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HARNETT COUNTY AND JUDGE BUXTON.

Some of our exchanges arraign Judge Buxton at the bar of public condemnation for his course during the time of the Holden reign of terror. They charge him with having written to Gov. Holden representing that Harnett county was in such a condition of lawlessness that he could not hold the Courts in that county. He was up to the Radical spirit of the hour and asked for troops to sustain and protect him in the enforcement of the laws. We would be glad to know that the charge is not founded in fact; for, it true, it shows that Judge Buxton is as unfit to be the Chief Executive of a free people as he is unworthy of the emine which he has doffed so recently. To reflect upon the people of a whole county, and that too without cause, is a very serious matter; specially when the reflection is coupled with an appeal to a tyrannical and vindictive government for troops to overawe and crush a law abiding people. We cannot believe that the people of Harnett were ever so disloyal and lawless as to make it impossible or dangerous for a Judge to hold his court. We know how baseless as well as infamous was the charge against the people of Alamance and Caswell when Gov. Holden proclaimed martial law and imprisoned their foremost citizens, placing that infamous od upon them, Kirk, over them. We can but believe that the demand for troops on the part of Judge Buxton had as little warrant for such an unheard-of course in the real condition of affairs in Harnett county as there was for the Kirk War—an infamy that should be kept fresh until the latest generation, to warn freemen against the encroachments of arbitrary power in the hands of dangerous men; to quicken their love of liberty and a government of law; and to show them to what dangers and ignominy their ancestors were subjected in the times of reconstruction when wicked men were at the helm and woe followed their rule.

If Judge Buxton yielded to the evil influences that filled the very air and ramified the government, State and National, at that time of sorrow and humiliation; if he, wearing the robes and holding the scales of justice, became a victim of the mad passions and persecuting spirit of those dark and troublous days, then not only was he utterly unworthy to sit as a jurist in any Court, but he is utterly unworthy now of the confidence and esteem of a free and enlightened people. North Carolina can not afford to have such a Governor. He might become alarmed at his own shadow, or become persuaded by some vicious councillors that Southern Democrats meant mischief, and apply to Hayes or DeGolyer Garfield, if by force or fraud he should become like Hayes de facto President, for an army—for some Canby or De Trobriand, or "Piegan" Sheridan to ride rough shod over our people.

North Carolina has no use for "exhausted judiciary," or for men to hold civil offices who were ready to forget what country this was and under what Government we lived, and who aided or abetted in trampling down with violence the liberties of the people and the Constitution which made us free. To hand over the State Government to Radicalism would be an act of political suicide. If Judge Buxton is innocent of the

charge, then he is still unfit to be the Governor of a free Commonwealth, because he is in sympathy with the party that dragoonaded and plundered North Carolina, he has never condemned what Holden and his set did, and he asks North Carolinians to elevate to the office of President a man convicted of bribery and rascality in at least two transactions, and to elect as Vice President a man of such low political and personal morality that even such creatures as Hayes and John Sherman could not stand him, but drove him from office branded with corruption. In the following reflections upon the Harnett county matter, the New Bernian is pointed and felicitous:

"In those dark days, when we had just emerged from a desperate and bloody struggle, unparalleled in the history of the world, before the hot blood engendered by the strife had cooled, but when we were all earnestly wishing for peace and a return of fraternal feeling; this Judge, whose mission should have been to pour oil upon the troubled waters, stood ready and eager to widen the breach and to turn a peaceful country into a theatre of war, and so array its citizens in fratricidal strife that political capital might be manufactured and partisan aims advanced. He, too, found that the 'Judiciary' was exhausted, and that it could only be recuperated and reinvigorated by again drenching an impoverished country in blood. He flew to North Carolina with the aim of forgetting those dark days immediately after the war, when some of her own citizens, untrue to her best interests and to every noble and generous impulse, joined hands with her enemies in humiliating, humiliating, and tearing her. It is well for North Carolinians to remember these things, and by frequent recurrence to them, keep them fresh and green in their memories for ages. To forgive, is sublime and divine; to forget, is not a matter of volition or option, but even if it were, to indulge in it would be the consummation of human folly. No! it is a duty we owe ourselves and posterity to remember these things, so that we may be armed and on our guard to prevent their repetition."

GARFIELD AS A HERO.

The name of the Garfield biographers is legion. They all want an office but they are pursuing the wrong course. A thousand lives of Garfield will bring no pap, for he stands about as much chance of getting into the Presidential Chair as old Ben Butler. He will have nothing to distribute. The good things will pass over to the other side. But our purpose was to note one egregious blunder of one Riddle, who, in writing Garfield's life failed to un-riddle the great rascality of the Credit Mobilier and DeGolyer contract scandals, but created a breeze sufficiently lively to give him trouble and injure the hero of his scribbles. He reflects upon Generals Rosecrans, A. D. McCook and T. L. Crittenden. The task this Riddle undertook, in connection with the battle of Chickamauga, was to make Gen. Garfield the hero. To do this he does gross injustice to other able and more conspicuous soldiers. The only way you can make Garfield a hero is to do so by robbing some one else. The facts of the battle, and we merely glance at them without elaboration, show that Rosecrans and his staff (including Garfield) were swept from the field, on Sunday morning, by the defeat of the right wing of the Union army. This occurred about 11 o'clock. Garfield did not return to the battle field until about 4 P. M. Gen. Thomas, that able Virginian who fought against his people and section, was in command after 11 o'clock, and was in every sense the hero as well as the commander on the Northern side in that battle. Seven divisions never retired, but Garfield did. The less that is said about Garfield at Chickamauga, especially in comparison with Thomas, McCook and Crittenden, the better for the hero of the DeGolyer pavement contract and the friend and "pal" of Oakes Ames.

"AID AND MONEY."

It is evident that the Radicals mean to make special efforts in the South in certain Congressional Districts. They do not mean to waste money and chin-muscle over States that cannot be carried for Stalwartism. But they will exert their energies and unload their pockets in those Congressional Districts in which the Democrats have small majorities. They will do their utmost in the First District, for instance, in this State. If Judge Eure would agree to become a candidate and the Democrats of the District would nominate him there would be very little, if any, doubt as to his election. But it is very doubtful if any other Democrat will be equal to the task. Grandy would be hard to beat if nominated by the Radicals. In this District a good deal of money may be spent, but we do not apprehend any serious danger to the Democratic cause. We think

six of the North Carolina Districts are safe.

The Republicans will no doubt make gains here and there in nearly all of the States, but the Democrats will be likely to gain as much as they lose in the long run. We take it that the present complexion of the House will not be changed much by the results of the fall elections. We hope strongly for Democratic supremacy in the House, as we shall have need of it. With a Democratic Senate and a Democratic Executive we must have control of the House also. To make legislation effective and salutary, and to carry out those economical reforms necessary in the Government there must be a majority in both Houses.

It is extremely necessary to be on the alert. The Democrats must understand that special effort and constant watchfulness are necessary in the Congressional elections. The executive committees and speakers should have a special eye to the election for Congress. We would feel very foolish, possibly wicked, if we should wake up on November 3 and find that three or four districts in North Carolina had gone Radical. The way to prevent such a tremendous calamity is to work against it—to be instant in season and out of season. In this district the worthy Democratic nominee should be encouraged and supported at every point. He will do his full duty; we must do our duty. Is there any man who calls himself a Democrat who can favor Mr. Canaday's election? With whom will he cooperate if elected? Think you he would give one vote for a Democratic measure? You are extremely verdant if you do think so, and are to be pitied. Mr. Shackelford is a tried Democrat. He is true to his party, and he merits the support of every man in the Third district, be he Democrat or Republican, who favors an honest government, and an equal and just administration of the laws.

The Republican conference in New York reveals the plans of the opposition. It was agreed, after full discussion, that a campaign should be made in the South, and aid rendered whenever asked for. John Sherman, as usual, made one of his false and insinuating talks, in which he said the Radicals gained a victory in 1876 (by stealing and rascality) and that he favored canvassing in the South, and giving "aid and money," but only where it would do good. No doubt "aid and money" will be forthcoming in this District. The Democrats must go to work in earnest. They see the peril, let them meet it like men.

INFORMATION FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE STAR desires to spread all the information possible during this interesting and very important campaign. It is highly important that the people be constantly reminded of the first principles of our Republican government and of all serious departures from the old constitutional paths. It is very necessary that the people should have facts and figures concerning the cost of government as well as line upon line as to the duty of sovereigns. We have had something to say already concerning State expenses, and have copied some of the points presented by Gov. Jarvis in his speeches. We have also referred to the great saving in the county expenses when contrasted with Republican extravagance and waste. We propose to follow this up from time to time. Let us look at some of the counties.

Take Richmond county. We see it stated that the total expenses of this large county under Democratic rule will not exceed \$5,000. Four years ago—in 1876—when the Radicals had charge the expenses were \$10,142 65. Here we see that the expenses are reduced more than half. Why, in ten years, by the next census, upon this plan of economy, the people of Richmond would have saved more than \$50,000. Who in that county can be so blind and fatuous as to wish to return to Radicalism?

The Raleigh News says that the Auditor's report will show that in this county—New Hanover—the taxes under Democratic rule have been reduced actually \$10,000. Such figures are more eloquent than ho-nied rhetoric or patriotic outbursts. Look at Pitt county. We learn from the Tarboro Southerner that the taxes assessed are less than in any

county in the State. There is seven thousand dollars in her treasury. So much for Democratic rule. Do the tax-payers of well governed Pitt hanker after Radical rule? We throw not.

Johnston county also shows excellent results of Democratic economy. The county tax in 1869 was \$13,337.57. In 1880 it is \$9,179.10—a saving of more than \$5,000 in one year. This shows that Democrats are keeping their promises and practicing reform and retrenchment.

Turn next to the flourishing county of Axtedcombe, and see what lesson is there taught. We copy from the Southerner:

"Expenses of county government from December 1st, 1875, to December 1st, 1876, under Republican rule, \$23,925 92. "December 1st, 1876, to December 1st, 1877, under Republican rule, \$18,777 55. "December 1st, 1877, to December 1st, 1878, last year of Republican rule, \$20,978 21. "December 1st, 1878, to December 1st, 1879, first year under Democratic rule, \$7,687 12. "December 1st, 1879, to August 1st, 1880, nine months of Democratic rule, \$6,492 73."

Can it be possible that with such facts before them the electors of North Carolina can desire a return to the evil ways of Radicalism? We find the best presentation of the matter of reform in county governments in a recent editorial in that staunch and judicious Democratic paper, the Raleigh Observer, that is rendering exceeding service in the campaign we are working in ourselves night and day and with whatever ability and zeal we possess. The Observer says:

"The first column of the figures given below are the taxes laid by the Radicals and collected in 1878. The second column is the amount of tax collected during the first year of Democratic administration. It will be perceived that where the Radicals collected \$167,989 the Democrats collected only \$127,369, being a saving of \$40,626 in these nine counties. In the same counties in 1877 the Radicals collected \$179,206.45, or \$52,000 more than the Democrats collected there last year. And the further we go back the worse it gets, and so on the contrary, when the returns for the present year are made for the counties, we have reason for saying the showing will be better for the Democrats than is made by the above figures. But that is a matter not proved. We speak now only by the figures. The collections for county purposes in these nine counties last year were only \$127,369. The year before, under Radical rule, they were \$167,989, and the year before that they were \$179,206.45. The following is the table:

Table with columns: Collections, 1879, and Collections, 1878. Rows include Bladen, Cumberland, Halifax, Jones, Northampton, Wayne, Greene, Craven.

Totals. Collections, 1879, \$127,369 33. Collections, 1878, \$167,989 58.

Halifax county also furnishes encouraging results under the control of the Democrats. The Radicals in one year stole \$3,285.00, or what is equivalent, they took it by bogus charges. Even Judge Watts had to take cognizance of the matter and protect the people from the bench by Judicial interference. This is a matter of record in the Superior Court of Halifax, spring term, 1875. The sheriff was a defaulter to the amount of \$9,167.40. The Raleigh Observer says:

"An examination of the sheriff's books revealed the fact that he had collected \$27,555.00 county funds for that year, and could account for only \$18,887.69, leaving a deficit of \$9,167.40. And of the \$18,887.69, over thirty thousand dollars had been paid out in county orders and jury tickets, which he had bought up mostly at a large discount. The above is only an illustration of Radical maladministration in the county of Halifax. Under the new system all that has been reformed. The taxes are lightened, burdens are removed, and county affairs have been properly conducted. Shall we go back to the system that rendered possible in one of the most opulent counties in the State such a state of affairs as is above detailed?"

In Granville county the very best showing has been made. Two years ago the county bonds were hawked about the streets at 20 or 25 cents on the dollar; now they are at par. The saving in two years under Democratic government has been considerable, but we have not the statistics at hand. The Oxford papers will furnish them no doubt. Some five years ago the Radicals expended over \$3,000 in putting up a wood-palling around the court house.

Chatham county is well managed by Democrats. The Pittsboro Record says that the rate of taxation is less for 1880 than it has been since the war.

Wayne county is showing the wisdom of having Democratic government. The tax levy is but 22 1/2 cents for each hundred dollars of real and personal property, and poll-tax at 68 cents. The Goldsboro Messenger says: "During the six years of Republican administration the tax rate for county purposes ranged from 81 cents to 80 cents on

the hundred dollar valuation, while the poll tax ranged from 80 cents to \$1.60; and yet, when the Democratic County Commissioners assumed control in 1874, they found outstanding unpaid claims against the county amounting to fully \$13,000, and an indebtedness to the county school fund of several thousands more. The tax levy that year was 50 cents. The records show that the county expenses had extravagantly increased from \$10,626.43 for the year of 1869, to \$14,890.41 in 1874.

"Now let us contrast Democratic rule. In 1876 the tax rate was reduced to 28 1/2 cents and the poll tax to 80 cents. There is no speculation in county claims and all vouchers have been promptly paid their face-value by the county treasurer, and the county has been kept out of debt. The annual expenses were \$9,713.78 in 1876, \$9,404.95 in 1877, and this present year it will not be much above \$9,000. The county is free of debt and has a surplus to her credit in the hands of the county treasurer of nearly \$3,000, besides some \$4,000 school money.

"The tax levy for 1880 is less than half what it was under Republican rule in 1874. Then it was 50 cents, now only 22 1/2 cents. The poll tax in 1873 was \$1.60, in 1874, 80 cents, and now it is reduced to 68 cents. All this is the result of Democratic economy vs. Radical extravagance and corruption.

No man of sense can read such statements, and they are true, without satisfaction and pleasure. They speak volumes for the fidelity and integrity and economy of Democrats in the management of the county governments. Other figures will be laid before the readers of the STAR. Read, reflect, and then go to work for the party of reform and retrenchment.

HEAVY RAINS.

Great Freshet in the Cape Fear and its Tributaries—Low Lands Flooded and Crops Destroyed.

The present indications point to a very heavy freshet in the Cape Fear, with material damage to corn in the lowlands along the line of the river. When the steamer D. Murchison left Fayetteville at 8 o'clock Friday morning there had been a rise of twenty-eight feet, and it was then thought to be rising at the rate of two feet per hour, and later advices report a rise of thirty-two feet. Capt. Garrison reports that as he came along he could just see the tops of the corn-stalks in the lowlands above the surface of the water. This will be bad for the farmers in that section, as many thousands of bushels of corn will doubtless be ruined by the freshet.

The Raleigh News of yesterday says that from every direction the intelligence is that the rains of Thursday have done vast damage. The Haw river, at the crossing of the Raleigh & Augusta Air Line Railroad was higher than it has been known for years. The Deep river also was very high, and the destruction to the crops on the thousands of acres, for one hundred and fifty miles along the banks of the Cape Fear, must be heavy.

The Raleigh Observer of the same date learns from passengers on the Air Line road that the Cape Fear river is very high, and is flooding thousands of acres of the corn lands along its banks. The same paper says: "The results of the constant rains of the past four days are disastrous. The streams are in all parts of the State very high, and the low lands are flooded. The engineers on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad state that the Neuse and Tar rivers are higher than since the great flood of 1878. The same news is brought by the railroad men from the Deep and Haw rivers, and from the Cape Fear, which they form.

"Thursday night the new bridge at Poo's Mill on the Neuse, and the force of the flood and was entirely washed away. The bridge had not long been finished, at a cost to the county of \$500.

"The water in Crabtree looks like a lake around the covered bridge, and travelers that way yesterday had to cross the creek at Whitaker's bridge."

Heavy Rains up the Carolina Central—Biggest Flood in Seventy-Five Years—Trains Delayed by Wash-Outs.

By a telegram received by President Murchison from Superintendent Johnson, dated at Monroe, yesterday morning, we learn that some one hundred and forty-five feet of embankment had been washed out near that point, which will have to be replaced. He had all the necessary timber for repairs with him, but the rain still continued, and it was necessary to retard the work. Under these circumstances he could not say whether the train would be able to cross during the afternoon or not.

Another dispatch, dated at Matthews' Station, ten miles from Charlotte, at 10.10 A. M., stated that unless another fearful rain storm occurred during the afternoon the trains would be able to cross all the breaks by 4 P. M. Capt. Johnson continues: "I have ordered Capt. Allen to run all the trains this afternoon on their regular schedule."

In consequence of the damage by the flood the train which was due here at 9 o'clock yesterday morning did not arrive until 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

For the Star.

LAURINBURG.

A Democratic Campaign Club Organized—Fole and Flax Giving. At a meeting held in the town of Laurinburg, August 2d, 1880, for the purpose of organizing a "Hancock, English, Jarvis and Dowd" club, A. F. Bizzell was elected President, and H. F. Northrop, Peter McRae and Daniel Middleton Vice-Presidents, Robert B. Clark, Jr., and C. Jeff. Rivenbark Secretaries, and J. D. Nutt Treasurer.

On motion, the President, other officers and members were appointed a Committee on Flax and Pole. Motions were made and adopted to hold a township meeting and fire a salute when the pole and flag were raised, and Saturday evening next was fixed upon for the time. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. L. W. McLaurin for the presentation of a pole. On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be furnished to the Wilmington STAR and other papers for publication, and the club adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next at 8:30 o'clock.

NEED A GRAZING SECRETARY. Mr. King, a young Raleigh merchant, is dead.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Mr. F. C. Robbins, of Davidson, has been chosen Presidential Elector for the Fifth District.

A Polkville correspondent writes us: A Hancock and Jarvis Club was organized at this place, on Saturday, the 31st of July, with 51 members.—Goldsboro Messenger.

Opposition to Hubbs is growing in this District. The colored men demand to be represented by one of their own race, and not by carpet-bag white men.—Tarboro Southerner.

A writer in the Raleigh News from Wilmington in giving a list of the speakers to be here on the 24th of August, omits mentioning three very important gentlemen, namely, Judge Powle, Gen. J. M. Leach and Mr. Fab. Basbee.

The Judge is no match on the stump for Gov. Jarvis, who is armed and fully equipped as the law directs, and entirely conversant with all matters relating to public or State affairs. Besides he has a good cause, and his adversaries can find no weak spot in his armor.—Raleigh Observer.

The Bolters Republican Convention meets to-morrow for the purpose of nominating a Legislative ticket. They will probably also recommend one or the other of the different candidates for each of the county offices to be filled in the ensuing election.—Warren News.

The following Republicans will speak in the court house Monday night: Augustus Moore, candidate for Attorney General; W. S. O.B. Robinson, candidate for elector, and Orlando Hubbs, candidate for Congress.—Gov. Jarvis and ex-Judge Buxton will speak in Wilson Tuesday.—Wilson Advance.

The Democrats of Stokes have nominated R. G. Glenn, of Danbury, for the House of Representatives. They also recommended W. B. Glenn, of Forsyth, for the Senatorial District nomination.—Rockingham county's Democratic nominees are: For Senate, H. R. Scott; House of Representatives, J. R. Webster and Jas. D. Glenn.—Raleigh News.

We judge from occasional references in the press on the south side of Albemarle sound that Carrow has aspirations for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district. He is summoning the clans for the Republican Convention in Edenton on the 26th. It will be either Jo Martin, C. Grandy, or Sam Carrow; probably Martin.—Elizabeth City Economist.

Major Dowd has received an invitation to attend a Democratic mass meeting in Catawba—the banner Democratic county in the State—Saturday, the 14th, at Hickory, Col. Bennett and other candidates will be present.—Gen. Barringer shot off his mouth at Morganton this week. The silly stuff and bluster that escaped him found its way into the columns of the Statesville American.—Charlotte Observer.

We are informed that but a few of the counties have sent in their county Democratic Executive Committees to the State Central Committee. This is an important feature of the party organization, and should receive the immediate attention of the Democrats in every county. Congressional District Committees should also be forwarded to Democratic State Headquarters. Do not delay longer. Send them in.—Raleigh News.

Gov. Jarvis and Judge Buxton will have a joint discussion at Kinston to-morrow.—The Democratic clubs of this city have appointed the following committees to take into consideration the advisability of holding a grand State ratification meeting in Raleigh, appoint a day, &c.: Of the Central Club, Oct. Coke, George H. Snow, George M. Smedes, John D. Thompson, Matthew Moore. Of the Young Men's Club, E. A. Jones, H. Hart, F. B. Arendell, Henry Cole, W. N. Jones.—Raleigh Observer.

Trenton, N. C., August 5, 1880.—It has been raining all day; nevertheless a large crowd of both parties were out. Governor Jarvis here and at Jacksonville gained many rounds of applause, and made several new points, among them recurring to the fact that Judge Buxton voted against hiring out convict labor. The meeting proved to be a regular Democratic revival, and Governor Jarvis was proclaimed to be the best debater in the State. Mr. Kitchin made a powerful national speech, to which one Price, a negro, replied, and made many votes for the Democrats.—Special Dispatch to the Raleigh Observer.

Clubs are to be organized in every township in Gaston.—Major W. J. Montgomery, one of the most efficient political workers in the district, will enter the campaign later in the season. It is said that he is not at all averse to meeting our esteemed townsman, Gen. Barringer, and contributing a few pages to the forthcoming biography.—A well known politician of Asheville informed a representative of this paper some days ago that Lieut. Governor Robinson would come forward with the usual vote from the region west of the Ridge. He is a first-rate organizer and is going to throw all his energies into the race.—Charlotte Observer.

—Mr. King, a young Raleigh merchant, is dead.

Spirits Turpentine.

—The Marreffsboro Equifer says that the new census gives Hertford county 11,856 people. In 1870 it had 9,373; increase nearly 30 per cent.

—Fayetteville Examiner: The crops of Harnett are looking well, especially cotton, of which a larger crop than ever before will be produced.

—The Wilson Advance says two prisoners escaped from the county jail, and Mr. Sharpy was thrown from a sulky and very seriously injured, having two ribs broken.

—Rockingham Bee: A colored man was found dead on Tuesday two or three miles south of Lockington. The coroner's jury were of the opinion that he came to his death from natural causes.

—A special telegram to the Raleigh States says that Hon. R. E. Armfield, of Iredell, was elected to the Twenty-ninth Congress in the Seventh District, and that F. Klutz, of Rowan county, for Presidential elector on the Democratic ticket.

—Charlotte Press: Jo Myers, the Atlanta messenger, tells us that he brought and sent away this morning a mammoth Watermelon marked Dr. Tucker, N. Y. It is for his first square meal to-morrow, and the tag contained the compliments of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, by whom it was forwarded.

—Raleigh News: Among the unfortunate ones losing stock by the burning of the public at Henderson, White Sulphur Springs we see the name of Mr. Ilvaykins, of North Carolina, one pair of horses. A rattlesnake was killed in Pender county last week which measured seven feet six inches in length, and fifteen inches around the body. Mr. David Farmer, of Kenansville, measured it.

—Pretty Mary Anderson has just celebrated her twenty-first birthday. Now she can vote. Hold on, we mean she is old enough to vote, provided, &c.—Wilmington Star. We don't vote in this part of the county until we celebrate the twenty-second birthday.—Warren News. We are so sorry. Then you ought to emigrate to a more propitious climate.—STAR.

—Kinston Journal: Mr. Daniel Harrison, in Jones county, near Trenton, has some extra fine corn in land close in on the edge of the Dover pocom. Good judges say he has one field that will average twelve bushels per acre. Wm. G. Taylor says he was not allowed to hunt deer he has been slaying foxes since corn was laid by. He has killed eleven since that date. Major D. B. Davis lost his mill and gin house by fire at 7 o'clock on Sunday night—the work of an incendiary. Loss about \$1,000—no insurance.

—Rockingham Spirit: A terrible and almost fatal accident occurred at the Erie steam saw mill in Montgomery county on Thursday last week. Mr. John Scarborough, who was sawing in an attempt to oil some part of the machinery, had his clothing caught by the saw and was jerked upon it, and had it not been for a pocket-book in his pocket containing some species, and which was struck by the saw and served to stop its motion, he would have been sawed in twain. As it was he was severely cut in the side, but the doctor says he will recover.

—Charlotte Observer: Mr. Bennett Barnes' horse, "Col. Sprague," won his third race at the Statesville race track, and will be seen by our dispatches—a mile and a quarter in 2:13.—The Texas Statesman of a recent date announces the death on the 27th of July of Mrs. Margaret Morris, wife of Dr. Morris, of Harrisburg. "Mrs. Morris was a native of North Carolina, Miss Harris, of Charlotte. She was married in Alabama to Dr. Morris, in 1844.—Gov. Vance hasn't forgotten how to entertain any crowd he happens to meet on the street. He weighs 230 and never looked so fat.

—Pittsboro Record: The wife of Jacob Dixon, living at Snow Camp, Alamance county, was kindling a fire to prepare breakfast for two of their friends whom they were expecting, her own family having eaten and her husband gone to his work. Very soon he heard her screams and cries for help. Returning as quickly as possible he found her prostrate on the floor, with her clothing burned almost entirely off. She was conscious, however, and told how it happened. She had poured kerosene oil on some wood in the stove from a tin can, the whole of which exploded in her hands. Drs. Albright and Freeman were called at once, but could give no relief. She died in great agony for about six hours.

—Tarboro Southerner: A daily line of mail and passenger steamers has been put on the Roanoke river to run between Elizabeth City and Williamston. This is a line that has long been needed. The New Hope, a fine passenger steamer, is now plying between the North Carolina coast, is now get-at-able.—According to appointment the wrestling match for the champion belt of Edgecombe came off at Rummey's Park on Saturday last.

Ruth Webb, wife of an Harris Nattles, colored, were the advertised contestants, but Nattles failing to come to time, Austin Baker, colored, was substituted. Baker threw Webb twice in quick succession and was declared the victor.

—Elizabeth City Economist: In Callahan's Creek, a Grotto Sound, the alligators are so thick that you can hardly row a boat for them. If you were to get overboard they'd snap you up as quick as a chicken would a grain of corn.

Fowler's cotton factory on Dry Point, is our most conspicuous improvement. Contracts for buildings and machinery all made.—Fairfield, in Hyde county, with which place we shall in a few days be connected by a weekly passenger line, is a village of 500 persons with two or three dozen stores, a good school, and other things to match. It has the richest back country in the world; of such natural fertility that stable manure will not increase its production. Fairfield is eighty miles from Elizabeth City.

—Raleigh Observer: We spoke a day or two since of the removal of the colored insane from the asylum here to the new one at Goldsboro. The board of directors of the new institution met at Goldsboro on Monday, and the building was opened. Dr. W. H. Moore, of Goldsboro, is the superintendent, and Col. J. T. Kennedy, of Wayne, is the steward.

We have returns from forty-five counties in North Carolina whose population in 1870 was 491,450. We make their aggregating population in 1880, 651,291, showing an increase of near 160,000. These forty-five counties had in 1870 less than half the entire population of the State, which was 1,071,821, would give the State a population approaching 1,400,000. The rate of increase shows is about thirty-two per cent.—Charlotte Democrat: One of the greatest inventions of the age is the machine for producing paper. The factory in this city is doing a big business, and has reduced the price considerably.—No sensible man in Charlotte would now tolerate in the city a corporation market house. The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. of the N. O. Railroad will be paid on and after September 1st.—A gentleman who was with Mr. Best in New York on Saturday last, assures us that he (Best) has made satisfactory financial arrangements, and will push the work forward as fast as he can. Our informant has never had a great deal of confidence in Mr. Best, but he says that he is now satisfied that Best means to do his duty. He will his contract with the State, at least so far as building the road to Pait Rock.