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HOW JARVIS ORGANIZED PITT COUNTY.

When Governor, then Capt. Jarvis, first moved to Pitt county he was solicited to run for the Legislature.

He was the chairman of the Central Committee. The others were selected by himself, he choosing the best men he could find.

Each township was subdivided into two or more districts, and in each of these districts a sub-chairman was appointed over a small, active committee.

Capt. Jarvis had a secretary provided who made out a list of registered voters for every township. These were duplicated as needed.

On the day of election the township chairman, with his committee, met promptly and at an early hour. The sub-chairmen were all on hand with their respective sub-committees.

What was the result? Scarcely a Democrat failed to vote, and hardly one fraudulent Republican vote was polled. At the preceding election a Republican name forgotten—who had never been beaten in Pitt was elected by over one hundred majority.

What was done in Pitt county can be done in every county in the State. What is needed is a judicious, prudent, active, earnest county chairman, good committees, and a determination to win.

The ex-Express Eugene is on her way back from Zuzuland.

THE WEEKLY STAR

VOL. XI.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 16, 1880.

NO. 38.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Two or three days ago we drew attention to the Radical plan of operation in the South. It is perfectly clear that they have got the slightest chance of expectation of carrying any Southern State.

Now this is not our own opinion merely of their cunningly devised plans, but it is what they are unblushingly and stupidly acknowledging. We have shown before what the Philadelphia Notes said about the plans.

A vigorous canvass of the South by the Republicans could only have one of two effects, and either would be to the party advantage.

There is no mistaking this dodge. Forewarned, forearmed. Let the Radical emissaries come; let them "blow wind and crack" their "cheeks"; let them alone severly wherever they go, and thus show to the world that in the South, where the liberty of the individual citizen is most dearly cherished, where the laws are most faithfully executed, where the Constitution of our country is most highly prized and respected, free speech, a free press and a free ballot meet with no restraints, but are regarded by all. We shall have more to say as to the new Radical plan of carrying Northern States by lying against the Southern people.

REMARKS ON THE NOMINEES.

The Christian Union is one of the best papers of its class in this country. It is literary, political, and slightly tinged with religious sentiment. It is edited by Henry Ward Beecher and Lyman Abbott. It is a very able paper and very ably edited. It was strong for Grant and the third term. It is understood to be for Garfield and Arthur. The following from its leader of June 30th shows how Beecher and Abbott regard the Democratic nominees:

"The Democratic party has at last done a wise thing; it has nominated two exceptionally good men on a fairly good platform. Its nominee for President, Gen. W. S. Hancock, earned an honorable reputation by his military career in the civil war. By his skill and courage at the battle of Gettysburg he did as much as any one man to turn a threatened defeat into a decisive victory; by his administration of the military district consisting of the States of Louisiana and Texas he initiated that reestablishment of civil in the Southern law which has culminated in the military policy of President Hayes. His career shows him to be a man of independence of thought and vigor in action. Hon. W. H. English, of Indiana, (the Connecticut English is a very different man), the candidate for Vice President, has shown himself to be an independent politician, with more than usual penetration and much more than usual courage of conviction. He declared a military commission, but was a war Democrat; and on the latest financial issues has been a consistent hard-money man. Such a nomination by the rebel brigades is a greater victory for nationality than an election, and renders a 'bloody shirt' impossible."

The Christian Union says the weak point is Hancock being a military man. That paper was for Grant even for a third term. Now Ulysses had shown by an eight years failure that he was entirely unfit for the Presidential office, inasmuch as he had shown himself incapable of learning civil duties with all of the advantages of practice. But Hancock is to be objected to because he is untried. The Union concedes he did well in Louisiana. Bayard, Black,

Thurman, Hendricks, and Hancock is a statesman, and will protect the liberties of the country. Hancock is tried for four years, and does not show four times the capacity for civil affairs that Grant exhibited in eight years then we would expect the Democrats that he will be elected to never again for any office. But let us try him.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. For Governor, Judge R. P. Baxter, of Cumberland; For Lieutenant Governor, Gen. Rufus Barringer, of Mecklenburg; For Secretary of State, R. M. Norman, of Robeson; For Treasurer, A. D. Jenkins, of Gaston; For Auditor, Judge B. M. Cannon, of Jackson county; For Attorney General, Augustus M. Moore, of Chowan; For Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. R. Black, of New Hanover; Electors at Large, Oliver H. Dookery, of Richmond, and George B. Everett, of Stokes. This cannot be said to be a very strong array of ability, but it is probable as good as could be made out of the material that could be used. With proper organization and a lively canvass that ticket ought to be beaten 20,000 votes.

THE DUEL.

We gather some facts connected with the late duel in South Carolina from the Charleston News and Courier of Thursday. The parties fought at fifteen paces with regular duelling pistols. The signal was given by the firing of a pistol in the air. Each had a second and three friends. Others witnessed the fight. We quote:

"After the duel Col. Shannon's body was taken to Camden. It is said that when he was first shot he stood stock still for a moment, exclaimed 'Oh, God!' and, half turning around, fell and was caught by his second.

"The duelling ground is about half way between Camden and Cash's Depot, and near the line dividing Kershaw and Darlington counties. Col. Cash returned home on Monday. It is rumored that he sent word to the sheriff of Darlington county yesterday, that he would not come to arrest him, as he would go down whenever he got a note from him.

"There is a general expression of horrible regret at the duel and its fatal result, and it is rumored that another meeting between Col. Shannon's son and Mr. W. B. Cash, Col. Cash's son is contemplated, and that there was an agreement between the Shannons, father and son, that if the father fell in the fight, the son should take up the quarrel.

There is great indignation against Cash at Cheraw, Marlboro, Florence and Camden. A special from Camden says:

"Great indignation has been manifested by all classes of our people, white and colored, over the killing of Col. Wm. Shannon. Our whole people mourn his death. It is the heaviest loss that Kershaw county has been called upon to bear for many years. The burial services took place on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. Business was entirely suspended. Over one hundred people failed to gain admission to the church where the services were held, on account of the immense congregation. The cortege was composed of fifty-seven vehicles, besides a large number on foot—the largest funeral ever seen in Camden."

A warrant for the arrest of Cash has been issued. He is reported to be a famous duellist and Col. Shannon is said to be his fifth victim.

STATE CONVENTIONS.

The files of the STAR will show that as far back as early in 1877 we urged that a change should be made in the manner of appointing delegates to the State Convention so the preposterously large number should be very much reduced. After being a member of the Convention that nominated Vance in 1876, and witnessing how little of decorum, dignity and parliamentary knowledge was displayed, and how hurriedly almost every thing was done, we saw, as we thought, the best possible reasons for a change, for a return to the anti-bellum custom.

Before the war some two hundred delegates, representing one of the great parties, would meet at Raleigh and sit for two days. The United States Senate is not a more dignified body now than an old Whig convention was before the war. The first day was devoted to organization and conference. Candidates were usually nominated on the assembling on the second day, and then the remainder of the day was devoted to speaking, and such speaking. We have heard on such occasions George R. Badger (primus inter pares), Edward Stanly, Kenneth Rayner, Hugh Waddell and others. Edwin G. Reade, John Kerr and others were among the speakers at the various conventions, but we did not hear them.

Let us turn aside to mention a little J. J. Turner got off. He is a very imperturbable specimen and yet has no little humor. A Mr. Boaz

who had some neighborhood reputation and generally entertained the club in his parlor with a speech on the days upon which it met, was anxious to be heard in the Whig Convention were the great men of the State were to speak. Mr. Boaz had come to Raleigh fairly loaded to the muzzle and both cooked and primed. He brought some of his admirers with him who had been distributed in the hall ready to second, each other at the given signal. Two or three eminent gentlemen had spoken, when Boaz could stand it no longer. He gave the signal when from several places resounded the new and startling name of "Boaz, Boaz, Boaz," and bang went the sticks and louder the voices grew, for everybody was wondering who in the thunder was Boaz. Up rose the mighty unknown, and in his hand seemed a pillar of State. A somewhat cadaverous individual arose some ten feet from where Jo Turner was sitting. After clearing his throat a few times in shrill tones he exclaimed—"Mr. Speaker!" Then came a pause. He was evidently off his feet, and his wings were very wet and heavy. Out came his red bandanna, and after diligently mopping himself he again in a very thin treble piped, "Mr. Speaker." Every eye was fixed upon him; every ear was attent.

"This is a grand occasion. This is a very grand occasion." Here he cleared his throat, changed his position, bleached up his hair, felt of his pulse, blew his nasal horn by the use of the red bandanna, and then after great physical effort he remarked—"I say, Mr. Speaker, this is a great day for North Carolina—this is the happiest hour of my life." This was too much for the audience. A smile rippled over every face which grew into a loud laugh, when Jo Turner, in an under-tone, but distinct enough to be heard for full ten feet around him, said in his quiet way—"Well, old fellow, you have had a d—n dry time of it."

But there was some really splendid speaking in those days in both conventions. Henry and Saunders and McRae and Perrin Busbee and Abram Venable—gifted as but few men were—and others used to make the "Commons Hall," as it was always called before the advent of the carpet-baggers, ring with their brilliant eloquence, their anecdotes and their logic.

We are glad we are to have hereafter a Convention where parliamentary law and proper deliberation will obtain. The plan published elsewhere as emanating from the Democratic Central Committee regulating the manner of selecting the delegates to the State Conventions, will, we suppose, meet the hearty approval of the party at large. Each county is to have one delegate for every three hundred Democratic votes, and one delegate for fractions over one hundred and fifty votes. This is a true basis of selection. It gives the Democrats equal voice. We would have preferred a larger number—say four hundred—as the Convention will be somewhat unwieldy, we apprehend, under the three hundred arrangement. We have not made an accurate calculation, but the Convention will number some four hundred and seventy-five delegates under the new arrangement.

But we do not complain. We are glad to get any change, especially one that promises to be such a great improvement upon the very poor plan that has prevailed for years. We may refer hereafter to another change proposed by the Central Committee.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

We do not regard the Republican State ticket is especially formidable. Judge Buxton, the nominee for Governor, is an amiable man without force. We heard him several times in the State Constitutional Convention of 1875, and he impressed us as sadly afflicted with dullness. He has no attractiveness as a speaker, and we suppose a two hours political talk from him would superinduce an attack of irresistible somnolence. He has the reputation of personal respectability and cleverness and will be treated kindly by his opponents. He has no special elements of strength, and will neither prove dangerous in debate nor much to be dreaded at the polls.

Gen. Rufus Barringer, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is not

a popular man. He is a man of sense, was a good Confederate Brigadier, is a successful lawyer, and whilst he makes a fair speech as to ability, he is not eloquent, he is not persuasive, he is not magnetic. He appears to have been soured because the people of North Carolina did not throw up their hats when they saw a "Confederate Brigadier" deserting his old office and friends and uniting himself with a party that was plundering, abusing, and raising the people. We have personally respect for Gen. Barringer, but we are common with sixty-nine white men in a hundred in North Carolina, can only censure him for his past and present course. The Raleigh Observer says truly of him:

"Lith Judge Buxton, he turned his back on the people of his native State in the hour of their direst necessity, and has co-operated with those who thought it wrong to defend North Carolina."

Why should Gen. Barringer complain of social ostracism when he indulges in such language as is attributed to him in the Charlotte Observer. That paper says: "In the Republican meeting held in the court house in Charlotte last Saturday, Gen. Rufus Barringer said to the colored people in convention: 'They say that they (the Democrats) would not have you back in slavery, but every Democrat who says so lies!'"

Here is a man who deserted the native whites at a time of great peril to the State, who does not hesitate to brand as liars all decent people who may say that they are satisfied with the freeing of the negroes, and would not return them to slavery if they could. Because Gen. Barringer cannot truthfully so declare he pro- nounces all men liars who may differ from him. The Charlotte Observer thus administers a gentle rebuke to the gallant "Confederate Brigadier" that must have furnished him food for reflection. It says:

"Gen. Barringer is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and it may be safe to say that he knows the feelings of every one of his brother elders, as well as his pastor, on this subject (to say nothing of the community at large), and to say that these gentlemen cannot tell the truth, is putting the matter in a very bad shape, either for Gen. Barringer or for his associates in the church; the public must make up its mind which is in error. "In most of Gen. Barringer's speeches he complains bitterly of the social ostracism and odium which he has suffered in various ways on account of his affiliation with the Republican party, and if he will accept a suggestion from the Observer we would say that he is not as much the object of ostracism and odium on account of his political principles as he is because of the use of just such remarks as he made last Saturday at the court house. "Gen. Barringer cannot plead ignorance, for no man knows better than he that revolutions never go backwards. No man knows better than he that the freedom of the negro is an accomplished fact."

Dr. Norment is a man of some ability, we believe. Mr. Moore has no reputation for capacity that we have heard of, but his honored father was a good lawyer and an honorable and dignified Judge. The remainder of the ticket has no elements of intellectual or personal strength. The Democrats have an easy task before them if they are united and determined.

The electors at large, we suppose, have ability. Mr. Dookery is a man of vigor and a stump speaker of very considerable power. Of Mr. Everett we know but little. We should suppose that Gen. Leach and Mr. Busbee could easily handle Dookery and Everett. By the way, we should like to be present when Gen. Leach has his first reply upon "my son Oliver." Won't the spangles fly?

CHARGES AGAINST HANCOCK.

The Democratic papers need not bother themselves very much in answering charges against Hancock. The game of the Radicals is easily understood. The public records of the country constitute the evidence against Garfield and Arthur. It is not mud-slinging to repeat what has been officially announced. But it is quite different with the charges urged against Gen. Hancock. They are simply slanderous, malicious, false and mean. There is no ground for any of the contemptible charges that have been made. If true, with one exception, they would not amount to anything, but they are utterly false and vicious. Take a recent instance. We quote from the Philadelphia Times, an independent paper with Republican leanings, for Col. McClure, its owner and manager, has been always a Republican. Well, what does the Times say? Hear it: "The charges against Hancock are hardly on their legs before they are knocked over. The New England Republican organs have been taking him to task for writing to General Sherman in the winter of 1876-77 that, believing Mr. Tilden had been elected President of the United States, he should, as an army officer, hold himself subject to his orders if he should, under any circumstances take the oath of office on the 4th of March, 1877. If this were true it was

argued that General Hancock had given evidence of disloyalty, and the New York Tribune and the New York Times have, with great flourish of trumpets, demanded that he shall explain. An explanation does not seem necessary, however, for General Hancock can well afford to stand upon his record in this as in other matters. The fact seems to be that he did believe Mr. Tilden was elected (a fact which is scarcely disputed nowadays) and that in response to interrogations by Gen. Sherman he let the General of the Army know that believing that he should feel it his duty to recognize Mr. Tilden as President of the United States if he were so declared by Congress, anything that Vice President Ferry might declare to the contrary notwithstanding. When Congress, through the Electoral Commission, gave Mr. Hayes the Presidency to which Mr. Tilden had been elected, General Hancock, in common with all good citizens, acquiesced in the decision, and not only recognized Mr. Hayes as President, but, as we learn from the Republican correspondent of the New York Evening Post, went on to Washington to take part in the inaugural exercises, and was the first officer to call upon the President after he was inaugurated."

The Republican organs have been talking mysteriously of a correspondence General Hancock had with General Sherman, and that he said he was for recognizing Tilden as President after March 3, 1877. There is no doubt about it that Tilden ought to have been recognized by the whole country, for he had been elected honestly and fairly by a majority of the American people. But the extract from the Times shows exactly what Hancock thought and what he did. It is said the two Generals had a private correspondence, but it has not been published. Sherman wrote to Hancock for his opinion. A correspondence, it is said, followed. The Democrats in Washington say when Sherman publishes Hancock's letters, that the latter will then publish Sherman's, when the country will learn something it does not yet know. Troops were concentrated in Washington under Sherman's orders. The correspondence may tell why.

Accidental Death of a Son of Judge J. A. Stanley, formerly of North Carolina.

A telegram from San Francisco, California, under Friday's date, announces the painful intelligence that Judge John A. Stanley's son, Edward, about twenty-three years of age, was accidentally shot and killed while engaged in hunting the day previous. The young man was here on a visit to his relatives last summer. His father, Judge Stanley, is a native of this State, having been born and raised in Newbern, being a son of the late Alexander Stanley, of that place, and a nephew of the Hon. Edward Stanley, who for some time represented the Newbern District in Congress, but subsequently removed to California, from whence he was sent to Newbern as military Governor of this State during the war, a position which he held with the view of being of service, in a legitimate way, to the people who had so often honored him with their suffrages. Judge Stanley lived in Washington, N. C., for some time before and during the war, and his many friends in Eastern North Carolina will regret to hear of the accident which has deprived him of a beloved son. The telegram alluded to was addressed to Judge Stanley's brother-in-law, Mr. George H. Kelley, of this city.

An Archaeological Wonder a Long Way from Home.

Vice Consul R. E. Heide, of this city, who is traveling in Europe, writing from Landefjord, Norway, under date of June 3rd, to his brother, Mr. A. S. Heide, of this place, states that he had just returned from a trip eight miles in the interior, where he had been to examine a wonderful discovery that had been made about three weeks previous, by some workmen engaged in leveling a large artificial mound. This was no less than a vessel, about seventy feet long, with timbers all in perfect order, and the workmanship comparing favorably with anything of the kind at the present day. There were found in the vessel evidences to show that it had been placed in the position where it was found about 1,100 years ago. The bones of the supposed officers and crew were found in perfect order. It is the opinion of the natives that the vessel was the property of some of the old Vikings, or pirates, that infested the North-sea more than a thousand years ago and preyed upon the people along the coast, as well as the merchantmen intercepted by them, and whose occupation was considered in those early days as reputable as any other trade or calling. They also believe that the vessel was used by the Vikings as a depository for the bodies of their dead comrades, but how it came to be so far in the interior, some seven or eight miles from the coast, is the question. The discovery has created a great deal of sensation among the people in that particular section of Norway, and a great many are daily visiting the wonderful archaeological specimen, which Mr. Heide says is now being taken up by the authorities to be placed in the museum at Christiania.

Eccelestical Errors.

The Savannah News mentions what it considers an authentic rumor to the effect that Bishop W. H. Gross, of Georgia, has resigned, and will be appointed Coadjutor of Archbishop Gibbon, of Baltimore, in which city he will reside; that the Rev. Mark Gosse, now located in this city, will be appointed his successor, and will be ordained or consecrated at Baltimore with the usual imposing ceremonies.

—Raleigh Observer: News reached the city yesterday of the probable death by falling on a fence of the table, who, on Sunday night, left this city in charge of the excursion train to Norfolk. Last night the reports were verified on the return, on the Raleigh and Gaston train, of the party of friends, who were with the table, and the members of the new Republican State Executive Committee, who were in the city, had a meeting yesterday, but effected no organization. They called a meeting of the committee in this city, on Saturday, to perfect the organization. There appeared to be much trouble in the camp about Judge Buxton yesterday. In the afternoon there were rumors that he would become a candidate for Governor, and the Republican organs frankly confessed that they did not believe he would.

—Washington Press: Mr. H. H. Carrow the enumerator of the census for this town, informs us the population is 3,265. A tablet is to be erected in the Presbyterian church to the memory of the late venerable absent Pastor. It will correspond to and be a companion piece to the one already there to the memory of the late Samuel R. Fowle. Gov. Vance's bride was a widow of her while she was visiting friends in Washington City, and she died at first sight, and they have both shown good judgment. A tame otter was seen on our streets which, which, which, something we never heard of before. It would follow its owner in any direction and seemed to be as much at home on the ground as in the water. It was caught when quite young.

—Col. Polk in the Raleigh News writes concerning rice in this vicinity: The average yield in 1879 was 25 per cent, greater the present than last year, and will be increased to forty per cent next year. In the restoration of one farm alone \$30,000 have already been expended, and this will be planned next year. Upland rice is rapidly growing in favor with the planters of this, as well as other sections in our eastern counties. It is estimated that at least 50,000 bushels will be produced in this vicinity the present year, and of lowland 45,000 bushels. He learns that parties are engaged in erecting two cotton mills in Sampson county, to be operated by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. Machinery have already arrived, and Mr. Joch McRae, of Robeson, is also putting up a mill of this style near the State line.

Spirits Turpentine.

—That stannoh, independent, Democratic paper, the Charlotte Democrat, has completed its 28th volume. May it complete under the present management its 50th volume, and may spread the announcement, in spite of the high price of paper Brother Yates will have the best to print on.

—The Wilmington Star of July 6th, in giving the Charlotte Democrat credit for a paragraph under its heading "Our State Contemporaries" is mistaken. That paragraph never appeared in the Democrat. We were never opposed to the nomination of Gov. Jarvis—Charlotte Democrat We cannot tell how the mistake occurred: We endeavor to be careful.—S.M.

It is to be noticed that all of the people who are ill and upwards are black. The whites die early. Very cautious! The blacks always had records, too, and knew all about Braddock's defeat and Marce George Washington. We make it a point never to doubt an old negro's word when he says he is 175 years old. We say, credulous must be a species of either.

—Kinston Journal: W. W. Holden was unanimously elected to deliver, at the next meeting of the Press Association, an address on the history of journalism in North Carolina. He was nominated by Furness, of the Asheville Citizen, Democrat, and the nomination seconded in able speeches by Woodard, of the Wilson Advance, and Dossy Battle, of the Tarboro Southwestern.

New Berner Record: There is a rumour upon our streets that a combination has been made up about the election between the Republican nine and five of the Democratic magistrates of this county, to elect a Board of County Commissioners in August, to consist of three Democrats and two Republicans. The new Republicans are to receive being the acceptance of the bonds that will be offered by the county officials elected by the Republicans in November.

—New Berner Nut Shell: During one of the thunder storms which visited this section last night, lightning struck the house of Major Edward Whitford, who resides near Swift Creek, and for a while made things shiver. The shaft came down the chimney, completely demolishing that and tearing off a side of the roof, and a lower room. A colored boy was sleeping on the floor in this room, and the fluid badly scalded and burned the boy, then set fire to a bed on which a white man was sleeping, burned up one of the garments which he had on, but singularly enough did not inflict the slightest injury to the man himself, passed from the bed to a gun hanging on the wall, melted the gun, and light, and ruined the locks on the gun, and passed out.

—New York correspondent of the Raleigh News heard Dr. Deems on Sunday last. He says: "There was a full congregation, which is very rare in any church in the city at this time of the year. Some of the appropriate decorations had been made since I was last there, and on this occasion, doubtless to welcome the Doctor on his late return, there was a profusion of flowers in pots and vases. Before taking up the usual collection, the Doctor stated that the church was out of debt, his own salary had been paid whilst he was away, and prompt payments made to every minister who had filled his pulpit during his absence. This is a rare thing, and of things to exist in a free church which derives its support from the voluntary contributions of the congregation."

—Charlotte Observer: Mr. R. M. Miller, of this city, is prominently mentioned in connection with the presidency of the Cheraw & Chester Railroad. Mrs. Clara Dargan McLean has been formally notified by Mr. J. W. Garlow, on committee of correspondence, of the resolution adopted at the last meeting of the centennial association, that she be requested to prepare a lyric, set to appropriate music, to be sung at a reunion to be given on. After all, how much odium has Gen. Rufus Barringer suffered? Notwithstanding such attentions as that he made at the court house last Saturday, which is a direct insult upon his character, and his associates, at the bar and in the church, he has not been cast off from his society. Under the circumstances he has been treated with marked courtesy.

—Tarboro Southerner: What one white Republican in Edgecombe told another who was an aspirant for Congress: "If we are going to send ignorance to Congress, we had better send it to the State. Mr. Frank Denton's wheat crop turned him out twenty-two and one-half bushels to the acre. Fifty bushels of cotton seed were the only fertilizers used. We understand that the school here have built a handsome church at Battleground. The seating capacity is two hundred. We suppose this is the practical result of the big revival at that place last fall. A negro was run over by a train on Saturday in Maine street, the wheel passing directly across his head. Our Chief of Police, going to his assistance, asked him whether he was much hurt. He replied: "No, but I broke that old buggy wheel all to pieces."

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