them, while they were "twenty paces" from the works, and with awful destruction. He then says that Armistead's brigade (not division) "swept up to the works," just as he says the North Carolinians and Tennesseans did, for he uses the same language concerning them—"they swept up to the enemy's works," and that Gen. Armistead "fell dead in the ditch" just as he was "attempting to jump upon the works." He next says that just then Armistead's men, with some of his own regiment, "elambered atop the breastworks, and seemed to have possession of them." But it was momentary, for he adds, "at this a long line of bayonets (Yankee) rushed down from the rear of the artillery and everything went to pieces." It was a retreat of the "brigade."

Now, we submit, first, that according to Capt. Shotwell only a part of Pickett's men, "Armistead's brigade," and "some of my own regiment," ever got to the "enemy's works," and therefore it is untrue, as Col. Taylor avers, "that Pickett's division was the only organized body of troops that entered the works of the enemy," and, secondly, that according to Capt. Shotwell's evidence the North Carolinians went up to the works, Col. Marshall being killed within a few feet of the Yankee bayonets, and that he thought "that the North Carolinians had secured a lodgment on the crest." After all this, he got a musket, and proposed to do what? He says his own command—that is the only portion of Pickett's division that reached the crest or works, to wit, "Armistead's brigade and some of my regiment (8th),"—had been scattered—had "gone to pieces"—and that, after this, he seized a musket and started to join "the North Carolinians" that he then "thought had secured a lodge on the crest." That is to say—Capt. Shotwell, an intelligent witness approved by the Virginian, and a Captain of the 8th Virginia Regiment, Pickett's Division, says after his division had "gone to pieces," he then picked up a musket to join the North Carolinians who were still on the crest—in the very works of the enemy. That is his testimony. This agrees with Maj. Engelhard's statement that Pickett's men and two brigades of Heth's division were swept from the field long before Pettigrew's, Scales' and Lane's North Carolina brigades had ceased to fight. Capt. Shotwell says: "Farther to the left Lane's and Scales' brigades of North Carolinians were struggling for the heights." Mind you, he explicitly affirms that this was after his own division, or rather that part of it that went up to the crest, had "gone to pieces"—had been swept away. Major General Trimble, of Maryland, in his letter published in Our Living and Our Dead, gives this decided testimony:

"This I am sure that my command (Scales' and Lane's North Carolina brigades) continued the contest some time after Pickett's force had been dispersed."

So Trimble, Engelhard, and Shotwell are all agreed in this matter. In our next we will give extracts from the North Carolina witnesses. Bear in mind we are not saying a word in disparagement of Virginians, but only vindicating North Carolina.

HAMPTON IN ILLINOIS. Gov. Hampton has made a great impression on the Northern mind. He has shown himself as wise in speech in time of peace as he was brave in action in time of war. From the time he began to direct his fine intellect to public matters in his own State until the present, he has exhibited prudence, prescience, judgment, and a true patriotism. The great victory in South Carolina last year was owing to his energy, tact, high sense of right, and invincible will. But for him the carpet-baggers would now be preying upon the vitals of South Carolina.

He has made more national reputation than any man in the South since the war ended. Lamar is his only rival. Hampton has shown himself a man, every inch of him, wherever and wherever tried. In war, he was a leader of marked personal magnetism and dash. In peace, he has been in the van of those who are for progress, reconciliation and prosperity.

His speeches are mainly, clear, patriotic. There is no "gush" about him. He does not get down on his knees and engage in the interesting work of "sting dirt" with a sharp

stick. Read his speech at Rockford, Illinois, spoken to a vast crowd, the greater part of which was composed of intense Republicans who believed in the Gospel of hate, and who had held up the hands of Grant when he stood upon the mount of Terrorism and bull-dozed the South. There is no "singing brother" confessions—no playing the sycophant or the licked puppy in that speech. It has no apologies for the past, no extreme views, no orations, no clinging to defunct policies, no cringing; but it is dignified, calm, self-respecting, manly. We are glad that it was so well appreciated—that it met with such a cordial reception. Every one seemed pleased, and to echo the noble sentiments of the representative Southern. It did us good; it did the country good. It will make the North better understand the South. We quote from the leading Republican paper of the Northwest, the Chicago Tribune. It remarks:

"When a typical Southern like General Wade Hampton goes into an old hot-bed of Abolitionism like Rockford, he is received with open arms by the people, and responds to their reception in words made eloquent by the evident sincerity of the speaker, it looks as though reconciliation were almost a *fait accompli*." We certainly approve of Gen. Hampton's Rockford address, not merely as a brilliant piece of oratory, but as being well considered, in good taste, and the right temper. Though it was an address before the County Agricultural Society, on the occasion of an agricultural fair, the public appearance of Wade Hampton of South Carolina, before an assemblage of Illinois people merely to talk about agricultural matters, would have been a disappointment. Something else was expected of him, and he knew it.

No impartial person who has read his address can deny that he walked over his dangerous ground in a manly fashion. His address was no where tinged with partisanship, nor did he show the slightest favor either as against his former enemies on the battle-field nor the later enemies who helped to plunder his State after the war. In grasping the hand of fellowship that was extended to him, there was a manly assertion of self-respect in justifying the sincerity of the motives which actuated him and others like him in the war of the Rebellion, while conceding equal prudence of purpose to those who were opposed to him. The spirit and tone of his address recall a remark recently made by Gen. Joe Hawley, who said, "I find no trouble in getting along with Confederate soldiers, and added, 'When we find men who live up to their ideas of honor and right, we shouldn't expect them to get down on their knees nor ask them to take back anything.' There can be little doubt that men like Wade Hampton in the South have developed a stronger sentiment of nationality than ever existed in that section before the war, and that their struggle of late years has been for local self-government against carpet-baggers who had plundered them, and not against the Union, the Constitution or its amendments."

SOMETHING TOUCHING. The surviving members of Hood's famous Texas brigade passed resolutions of praise and sympathy when the dashing General Custer fell at the head of his men in his desperate attack upon Sitting Bull. They sent a copy of these resolutions to the widow of the brave and unfortunate officer. That lady has replied in the following letter, which is a model of taste and is highly honorable to herself:

Mr. Burns—Dear Sir: I regret very much that so long a time has passed without my acknowledging and thanking the beautiful resolutions offered by the survivors of "Gen. Hood's Texas Brigade." I could have asked friends to answer your letter for me during my illness, but I felt it my duty to write my own letter to the Confederate soldiers who so touchingly remembered my husband in words of praise, that I most sincerely appreciate their kindness.

I am glad to tell you how much admiration Gen. Custer felt for the courage and endurance of the Southern army. It seems to prove the higher and better nature of men when soldiers can admire the gallantry and heroism of each other, even when differing in sentiment and belief.

We had the privilege of becoming personally acquainted with Gen. Hood in 1865, and it seems to me a matter of congratulation when men can serve under such a soldier and gentleman.

Very respectfully yours, ELIZABETH B. CUSTER, 122 Madison Avenue, New York City, August 28.

That Fast Run. From a party who was on the train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, during the fast run between Wilmington and Weldon, on Monday last, we learn that the train between Wilson and Toisnot, and she made the distance of eight miles in exactly 74 minutes; and also between Wilson and Rocky Mount, 18 miles, which was made in 90 minutes. A fat man, who was among the passengers on the train, as he left it at Weldon, remarked that he would never ride over that road again when the train was behind time. "Sir," said he to the crowd, "it might do very well for you less people to be caught in a smash-up, but I would be mashed all to thunder!"

Quick Time. The mail train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, being behind time yesterday morning, made the time between this city and Weldon in 4 hours and 1 minute, being the quickest time on record. Mr. Charles Divine, son of Superintendent Divine, was at the engine.

The Hon. Walter L. Steele arrived yesterday. He brought his breech loader with him, and will make war on the marsh hens. It is generally supposed the ammunition will suffer more than the marsh hens. We will call for an official report.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS. Abstract Proceedings. The Board of County Commissioners met at half past 10 o'clock P. M. yesterday; present, J. G. Wagner, Chairman, and Commissioners G. W. I. B. Grainger, D. S. Sanders and Duncan Holmes. The Board being called to order the bond of T. O. Bunting, as Constable of Wilmington Township, for \$1,000, with S. H. Fishback, H. G. Plummer and B. F. Hall as sureties, was presented, and, on motion of Commissioner Holmes, accepted and ordered recorded and placed on file.

The Board then proceeded to elect a Constable for Federal Point, Township, O. W. Oldham being the unanimous choice of the Board.

Mr. Oldham's bond was fixed at \$1,000. The bond of Jos. Smith, as Constable of Harnett Township, for \$500, was accepted and ordered recorded and placed on file.

On motion of Commissioner Sanders, it was ordered that the overseer of the old Newbern road and Mr. A. R. Black be requested to meet with the Board at its next session, and state if there be any objection to the opening of a certain road to the Sound, petitioned for by the citizens of Harnett Township.

On motion of Commissioner Grainger, it was ordered that the Special Committee of Tax Payers of the county of New Hanover, consisting of Col. W. L. DeRosset, Edward Kidder and Henry Nutt, be requested to superintend the issuing of the bonds for the county indebtedness.

The Board then took recess until Saturday next, the 22nd inst.

WALL ROBBERY. Arrest of a Clerk in the Postoffice at Magnolia for Tampering with the Mails. A suspicion had been aroused for some time past that a young man by the name of Charles Lawton, occupying the position of a clerk in the postoffice at Magnolia, Duplin county, had been tampering with the mails. Finally Col. E. R. Brink, our worthy P. M. at this place, determined to try an experiment to see if he could find out if the young man was really guilty of the supposed dereliction. With this object in view he prepared a decoy letter, containing \$30.13 in greenbacks, one of the bills being of the denomination of \$20 and the others small bills, the number and description of each bill being taken down so that they could be easily detected. He then had the letter registered and mailed at Magnolia. This was done Saturday evening. The letter, which was addressed to come South, was taken out by Col. Brink at this office and examined on Sunday evening, when it was discovered that the twenty dollar bill had been taken out, leaving only \$10.13 in the letter.

On Monday morning Col. Brink went to the office of U. S. Commissioner VanAmringe and procured a warrant for the arrest of young Lawton, which was placed in the hands of U. S. Deputy Marshal Van Soelen, who, accompanied by Col. Brink, took the early train for Magnolia. It happened that the train was considerably behind time, so that when they arrived at Magnolia they only had three minutes to spare in order to catch the return train. Lawton came out to the train the moment it stopped to get the mail, when Col. B. told the officer to take charge of the young man and put him on the other train at once. Lawton wanted to know what was to become of the mail, when Col. B. informed him that he would attend to that. The thing was done so quietly that very few if any of the persons in and about the trains knew what had happened.

Soon after the train had steamed out from the depot, Col. Brink remarked to young Lawton that before anything more was done about the matter he might as well deliver up the twenty dollar bill which he had abstracted from the letter, at the same time taking out the registered package which he (Lawton) had himself fixed up, upon seeing which he immediately took out his pocket book and handed over the identical note which had been taken from the letter, remarking that there was no use in trying to conceal the fact that he took it.

Arriving at Wilmington young Lawton was taken before U. S. Commissioner VanAmringe at half past 10 o'clock, when the young man submitted the case and was required to enter into a justified bond in the sum of \$500 for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court, which convenes in this city on the 31st of October, in default of which he was committed to jail.

Charles Lawton, who resided with his father at Magnolia, is only about 21 years of age, and is a young man of very respectable appearance. He remarked to Col. Brink, as an excuse for what he had done, that he was getting a very small salary as a clerk in the postoffice and in consequence of this fact he could not resist the temptation, when he saw that the letter contained money, to appropriate a portion of it to his own use.

Col. Brink deserves much credit for his many and uniformly successful efforts in ferreting out such cases as the above.

Sickness at Beaufort, N. C. A gentleman just from Beaufort informs us that for the past two months quite an epidemic has prevailed among the natives of this usually healthy town, the disease being hemorrhage of the bowels, or aggravated dysentery. Nearly every family in the place has been more or less afflicted with the disease, and a number of deaths have occurred, among whom may be mentioned W. O. King, brother of Dr. J. Francis and Edward King, of this city, a well-to-do farmer; Belcher Fuller, an old and prominent citizen; P. W. Wheeler, a son of Rev. Jos. H. Wheeler, of the N. O. Conference, who has been teaching school in Beaufort; David W. Wharton, an old and prominent farmer, aged about 74 years; Jos. D. Davis, a prominent and benevolent citizen, and a number of others.

The list of jurors drawn for the approaching term of the Criminal Court must all be present on the first day of the term. There are no separate lists for first and second weeks, as would appear from the published proceedings of the Board of Commissioners in reference to this matter.

The Hendersonville Courier appears in a new and becoming outfit.

A Mysterious Craft on the Coast—The Revenue Cutter Colfax Sent to Sea. Look into the Matter Her Character, &c., &c. The community was considerably exercised yesterday by a report that reached here to the effect that a mysterious vessel had been seen off our coast, supposed to be a piratical craft, or in the hands of smugglers. It appears that on Friday afternoon last Capt. Joseph Burris, a pilot, with his son, were cruising outside of Tubbs' Inlet, between Lockwood's Folly and Shalotte, when they fell in with the suspicious looking craft, alleged to which had the appearance of being the old sloop, Jonas Smith, which has been in this port more than one occasion since the war, and which was sold some years ago to parties in Turkey Island. Her hull for some distance above the water line was covered with barnacles and grass, the latter giving her the appearance at first glance of being painted green. There were a number of men on deck, all of whom looked to be colored men, and some of the former acted as lookouts. They stated that the vessel was from Boston and bound to Savannah, Ga., with a general cargo, and that she was sixteen days out. To all appearances the colored men had possession of the vessel, the solitary white man having nothing to say, and from the appearance of the vessel there was no doubt she had been out much longer than reported; besides which, the sails were badly split, one jib being the only whole sail on the vessel. They displayed the most entire ignorance of their whereabouts, and wanted to know of the pilots the way to Savannah.

The above facts were reported to the officers of the Revenue Cutter Colfax, which vessel started out on Sunday morning in search of the suspicious craft. She returned to Smithville yesterday, as we learn from Capt. Chadwick, of the steam tug Alpha, and reported that the mysterious stranger was overhauled and proved to be the schooner Jonas Smith, from Boston to Savannah, with a cargo of ice, and that she had been nearly two months out from the former port. She is owned and commanded by colored men, but has three or four white men aboard her crew. There was no one on board that understood navigation and the vessel could not boast of a single nautical instrument. She had carried away her sails in a squall, and had been unable to get them repaired. Otherwise the Cutter reported her all right and she was allowed to proceed on her eventful voyage to her long sought destination. Her cargo will probably be in anything but an ice condition by the time she reaches port.

It should have been stated in the proper place that the white man was reported by the pilot, as we understand, to have been seen beckoning to them to return after they had gotten some distance from the vessel. There was a good deal of interest and anxiety at Smithville in regard to this mysterious vessel, and it began to be feared before the Cutter returned that she was an armed vessel and the Colfax had fallen a prey to the suspicious stranger.

Since writing the above we have received the following from Sergeant Seyboth, the Signal Officer at Smithville:

Editor Star: The mysterious vessel that has caused so much speculation here, for a few days back, and which the revenue cutter Colfax went in search of yesterday morning, was found at 8 P. M. yesterday, off Cape Roman. She was boarded by Lieut. Rhodes with a boat's crew from the cutter. He reports her to be the schooner Jonas Smith, of Port Jefferson, from Boston bound to Savannah, with a cargo of ice, thirty-five days out. Her sails are much torn and she is very foul, but otherwise in a seaworthy condition. The captain had become "galled" that is, lost his courage, and the mysterious beckonings were for a pilot to take her to her destination. Lieut. Rhodes furnished him the necessary information and sent the vessel on her course to Savannah.

A Separated at Large—She Threats, &c., &c. Some three or four weeks ago we mentioned the fact that Aloozo Efil alias Thos. Johnson, who was sentenced by Judge Meares, of the Criminal Court, to confinement in the penitentiary for the period of the year, for larceny, had succeeded in effecting his escape from that institution and was then at large, since which time it has been currently reported on our streets that he has been seen on two different occasions in the vicinity of Wilmington, once at the Rock Quarry and once at or near Hilton, the party who saw him at the latter place stating that he was armed with a rifle and a hatchet, and that he had been heard to make threats that he would be avenged on certain persons in Wilmington for the part they had taken in the prosecution against him and then he would leave this part of the country. We have refrained from mentioning these reports heretofore from prudential reasons, but now we have a statement to the effect that a well known white citizen of this place, saw him in a house in this city, yesterday morning, and talked with him. The party alluded to knows him well and cannot be mistaken as to his identity, hence we think that to persist any longer in keeping the facts from the public would not be consistent with our duty as journalists. Some steps should be taken at once to arrest this escaped convict, whose conduct before and since his incarceration in the penitentiary has stamped him as a desperado of the first water, who would hesitate at nothing whereby he might be able to gratify his revenge.

A Testimonial from St. Paul. An interesting ceremony took place at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church on Sunday evening, at the close of the services, the occasion being the presenting of a handsome and valuable gold watch, on behalf of the congregation, to Rev. P. P. Cook, who so ably and acceptably served the people of that charge, during the absence of their pastor, Rev. Dr. Bernheim, on his recent trip to Europe. A neat presentation speech was made by Dr. Bernheim and touchingly responded to by Rev. Mr. Cook, who seems to have been taken entirely by surprise. The watch was purchased by voluntary subscription by members of the church.

Spirits Turpentine. —Rochesterian: Mr. John B. McNeill, of Richmond county, and brother of Frank McNeill, Esq. of this town, killed two deer at one shot last week. —Cabarrus county: Total valuation of all taxable property, \$2,208,607.00. The amount of general State tax is \$1,202,283; county tax \$1,121,917; school tax \$4,323.28; county tax \$16,327.45. —Buncombe county: Total valuation of taxable property \$1,994,730.00. General State tax \$2,925.63; Special State tax for the support of State institutions \$2,923.19; school tax \$4,149.78; county tax \$24,217.40. —Judge McKoy refused to grant the high an extraordinary writ of prohibition, asked for by that worthy citizen known throughout North Carolina as the Raleigh Southern Underwriters Association. We suppose the corrupt and bankrupt courts will be thoroughly examined into now.

Monroe Engineer: We were pleased to have a call from Mr. Hamilton McMillan, on last Thursday, who was in our town working in the interest of the Carolina Farmer, of which he is the accomplished and able associate editor. —Kaudiville Times: We have known editors to be accused of being un-learned in politics, and of being un-learned in things, but the meanest thing we ever knew an editor to be guilty of was putting the circulation of his paper at 1,700 in Pettigrew's Newspaper Directory, when the highest number he ever sends out is 1,530. —Kaudiville News: A great camp meeting in the wilderness will be held near Enfield, on the 27th inst. The meeting will last four miles from Bufla and three miles from Pelham, commencing on Friday, Sept. 21st, and continuing until the 28th. We regret to learn that one of the sections based on the Bufla division of the railroad has died from injuries received from falling and being run over by a hand car last Saturday evening.

Monroe Express: We learn that the dwelling house of Mr. W. L. Hall, who lives seven miles west of Monroe, was set on fire by a fire from a chimney by an incendiary. The fire, which was discovered, was gaining headway, but was extinguished without entailing any loss. A large number of persons from this place attended the funeral of Mrs. M. J. Simpson, Adcock, eleven miles north of here, on last Sunday. We learn that the meeting was unusually successful this year.

A correspondent of the Raleigh Observer writes concerning the late eminent and amiable Chief Justice Henderson, of Granville county, that he was a man of noble character, unmarked by marble shaft or even humble granite, in the old family grave yard of Montpelier, near Williamsboro. It is one of the characteristics of the family to embellish the deeds of their proudest sons themselves on monuments. Let us, then, North Carolina do it. Chief Justice Henderson deserves it.

Weldon News: Mr. T. L. Emry has near here a model farm of 80 acres from which he has sold during the present year 100 bushels of corn worth of the same place he has thirty acres in corn from which he expects ten barrels per acre. He has four acres in golden millet from which he cuts 2,000 pounds to the acre. —M. H. Forster, of this city, has six miles from this place, a grape vine, scuppernon, which he planted thirty years ago. It covers a space of ground 120 feet square. Has only one stem ten inches in diameter.

Oxford Free Lance: During the past week information has reached us of the loss by fire of a number of tobacco barns in the county. On Saturday night Messrs. Bryson, of this county, and Messrs. Fox, of Wake county, three barns filled with tobacco, insured \$100 on each barn. Sam Harris also lost a barn on the Friday preceding—we have not learned whether insured or not. On the same evening Mr. Simpson, Adcock, in Walnut Grove township, also had a barn of very fine tobacco destroyed from the same cause. Mr. Adcock had just returned from selling a portion of his last year's crop in Durham county, which brought him as high as \$300 per hundred.

Charlotte Southern Home: The 64th session of the Synod of North Carolina was held in the city of Raleigh, on the 10th of next month, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the Second Church edifice. A very large attendance is expected. —The Fayetteville, Ark. Democrat of a recent date contains an account of the arrival of Gen. Hill on his arrival at that place. He was serenaded by the citizens and made them a brief speech. "The only mishap that had befallen him on this way was the loss of his baggage." This is the substance of the paper.

The officers of the Southern Underwriters Association, at Raleigh, have been indicted by the grand jury of Chowan county for obtaining money under false pretences. The grand jury must have been a huge wildcat, for since the bubble has busted, nothing can be found to show that it ever had any real existence as an insurance company.

Raleigh Register: On Sunday night the dwelling house of Mr. W. P. Wilkinson, in the old Western ward, was destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$3,300, insured in the North Carolina Home Company for \$4,500. It is thought that the house was set on fire, as there were shavings under one side of it. We sincerely regret to hear of the death of the late ex-Mayor Canaday's eldest daughter, Irene Bell—died on last Saturday. Only one child is now left to brighten the household of Mr. Canaday and wife. —The Interior Commission on the 10th inst. made the following names: Thomas Sparrow, Chairman; W. B. Campbell and G. H. P. Tankard, Associate Judges; O. A. Sparrow, Solicitor. No Clerk was elected. —Messrs. J. W. Bullock, J. E. Smith, T. C. Somers, R. L. Burnett, Peter H. Smith, and Sunday's Observer are revenue gaugers for the Greensboro district of this State. —A Mr. Moore has been appointed Sheriff of Pitt county in place of Wilson, the defunct and absconder.

Charlotte Observer: Rev. E. F. Rockwell, formerly professor of Greek and Latin at Davidson College, and now pastor of Fifth Greek and other Presbyterian churches in Iredell county, is engaged in writing a book in which he will endeavor to establish the fact that the late much discussed Peter Stewart Ney was the veritable "Black Ney." In a Sunday's Observer it was stated that city Marshal Alexander had received a letter from the Chief of the Charleston Police, inquiring if Rufus Lawrence was wanted here, and asking for a certified description of him. This description was forwarded by Saturday evening's mail, and yesterday afternoon Lieut. Roger, of the Charleston police, arrived here with Lawrence. The only person resembling the man in the city is a young man named Lawrence. By reason of the recent cool spell "his eye is not dimmed nor his natural strength abated." The President of the city has been invited by the Mayor to meet at a depot at Charlotte on their Southern tour. —Nearly all the merchants are increasing their forces of clerks. Many new faces are seen behind the counters in the different stores. A club has recently been formed in this city which bears the mysterious name of "O. W." It is composed of members of both sexes. —Statesville correspondent: The dried fruit trade is opening out and bidding fair to assume large proportions than ever. This and the root and herb trade, the latter of which is conducted on a very large scale by Messrs. Wallace Bros., are sources of considerable revenue to the people of Iredell and the more mountainous portions.