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CHANGE OF SCHEDULE-CHANGE OF POLICY.

Some of the papers, (both Jarvis and Fowle papers in the late campaign), seem to think that Railroad questions will enter largely into the pending campaign, and affect no little the result. The Democratic party in the State Convention very wisely avoided this issue. It laid down no railroad platform. What would have been popular in one section would have been opposed or denounced in another section. So nothing was said. Each section must adjust itself as best it can to the conditions, and accept the inevitable with all due resignation and grace.

We touch very reluctantly any question into which railroads enter. There are so many systems - so many conflicting interests to be consultedsuch complexity that it is quite puzz'ing to any one not a specialist. We recur to the railroad question the more gingerly because the STAR does not desire to injure Democratic prospects in North Carolina, and a thorough discussion might breed fresh dissatisfaction.

But it sometimes will occur in the

life of a local newspaper that it must speak out because of manifest injustice or threatening peril to home interests, although to do so may not advance the interests of the party at large. Such an occasion has arisen when it is incumbent upon the STAR to refer to a matter which more or less involves the interests of the people of this section of the State and of this city specially. We wil mot enter at large upon a discussion of the unwisdom of breaking up a State system of roads, or of transferring the control of an important link or connection in said system into the hands of a corporation at once alien and inimical to other portions of the said system. The readers of the STAR are familiar with its opinions relative to the sale of the Western Carolina Railroad. sale it has passed under control of a foreign Road will be sure never to do anything to foster the interests of North Carolina except for its own selfish ends, and will be only too happy to strike at the commercial interests of Wilmington and other portions of the State. But we do not propose, as we said, to go into this extensively. We have to write briefly now about another matter in the management of the Western North Carolina Railroad which is of profound importance to the -people of Charlotte and Wilmington. It will be seen that there is much more of a Virginia policy than of a North Carolina policy in the new manage-

The Charlotte papers have informed us of a change that has been made in the schedule of the Western North Carolina Railroad. From what we can learn the change is very unpopular; nay, it excites severe comment and indignation along the line of the said road and at Charlotte. The opinion prevails that the road is entirely controlled by the Richmond & Danville Railroad, and that, too, without the assumption of the least responsibility on the part of the last named corporation. By the change referred to a break is caused in the connections of the Carolina Central. the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line, and the W., C. & A. Railroad, and

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solely for the convenience of one road at the expense of the interests Marthern press poured out upon him of several realised The road this fa-

wored is no more entitled to the very kind treatment mentioned than and of the roads named; nay, it is not as much entitled to this favoritism as some of the made thus discriminated and Congression debets A. .tenian It will strike probably the unprejudiced mind that such one sided action

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tything to work for the own wood. Charlotte cam plaint at a will be pliebs. bly reminded of past favors or advised "to shut up." It appears to the STAR, judging by such lights as we have, that the action of those concerned is indefensible and unjust. We will not undertake to dogmatize, however, as we may not be in possession of important facts, but judging from our standing point, and understanding that three roads are affected and only one benefited, we feel constrained to say that there appears to be good reason for complaint, if not for a warm denunciation of a new system at war with North Carolina interests in the main, and wholly destructive of a system once the hoast and pride

We hear that about this time some very heated expressions of opinion may be heard at Charlotte and elsewhere, and threats are indulged against "the powers that be." We shall await with interest any new developments, and shall scrutinize with care any further information that may be found in the Charlotte and other papers that are nearer than we are to the scene of operations, and are, therefore, in a better position to gather reliable information and to know what is said and thought.

The Raleigh Post - well informed as to railroad matters-in an editorial on the "Tennessee Connections of the Western North Carolina Railroad," has this to say:

"We, therefore, set it down that the Western North Carolina Railroad can never be used for the carrying of freights for any of the ports of Virginia that have once been in the hands of the Tennessee, Vir-

ginia and Georgia Roads. "All representations and pretenses to the contrary, we maintain that when the Western North Carolina Railroad is sought to be diverted from the ports of North and South Carolina, as any part of a through line, its functions cease. Freights coming by way of Knoxville and Morristown, destined for points in North and South Carolina, will naturally come by Paint Rock and Asheville; while, for the ports of Virginia and points in that State, freights will naturally

go by Bristol and Lynchburg. 'We lose all hope and confidence in the Western North Carolina Railroad on the announcement of a Virginia policy and corporation controlling it. So long as it aims towards Charleston, Wilmington and Beaufort, it is a practicable route for through business from the northwest, but in our opinion no longer, unless it shall extend its own line on through from Paint Rock, by Knoxville, independent of all other lines and combinations, which it is not likely ever to do.'

GEN. HANCOCK'S LETTER.

As some of our readers have expressed a wish that we would publish at once Gen. Winfield S. Hancock's letter to Gov. Pease, of Texas, we begin its publication to day. It will be completed in our next issue. Whilst the Canbys and soldiers of that stripe were playing the role of military satrans under the orders of despotism, Gen. Hancock was issuing orders to secure the purity of elections, to prevent military interference at the polls and other high-handed measures. If after you read his record in Louisiana, and specially his admirable letter to Gov. Pease, you do not honor the man you may very well suspect some gross deficiency in self, and a deprivation of those qualities that make one responsive to the higher manifestations of true manhood and patriotism. Gen. Hancock had borne a most conspicuous part in the Northern armies. He had achieved great distinction as a soldier, but when the armies of the Confederacy had surrendered and peace had been proclaimed throughout the land, he hailed the day with gladness, and henceforth he would do all he could to show that peace hath her victories no less renowned than those of war. He went to work to restore his country to what it had been and to preserve the Constitution of the fathers. He resolved that in his Military Department law and order and justice should prevail and the rights of the people should be respected. Hence his letters and orders that gave so much offence to the Stalwarts and Federal

bulldozers. Exercising his almost

despotic powers with discretion, wis-

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1880.

its denunciations, and the most malevolent feeling of enemies were essited. The whole head and front of his offending was that he was for keeping the military power in subordination to the civil power of the Government. That was all, no more, no less. In order to thwart President Johnson Grant was clothed by Congress with the most extraordi-

nary powers. He was able to act independently of, nay, in opposition to the Chief Executive. General Hancock knew he would be honnded down. He determined, therefore, to be removed as soon as possible. So on February 27, 1868, he wrote to the Adjutant General at Washington in such terms that he

was relieved in a little more than

two weeks. He wrote as follows: "General-I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of my correspondence with the general-in-chief in reference to my recent action concerning the removal from office of certain aldermen and assistant aldermen of the Council of the city of New Orleans, made by me 'for contempt of the order of the district commander.' I trust that the same may, in an appropriate manner—as explanatory of my action and for his information-be laid before his Excellency, the President of the United States. and with this my request to be relieved from the command of this military district, where it is no longer useful or agreeable for me to serve. When relieved, should the exigencies of the service permit, it would be most in accordance with my inclinations to be sent to St. Louis, Mo., there to await further orders.

In a private letter to a persona friend in Washington he wrote about the same time as follows:

"I hope to be relieved here soon. The President is no longer able to protect me-So that I may expect one humiliation after another, until I am forced to resign. I am pared for any event. Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right."

What noble resolution! What conspicuous patriotism! What winning presentation of character. No man of high impulses and ardent admiration and sympathy for goodness and purity and exalted personal worth can read Hancock's record without a thrill of pleasure. In contrast with Hancock look at Garfield He had no admiration for or sympathy with Hancock. Garfield was chairman of the House Military Committee that conferred on Grant such extraordinary powers. Garfield reported a bill to get rid of Hancockto turn him out of the Army. The bill proposed to so reduce the number of Major Generals that Hancock would be cut off. But the bill was never pressed and did not pass. Garfield and his set had some premonitions that the "loyal North" would not respond save with indignation at such a foul effort to degrade one of the greatest soldiers of the Republic.

Gov. Pease, of Texas, a Radical of that type which gloats in the misfortunes of others and would visit with fire and sword the offending, wrote a letter to Gen. Hancock denouncing him in square terms because he would not have citizens tried by military commission, and because he did not reflect in his orders the will and purposes of the Radicals in Congress. It is to this insolent and unjust letter of accusation that Gen. Hancock replies in his masterly letter, which we commend to all. It is a noble document and should be scattered broadcast over our land. To be thoroughly appreciated it must be understood under what surroundings it was written. To make those surroundings plain is the purpose of this editorial. Dr. Bledsoe said of this admirable

"This document must, it seems to us, convince any one by whom it is read that Gen. Hancock is a just man -a simple, massive and heroic character—as calm and dispassionate in the formation of his opinions as he is firm and inflexible in his adherence to them. * * We admire this memorable state paper, because it stands out so grandly above the darkness of evil times and an almost universal defection of principle, like some memorial of the olden time, when a regard for justice and the liberties of the people had a fixed abode in the hearts of statesmen."-Southern Review,

October, 1871, pp. 922-23.

The true rule by which to test statesmanship is by what a man does as well as by what he says. If you test Hancock and Garfield in this way every informed man will say at once then Hancock is the greater statesman. What Hancock did, when in command of the Fifth Military District, lifts him far above anything of which Garfield is capable. If you would, however, test him by what he said, then read his letter to Gov. Pease, and comparing it with Garfield's speeches you will see at once how much greater in statesmanship is the greater General. Hancock, compared with Garfield, was

offend the men of radical tempera- | November 2, 1880, the vote will show | makes it sought after. We plainly ments thirsting for revenge. The that he is first in the hearts of his say that we do not like controversy

TO ALL CONCERNED. The Republican State Convention will meet on the 7th inst. It will no doubt place a strong ticket in the field-one that will have to be met at every point. We know from the past history of the Republican party in North Carolina that it is easily organized in a campaign, and when organized is capable of making a stubborn fight. As late as 1872 it swept North Carolina, electing the State ticket and handing over the electoral vote to Grant. There are many able men in the party, many strong speakers and skilled writers. They will have to be met and defeated. To do this will require a united action, a harmonizing of all discords, a ceasing to insult by innuendo or taunt. The Democrats of North Carolina cannot afford to be discordant, belligerent. By gones must be by-gones, and a hearty combining of all of the elements of strength and success must be resorted to.

quarrel among themselves at a moment of so much importance, not of so much peril? Can they agree to let the common enemy triumph through Demeeratic clashings of opinions and of personal preferences? Everything for principle. We would not give the great principles embodied so succinctly and clearly in the Cincinnati platform for all the political and ambitious aspirants in North cupy public attention just now are forgotten, those principles will live. We are for fighting the Republican party at every turn, and at every stage of the conflict, because it is the open and avowed enemy of those principles. We are for burying all past differences in the common grave of public necessity, and for uniting heartily in the maintenance of principles that should be precious to every freeman and are as immortal

Why should Democrats agree to

as liberty itself. Why should a Democrat by inac tion or by absolute refusal to work or vote, help on the Republican column? Such will be the effect. Every vote not polled is one vote for the Republicans. Every free elector who says he will not go to the polls is to the extent of his vote and example and influence aiding the party of Grant and Hayes and Sherman and Conk-

What can a Democrat hope to make or gain by refusing to vote? We say Democrat. If he is not one, but a Republican, open or disguised, then we do not mean him. But how can a Democrat be benefited possibly by being apathetic in the campaign, refusing to aid in any way, and by staying away from the polls? Has he considered how much is at stake? Has he thought what it is to remand the Congress and the State Government into the hands of a party that has shown its incapacity, and whose record is blurred from beginning to end with corruption, fraud, pecula-

tion and abuses. No Democrat can afford to cherish the purpose for one moment of allowing the Republican party of North Carolina to take possession again. It would be an act of which he would repent in sackcloth and ashes but when too late. Every Democrat must do his duty, and begin to do it at once. As soon as the Radicals have nominated activity on their part will begin, and the Democrats must not be behind them. Let clubs be organized from one end of the State to the other. Let there be what there has never been-thorough organ ization in every township in the State. and the Democratic State ticket will be elected easily and by a good round

We give notice now that the STAR from now until November can have no controversy with any Democratic newspaper. We cannot afford to employ our time and space in replying to captious criticism or patronizing lectures. We have a duty to our country, to our State, to our party to ourselves to perform, and with God's help we mean to do it. We cannot fritter away our energies in useless and unprofitable discussion with papers of our own party, however much they may dislike the STAR. We know that sharp discussion, sometimes bordering on indecent personalities, seems to have been brought about dom, and mercy, he could not fail to first in war, first in peace, and on gives point and edge to a paper and

and where we engage in it one time, we let a dozen provocations pass as the idle wind. We do not mean to be drawn into any discussion with any Democratic paper until Hancock is elected. any Democratic paper is "spiling for a fight" we point to the enemy and say "pitch in." It cannot fight us and we believe it takes two sides to get up a wrangle, a foot-race or a fisticuff. We beg pardon; Ransey Sniffle, in "Georgia Scenes," was in the habit of practicing alone in the

bushes by pummelling and gouging the ground preparatory to engaging the enemy in the flesh. If any Democratic papers are pugilistic and bent on a conflict and must get into full practice, we say to them try Ransey Sniffle's way, rather than pound us, and then go for the real enemy with sleeves rolled up.

We much prefer to be in harmony with all and each of our State contemporaries, and especially with those of the same political faith, than to be in opposition. The following words are timely and to be commended. We copy them that they may have a wider circulation. The Raleigh News says:

"It may neglect its organization, and thus encourage discord and division; and the aspirations, the ambitions, the selfishness of what are called leading men may obstruct and cloud its measures and ultimately break it down. This is possible. Let the people look to it early and often. Our opponents can have no hope but in producing divisions among us, or availing themselves of the divisions which may follow the ambitions of our own seekers of office and the rage of our own disappointed aspirants. Divide and conquer is their motto. It is for the danger. It is for them to insist upon and maintain the most rigid organization. The path of the Democratic party, from the days of Jefferson until now, is strewn with the wrecks of apostates and traitors. It is a party which has subordinated men to prisciples, and as long as it does this it will be invincible. We have faith that its triumph this year will be greater than ever, for we have faith that if necessary other wrecks will strew without obstructing its

The total gold coinage for the first six months of 1880 is \$56,157,925; silver, \$27,943,437.50; minor coins, \$267,745.50.

Columbus Ratifies and forms a Han-

We learn that a large number of the Democratic citizens of Whiteville and the surrounding community assembled Whiteville Depot Thursday night, and in torchlight procession, amid the firing of guns and loud huzzas for Hancock and Jarvis, marched to the court house, where Capt. J. W. Ellis, V. V. Richardson and others made excellent speeches. The gentlemen then proceeded to organize a Hancock and Jarvis Club, and the following officers were elected: D. P. High, President; S. E. Memory and J. B. Schulken, Secretaries; J. L. Powell, Treasurer.

The President then requested the gentlemen present to come forward and have their names enrolled. One hundred names were soon pledged to support the Demo-

After some other business of minor importance Capt. J. W. Ellis moved to adjourn with three cheers for the National State and Congressional tickets, which was carried, and the meeting then adjourned to assemble on the 15th of July. Much enthusiasm seemed to prevail.

A Water Spout Sear New Inlet.

We learn that a water spout of very considerable dimensions was witnessed on Thursday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, between Fort Fisher and Snow's Marsh, near the mouth of the Cape Fear river. The wind at the time was blowing nearly a hurricane. The water spout covered a space, apparently of about fifty yards in circumference, and moved a distance of about one mile and a quarter. The water from the spout ascended from all appearances to an altitude of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet, and looked like a perfectly white smoke, a funnel-shaped cloud apparently descending in the meantime to the very verge or pinnacle of the ascending spray. The phenomenon was vitnessed, we understand, by between fifty and one hundred persons, including the employes at the government works and quite a large number of fishermen, all of whom pronounced it a grand sight.

The Cotton Crops in South Carolina

South Carolina, who has conversed with persons during the last few days who have traveled pretty much all over that State and Georgia, reports the cotton crops in those States to be unusually fine. The recent dry weather, though somewhat damaging to corn, but to no serious extent, has not per-ceptibly injured the cotton. Our informant speaks of seeing plenty of blossoms in the field on his route.

- Rev. Henry Gray, one of the oldest preachers in the North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in returning from the Washington District Conference, was taken quite sick and had to remain for several days in Halifax, North Carolina, He has since so far recovered as to pursue his journey homewards. Mr. Gray is some eighty years of age, and in years gone by labored in the vicinity of Wilmington.

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Progress of the Duplin Canal.

The directors of this company held meeting on the 30th of June at Bannerman's Bridge, in Pender county. There were present at the meeting Mr. B. G. Worth, President, and Messrs. W. T. Bannerman, W. L. Young and William Calder. We have been furnished with the following statement: The directors went over the ground and closely inspected the work so far accomplished, which, considering the difficulties to be surmounted, seems considerable. Work was begun April 1st, but a delay of six weeks was occasioned by the cutting away of the dam in Holly Shelter Creek by some opponents of the work. These parties have been restrained by the courts from further interference, and it is hoped they are convinced that the present inconvenience to a few is, only a matter of necessity in prosecuting plans that may result in great public good. Notwithstanding this interruption the canal way has been opened sixty feet wide, and the sluice way cut for one and a quarter miles, and three tide-water creeks effectually dammed, exlending from the Northeastriver across one bend of Holly Shelter Creek, and within short distance of the second bend. The engineer is now ready to turn the water into the sluice way as soon as sufficient headway is obtained, and if favorable water continue, the prospects are flattering for obtaining a navigable channel speedily, provided the efforts of the directors are cordially seconded by stockholders. The section cut through is thought to be the most difficult on the route, being heavily timbered and having less fall-of water. was determined to devote every energy to this section in order to test the practicability of the sluicing process, and to this end it was ordered that an assessment of five per cent, on the stock should be colected each month. The accounts of the Superintendent were examined, and the expenditures found to have been made as economically as possible.

Iwo Families on the Coast of North Carolina in a Condition of Starwa-

Intelligence was received at the Signal Office in this city yesterday to the effect that two families on Bogue Point, on the miles south of Fort Macon, are in an actual state of starvation. The famine-stricken persons consist of George Gillican, wife and six children, and Ford Lewis, wife and two children. Their discovery was made in this wise: Mr. Corbett formerly stationed at Sloop Point, below this city, but now in charge of the office at Fort Macon, being being in search of a boat in which to cross Bogue Inlet, accidentally came across the families in a fish camp on one of the lonely banks remote from the channel of travel and almost of casual resort. Both families were down with bilious fever, with only one in all their number able to sit up or be of the least assistance to the remainder of them, being without money, or provisions, or the means of getting them, and none of their number being able to go over to the mainland for When Mr. Corbett arrived they had not had a mouthful of anything to eat in three days, and were actually on the verge of starvation, besides being worn out with sickness and want of rest. Mr. Corbett had a pocket instrument, with him, by means of which he succeeded in transmitting the information of the destitute families to the office here, and we learn that a telegram has been forwarded to Morehead City, so that help may speedily reach those sorely afflicted people.

We are indebted to Mr. Watson, in charge of the Signal Office here, for the above information.

Death of a Well Known Light House

Mr. John Melarkey, keeper of Oak Island Light House, near Fort Caswell, and formerly a well known resident of this city, died a day or two since of paralysis, and his remains were brought to this city yes-terday on the government steamer Woodberry, when they were taken to St. Thomas' Catholic Church, where the funeral services took place, and thence conveyed to St. Thomas' (Catholic) Cemetery for interment. Deceased was a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and was aged about 62 He came here with a coast survey party in 1853 or 1854, was a noted blockade runner during the war, and has for thirteen years been in charge of Oak Island Light

Election of County Commissioners-

When to Quality.

The following is a copy of an opinion given by the Attorney General in answer to letters upon the subject of the date of election and qualification of County Com-

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

RALEIGH, June 30, 1880. Under the act of 1866-'77, ch. 141, sec the Justices of the Peace for each county are required to elect County Commissioners on the first Monday in August, 1880, and the persons so elected will qualify on the first Monday in December following, the Commissioners now in office being entitled, under said act, to hold "for two years from the date of their qualification," which was on the first Monday in December, 1878. And in addition to this, the former act, in sec. 23, chap. 52, Bat. Rev., which direc-ted the qualification to be had in "September," was amended by sec. 3, ch. 237, acts 1874-'75, by changing the time to "Decem-See also in this connection, the opinion in Kilburn vs. Latham, 81 N. C., THOS. S. KENAN, Attorney General.

Religious.

The Wilmington District Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, convenes at Zion church, Brunswick Circuit, on the 22d of July, and the Presiding Elder, Rev. Dr. Burkhead, requests the ministers of the District to forward to John N. Bennett, Esq., at Town Creek, Brunswick county, North Carolina, a list of the delegates from their respective charges, and especially how many of their delegates will go by public conveyance and expect to be met at the foot of Market street, in Wilmington, at 8 o'clock A. M. on the 22d of July.

Turpentine Spirits

- In looking over the State exmet with twenty-five uncredited items taken from the STAR, Tote fair.

- Alamance Gleaner: On last Monday, William Coble was arrested on a charge of resisting a census enumerator in the discharge of his duty, and was bound over to answer at the next term of the Fed-

- Col. W. R. Myers was re-elected President, and J. J. Gormly, Superintendent, Secretary and Treasurer of the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, by the stockholders at their meeting held at Charlotte on the 1st inst.

- Wilson Advance: We have sever undertaken to lecture our brethren of the Democratic press for the course which they have seen fit to pursue with respect to the nomination of Gov. Jarvis or any other Democratic candidate.

- Louisburg Times: Last Saturlay being the day appointed by John Williamson for a meeting, between fifty and a hundred negroes assembled in the Court House. General B. B. Hawkins and James C. Wysne were the only white participants

Ashvitle Citizen : Prof. Wm. Cain has been for the past three weeks engaged in surveying the route from this point to Pigeon river, with the view of locating positively the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad: and Col. Thad. Coleman has been at the same time going over the line down the French Broad.

- Our respected contemporary, the Salisbury Watchman, after quoting what we said about the Cincinnati nominations, says: "And it may also be said that with a longer experience than that mentioned by the STAR, we have no remembrance of any nominations which have so thoroughly impressed the opposition party with its strength and inevitable success." Oxford Torchlight: A meeting of

the stockholders of the Oxford and Henderson Railroad and other parties interested was held last Tuesday. It was stated that the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company would complete the road at once, provided the stockholders would turn over to them the road bed of the Oxford & Henderson Railroad, free from all liabilities, together with the assets now on hand

A hen belonging to Mr. Porter Watts, of Bethany, has laid an egg with a handle to it like a gourd. —A party has already been made up in Statesville to go on to Washington in March next to see Hancock inaugurated. - A list of the names and ages of all the unmarried ladies of Iredell county is on file at the office of the clerk of the Superior Court. This list is accessible to all young men matrimonially inclined.

- Charlotte Observer: There is much complaint along the line of the Western North Carolina Railroad against the night schedule. - Railroad companies should certainly be the friends of the stock law, with the law in operation in the two counties through which the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad runs. That road paid during the year only \$16.50 for live stock killed. - The Cheraw & Chester Railroad has gotten old enough and strong enough to run excursions. There is to be a big one to Chester next Saturday.

- Raleigh Observer: From nearly all parts of the State comes the news of destruction by storms, lightning and hail. A gentleman who came up from New Berne yesterday said that the hail had off on a tour of inspection of his wire, and blayed havoc with the cotton and corn in the fields around Kinston. The crops of the fine farm of Mr. Parrott were almost totally destroyed. --- The vacancy on the Committee, owing to the declension of Captain S. P. Ashe, was filled by the election of P. C. Flemmin, Esq. — Lieutenant Jos. B. Batchelor, Jr., U. S. A., is in the city, having arrived Wednesday even-

- Kinston Journal: The people want recreation and are willing to spend a railroad fare deters many pleasure seekers from more than one or two trips during the summer. -- In 1870 Kinston had 1,100 inhabitants. Since then the corporate limits have been reduced for political purposes, and the town proper numbers 1,217 with 500 on the suburbs, showing an increase of about 50 per cent, in population. -It is hardly necessary for us to say that no allusion was intended to be made to the STAR, for the Journal has cordially approved and endorsed every word heretofore written by the STAR on the Gubernatorial question.

- Statesville Landmark: Miss Painter, the noted Quaker revivalist, who has just concluded a series of meetings at Olin, which were largely attended and resulted in the conversion of many persons, is coming to Statesville to hold a series of services. - Alexander county is hard to hold. We have a postal from Taylorsville which tells us that on the morning of the 25th ult., Mrs. Julius Payne, living four miles from that place, gave birth to four children. — The wife and children of Rev. D. McGilvary, D. D., Presbyterian missionary to Siam, arrived here last week and are stopping at Simonton Female Colege. They arrived in America last winter and have been spending some months with relatives in Moore county, North Carolina.

- Raleigh News: From a genleman who has returned from an extended tour throughout the counties of Wilson Halifax, Wayne, Carteret, Craven and Johnston we learn that the cotton crop in those counties is much better than usual -In addition and very far advanced. to the other counties from which we have good crop reports we may mention Gates and Franklin, from both of which we heard yesterday. — The boys at the Ra-. eigh & Gaston Railroad shops use piles of iron axles for sofas at the noon recess. One of them, a luxurious cuss, adds a granite rock for a pillow. - In the Governor's office yesterday we saw an old Bible bound n red vellum, on which all the Governors since 1831 have been sworn into office. The eather of the binding is worn through. In t were written the names of Governors Dudley, Morehead and Graham. We also saw a lot of o'd letters of Gov. Tyron, none of which had any interest apart from their antiquity, except one ordering an election to fill a vacancy in the House of Assembly as t was then called, caused by the expulsion of Herman Husbands, the Regulator.

- Greensboro Patriot: It seems from what we can learn that almost every portion of the Western part of the State was visited yesterday evening with severe winds and rains. At Reidsville the storm seemed more violent than elsewhere. It fury tore the tin roof from Molley, Wright & Co.'s large tobacco factory, carried off the top of the dry house of Ellington's factory; and took away the roof of Webster's Dollar Weekly building. — The census enu-merator in Clay township, Guilford county, found that out of about one thousand persons enumerated, one hundred and eightythree were named Coble. - The Greensboro National Bank has declared a semiannual dividend of four per cent. Moses Steele, the negro who cut Mr. M. Caldwell with a razor last Tuesday, the 24th inst., was arrested yesterday at Reidsville by R. M. Reese, chief of police of that city. — Alfred Bland, colored, dropped dead in Warnersville, on the southwestern extremity of this city, on Sunday.

Major R. P. Atkinson is in Greensboro, just from his headquarters on the Western North Carolina Railroad. He reports the work finished within four miles of Asheville. and says that the road will be graded to that place within two weeks. The Ducktown and Paint Rock branches are now being surveyed.