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A LIR NAILED.

If it were not that we are assured that the art of telling the truth has not been lost in the North we should be forced to the opinion that such was the case. But the Northern Democrats know how to be truthful and just and kind, and we rejoice that such is the fact. It may be affirmed with no fear of successful contradiction, that at least the truth is not recognized among editors of Radical organs and their correspondents whenever the South is the theme. Why they should divorce themselves so completely from the truth when the South is to be written about we cannot understand. Why it should be deemed almost a crime among that class referred to for a man to regard the South in kindness, and to speak honest and manly words about it we cannot explain. Such appears to be the fact, for lies the most unblushing, lies the most malignant, lies the most infamous, are manufactured to order and by the thousands.

cent falsehood that was written for Northern consumption. A theological (?) student from the North, who does not appear to have got as far as the decalogue in his studies and to have never heard that it was a sin against God to bear false witness, has written one of those lying, malicious letters that are fabricated for evil, diabolical ends. He is a student at the University at Sewanee, Tenn. He writes himself William Boone Noute, and the paper he selects as the medium for his falsehood and slander is the Toledo (Ohio) Blade. His accusation is that Southern students are intensely Southern and do not like the North. To prove this, he represents them as hissing a United States flag that a Colonel in the U. S. Army had caused to be reared at the University. He says:

We are reminded of this by a re-

"Not long ago the United States government appointed one of its colonels to take charge of the military companies of this school. About a week after he arrived he informed the vice chancellor that he must have the United States flag raised in bonor of his position; so the students were order ed out to raise the high flag pole in the middle of the drill ground, which they did, reluc antly, and when the United States flag was raised they hissed and groaned, but they will get over this in time. A crowd of about fifteen of us tried to raise a shout,

But this lie has not been permitted to pass unchallenged. Mr. George Palfrey, a brother-in law of Rev. Dr. Watson, of this city, and Northern gentleman by birth, has squelched this Northern theological ?) slanderer called Nouts, and has by the application of the rod of truth so flagellated him that he feels, doubtless, as if he had been really ku kluxed. Mr. Palfrey has written to a New Orleans paper a correction of the lies, and says intensely Southern feelings cannot be cured by false statements. In reply he says:

"In enswer to the balance of this lucubration I have to say the University of the detail one of its army officers to this point to instruct the cadets in the manual of arms, knowing that there was provision made for like details in all parts of the country. The government sent a most courteous gentleman here to do this service-Col. Rogers-who came and has always been much esteemed. Col. Rogers never informed the vice-chancellor that he must have the United States flag raised in honor of his position. On the contrary, the flag had been obtained by the University two months before the arrival of Col. Rogers, and the University (and the University only) proposed to raise it as soon as the flagstaff could be prepared, and the flag was raised by the authorities, and not by the

demand of Col. Rogers. "The students voluntarily and enthusiastically engaged in the raising. The flag will be for all coming time as an emblem of nationality and loyalty, as it is everywhere

so much for a falsehood that is being used to fan the embers of which accounts for Republican activity.

VOL. XI.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1880.

GEN, SHERMAN'S LETTERS.

strife. The organs are diligent in their efforts to intensify Northern hatred against the South. They have resorted to wholesale slander by which to compass their vile and unpatriotic ends. Elect Hancock and in four years you cannot find one of the tribe of professional slanderers. Peace, reconciliation, fraternity will exist from one end of the country to the other. God speed the day.

GARPIELD AND CIVIL RIGHTS. Mr. Busbee, in his speech on Wednesday night, drew attention to the fact, and it is well to repeat it and emphasize it, that the Civil Rights bill that J-Ames Golyer Garfield voted for was not the one that had been shorn of some of its most objectionable features and was finally passed, but it was the original one, full of its curses and abominations. That bill compelled social equality, made the cemeteries open to both races, forced a mingling of the whites and blacks in all of the schools of the country, and was aimed at the white people, seeking to humiliate, to wound

and to degrade them. Garfield's record, can so much as think of voting for him without doing so would be an eternal problem Democrats out of their seats, whilst for the acutest mind to solve. His record is simply disgraceful. It has no redeeming features. In no one instance of his public life has he done one act or given one vote that was friendly to the South. Among the | and the other "visiting statesman," most persecuting he stood first. Among those who would oppress and "political spies,") Gen. Tecumseh apoutrage the South he was foremost. | pears to have changed his views In speech, in act he has shown himself | somewhat. On January 2, 1872, he the implacable enemy of our people. He it was who was anxious to disfranchise every true Southern man who had engaged in the war or who sympathized with our people. He it was who would never grasp the hand of a Southern man unless he would stand up before all the world and acknowledge himself a traitor. Such is the Radical candidate for the Presidency. He is a party malignant unworthy of the esteem of any man, native or adopted citizen, who loves

honor and justice and peace. And this Garfield has in no sense repented of what he had said and done. The old leopard still wears the old spots. He has recalled nothing. And if elected President, as Mr. Busbee said, and he regards his own declarations of principle, he must endeavor to earry out by all the power at his command those measures which could only bring un. measured calamity and distress upon the whole land, and persecute if not degrade the white people of the professed dislike to such a use of the South. Are you willing that such a army. creature should rule over you? Then place the seal of your condemnation upon his acts and utterances at the or three thousand soldiers, besides ballot-box.

The nomination of Col. R. T. Bennett, of Anson, for the Judgeship in the Fourth District, made vacant by the expiration of Judge Buxton's term, will give much satisfaction, we have no doubt, to a large majority of | desire to remove the troops from the people. Col. Bennett is a gentleman of high character both for probity and intelligence. He is a good lawyer, a strong, earnest speaker, and is well deserving at the hands of the people. He will be elected by the vote of the whole State and will wear the robes of justice with credit to all concerned. Col. Bennett is now the Presidential Elector for the Sixth | States after March 4th, 1877? Gen. District. Whether or not his nomina- | Sherman may have felt really a distion to the Judgeship will necessitate like to see the soldiers of the counhis resignation we are not informed, try used to stifle the will of the but we should think not. He can be elected to both positions without detriment to either. Although elected Judge he might east one of the electoral votes for Hancock, who of all men who ever wore the sword such may have been his feelings and knows best how to cause the scales of justice to be held in equipoise.

We hope Indiana is all right, and but for the colonizing of negroes and the very free use of money there would be no cause for apprehension as to the result. The Washington letter to the Baltimore Sun of the 26th, says:

"A private letter to a gentleman in this city from Gov. Hendricks, not written for publication, says that Indiana will undoubtedly elect the Democratic ticket in October, and this despite the fact, Gov. Hendricks says, that the Republican managers have succeeded in colonizing at least 3,000 colored voters in the State. Representative Morrison, of Illinois, writes here that never before in the history of politics in that State have the Republican managers put forth such efforts as in the present canvass. The Democrats have never before had such a strong State ticket in the field,

The so much talked of letters of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Hancook are published at last. They do not fulfil the promise altogether. It was If the Electoral Commission had whispered that Sherman meant a good deal of deviltry, and that Hancock's

statesman-like letter was an argument in reply. The letters of Sherman are important. The views of Gen. Sherman are full of danger, and yet they are not as bad, as satanic as one might expect Tecumseh Sherman to hold. His views are not the views of statesmen and patriots who love civil liberty and who regard the rights of States. Let us glance at some of the points of the corres-

He justifies Grant's course in using his troops in South Carolina and Louisiana. It will be noted that Gen. Sherman at first took the view that it was "a bad precedent to use the soldiers in concert with the Legislative body." That is to say, he did not like to see bayonets sustaining a body never chosen. He must mean this, as it is well known when it was a Democratic body that was con-How any decent man, knowing cerned there was precious little "concert" between it and Grant's bayonets. The latter were used to hoist the they were used to pin the Republicaus in their seats. Sherman said he disliked to see this use of the troops. But after this, when he had talked more with John Sherman probably (which Gov. Vance says aptly means writes a letter to Gen. Hancock, in which he thinks evidently that reconstruction had made some violent, radical changes in the duty of soldiers and the power of the President. He thinks it was entirely lawful for Grant to use the army and navy as he did, almough he professes still to dislike "to have our army used in these civil strifes." He very properly said that the army was "in no manner required to take the least action" in regard to the choice of the President, but somehow this does not comport well with that other statement that Grant had a legal right to bulldoze and disperse Democratic Legislatures at the point of the bayonet. He says it is the duty of the army to obey. If Grant had commanded him to arrest every Democrat in the United States Senate and the House of Representatives and imprisoned or even murdered them, no doubt Gen. Sherman would have

> Gen. Sherman was in Washington when Grant had gathered there two vessels of war and marines, and he knew very well for what violent purposes they were assembled. It is well known to all now that Grant was ready to resort to the most desperate measures to keep the Radicals in office. Gen. Sherman expresses a Washington as soon as possible, save

> done so, however much he may have

twelve companies. If Grant did not mean to overthrow the will of the people why did he need an army? When before were two or three thousand soldiers ordered to the Federal City to supervise the Congress as it was determining who was to be President of the United people and to silence and disperse Legislaturee, and he may have desired sincerely to see the matter of the Presidency settled peacefully and fairly. We do not know, but we say wishes. But be that as it may, we feel assured from his letter that he stood ready to obey Grant in any order he might have issued, even though it had been the seizing and imprisoning of every Democrat in the Congress. What did he write to Gen. Hancock:

"I dislike much to have our soldiers used in concert with the Legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. \* \* \* Our standard opinions are mostly formed on the practice of our predecessors. But a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments to the Constitution giving to freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute, and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. [See pages 348, 349 and 350 Revised Statutes, section 1,989, edition 1873-'74.] As a matter of fact, I dislike to have our army used I tinued.

in these civil conflicts; but the President has a lawful right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes, lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been and is to sustain him with zeal and

decided in favor of Samuel J. Tilden, which it was honor bound to have so decided, and Grant had ordered Gen. Sherman to disperse the Congress and to seize and imprison or shoot every Democrat in the Senate and the House, who that knows Tecumseh Sherman will hesitate to believe what would have been his course? The man who burnt Atlanta and drove out its peaceful citizens-the old men, the women, and the children -to perish on the roadside and in the woods as some did perish; the man who burnt beautiful Columbia and then lied about it, falsely accusing the brave and honorable Hampton of applying the torch; the man who devastated Georgia and South Carolina and portions of our own State, is the very man to have proved a supple instrument of wrong and usurpation in the hands of Grant, and he would have found all of the justification he desired in the statements of the above extracts-that Grant had the right to use the army and navy under "the new and absolute power" granted by the Congress even though it dispersed Legislatures and drove out Governors or committed any other great crime against civil liberty and the rights of

We are glad the letters have been published as they throw light on the days of 1876-77. They serve to confirm suspicion that had been aroused, and show that the head of the army, was first, a professed believer in the legality of Grant's usurpations; and second, that he stood ready to exeoute any order that Grant, as President, might issue.

We publish to-day an extract from an editorial in the Warsaw Brief Mention that doubtless contains the truth. We suppose there is no doubt as to the course that will be pursued by all of the Republicans who are for the time uniting with the Democrats who have broken ranks and set up a Greenback organization. It will be just as it has always been: the Democrats will vote for their Greenback candidate, while every Radical in the organization will vote for his brother Radical. The Democrat, now a Greenbacker, who supposes for a moment that he can do any good by his course is wondrously credulous. We say Democrat. If he is a deserter only, and wishes to secure the success of the Radical ticket, then he is not to be appealed to or reasoned with. A drop of water upon a stone would make as much impression as the Greenback vote of North Carolina in changing the laws of the United States or shaping the currency. It is time wasted. The Greenback party at this time can do no good and may do some mischief. Some well meaning Democrats may be allured into that organization and be too ig-

We regret exceedingly to see it announced that Senator Hill, of Georgis, has a dangerous tumor on his tongue that may end his life. Whilst not always agreeing with this eminent Georgian in his opinions, we have recognized always his great powers as a speaker and debater. There is no man in this country who can make anything out of Ben Hill, with equal chances. It would afford the Stalwarts infinite satisfaction to know that the tongue which lashed them and exposed them must never be used against them any more, and must be soon silent in the grave. We must still hope that he will find re-

norant to know that in voting for

Kornegay they are only helping Can-

The Louisiana Democrats will press the contesting of Kellogg's seat. creates a vacancy and the Governor must fill it by some one who will go to Washington and press the unseat-Kellogg.

Some workmen in excavating for a sewer at Chicago a few days ago came across the remains of a mammoth mastodon. Dr. R. Andrews, of the Academy of Science, thinks there is little doubt that these bones belong to a mastodon of enormous size. The tusk was about seven feet in length. The search will be conGENERAL HANCOCK.

RAPHY OF THE GENERAL - THE SHERMAN LETTERS ON THE PRESI-DENTIAL QUESTION OF 1876.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The "Life of General Hancock," published to-day by D. Appleton & Co., contains his correspondence with Gen. Sherman, of December, 1876, and January, 1877 In the course is the latter already given to the public, written at Carondelet, Mo., Dec. 28th, addressed to Gen. Sherman. The latter wrote Dec. 4th, granting Gen. Hancock's application for leave of absence to go to aroudelet, and in his letter made the following allusions, the only ones, to political affairs. Referring to the orders sent by the President to Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, Gen. Sherman

"Political orders to Ruger, at Columbia, I prefer should go from the President to him through the Secretary of War. They were not military. I dislike much to have our soldiers used in concert with the Legislative body, but orders coming from the President have to be obeyed. They form a bad precedent, but thus far have prevented a collision of arms between inflamed

A letter from Gen. Hancock, not included n the published correspondence, expresses some uneasiness on account of the newspaper report which he had seen, stating that he was to be ordered from New York, and appears to have furnished occasion for the following letter from Gen. Sherman:

"HEADQ'RS, ARMY UNITED STATES, "WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17, 1876. MY DEAR GENERAL-Lest your peace of mind may be disturbed by a foolish report bandied in newspapers about your being ordered from New York, I will tell you that there is not a word of truth in it. Neither the President nor Secretary of War has ever intimated to me such a purpose, and I know I have never said a word or written a syllable to that effect. I see in the Republican, of St. Louis, that not only was an order made, but that I destroyed it, and tore out the leaves of the record book containing the copy. The whole thing was and is an invention of somebody who wanted to create a sensation. The same is true about John Sherman's intriguing to be President of the Senate, that he might be President ad interim. He has told me that he has never heard the subject broached; that he would not accept the place, as he preferred to be what he is now, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Finance."

'No serious letter concludes: changes in command are being contemplated, and when they are you may be sure hat I will give you the earliest notice There are men on mischief intent who would gladly sow the seeds of dissension among us of the army.

"Truly your friend,

"W. T. SHERMAN." This letter is followed by the Carondelet letter, to which Gen. Sherman replied as

"HEADQ'RS, ARMY UNITED STATES, "WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2, 1877.

'Gen. W. S. Hancock, New York: "DEAR GENERAL-I did not receive your most interesting letter of December 88th, from Carondelet, Missouri, till yesterday. I am very glad to have your views in extense upon a subject of such vital importance. Our standard opinions are most ly formed on the practice of our predecessore. But a great change was made after the close of the civil war by the amendments to the Constitution giving to freed slaves certain civil and political rights, and empowering Congress to make laws necessary to enforce these rights. This power is new and absolute, and Congress has enacted laws with which we are not yet familiar and accustomed. [See pages 848] 349 and 350 Revised Statutes, section 1,989 edition 1873-4.] As a matter of fact, dislike to have our army used in these civi conflicts; but the President has a lawfu right to use the army and navy, and has exercised the right, as he believes, lawfully and rightfully, and our duty has been and is to sustain him with zeal and sincerity. As to the Presidential election, we are in no manner required to take the least action, but to recognize him as President whom the lawfully appointed officers declare to be such person. I hope and pray that Congress will agree on some method before the day and hour arrives. But in case of failure to elect by or before the 4th of March, there will be a vacancy in both the offices of President and Vice-President, in which event the President of the Senate becomes President pro tem. and a new election will have to be held under the law of 1792. [See bills 3, chapter 1, pages 21, 22 and 23, Revised Statutes.] I is well we should compare notes and agree before the crisis is on us. But I sincerely hope we may pass this ordeal safely and peacefully. I will be pleased to hear from you at any time. "W. T. SHERMAN."

The next letter published is from Gen. Hancock to Gen. Sherman, dated New York, January 2. It is as follows: "General:-An anonymous communication to the Secretary of War, dated Louisville, Kentucky, December 16, 1876, was

received at my headquarters on the 27th of that month from the office of the Adjutant General of the Army. It represents that in the 'contemplated uprising of the people to enforce the inauguration of Tilden and Hendricks the depot at Jeffersonville is to be seized and is expected to arm and clothe in Indiana an army of Democrats. The endorsement on this communication, made at U. S. Headquarters, dated December 26th, 1876, is as follows: 'Official copy; referred to Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding division of the Atlantic; may draw a company from Gen. Ruger, commanding the Department of the South, and post at Jeffersonville Depot, with orders to protect it against any danger.' The terms of the endorsement are simply an exercise of discretion on my part, which leads me to write you before taking action. In my judgment there is no danger of the kind the anoymous communication sets forth, or other kinds, at Jefferson Depot, to justify a movement of troops to that place. Such a movement, it seems to me, would incur unnecessary expense and would create or increase apprehension for which there is no real foundstion. There are no arms or ammunition at They say that Judge Spofford's death | Jeffersonville Depot, and if such force as is referred to can be raised for rebellious purposes it is not likely that it could be done by seizing a depot of army uniforms and therefore, if there are grounds for action of the Government, I see no danger ing of the inevitable William Pitt | iu delay which will result from this presentation of the subject to you. If, however, in your better judgment a company should be sent there it shall be promptly done, as soon as you notify me to that effect. As I have already said, I do not act at once because in your instructions you say I may lead a company there, which I construe as leaving it somewhat discretionary with me.
"I returned on the 31st of December,

1876, from St. Louis. "I am very truly yours,
"Winfield S. Hancock,
"Major General, Commanding."
On the 19th of January Gen. Hancock wrote to Gen. Sherman that he had been so busy that he had "not yet written as he | Rockingham Spirit.

- Old John Robinson's billed for Raleigh September 17th. Lenoir Topic: The corn crop in this section promises to be very large. — There are seven white to four ellered

voters in North Carolina. - The Rockingham Bee says Gen. NO. 45 Joseph R. Hewley, of Connecticut, a Republican, was born in Stenart, ville precinct,

intended," in reply to an acknowledgment

of his letter from Carondelet. He says: "

wished to notice simply your reference to

the Revised Statutes, and one or two other

points in a brief way. I will do so yet, but

not to-day, as I am house bunting. The

proposition for the joint commission in-

sures a peaceful solution of the Presidential

question, if it becomes a law, and in my

opinion gives to Gov. Hayes chances he

did not have before. I have considered

that Mr. Tilden's chances were impregna-

ble; not so Mr. Hendricks. Now, it seems

to me that Gov. Hayes has something more

than an equal chance; but the definite re-

sults cannot be foreshadowed. Fortu-

nately, trouble need not be provided

against by the use of the army should

to the Supreme Court on the ground of an

"I am, very truly, yours,
"Winffeld Scott Hancock."

Gen. Sherman writes the closing letter

"General-The passage of the bill for

counting the electoral vote, approved by the

President, ends-in my judgment-all pos-

sible danger of confusion or disorder in

connection with the Presidential imbroglio.

I feel certain that the dual governments in

South Carolina and Louisiana will be de-

cided by the same means which doter-

mines who is to be the next President of

the United States. Therefore, with the

consent and approval of the Secretary of

War-now absent-I want to return the

troops temperarily detached, as soon as

possible, to the posts occupied before the

election; with this exception, that twelve

The remainder of the letter relates to the

A friend just returned from Raleigh in-

forms us that in a conversation with Gov.

Jarvis, upon his return to Raleigh after the

great ratification meeting here, he (the

Governor) pronounced the demonstration

nessed in North Carolina, and in regard to

of Tuesday night the greatest over wit-

the torch lights, he remarked that they

were the brightest he ever saw in a proces-

sion before, and the most of them. The

Governor is now firmly convinced there is

There was a report on the streets yester-

day to the effect that the candidates for

Congress from this district, Messrs. Shacs-

elford and Canaday, had a personal misun-

derstanding at Pelletier's Mills, Carteret

county, yesterday, during the political dis-

cussion there, which came very near result-

The Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta

Railroad, between Wilmington and Wacca-

maw Lake, has recently been undergoing

repairs and is now in excellent order. The

ditches have been cleaned out, embank-

'life in the old land yet."

things on their premises.

Accident to Capt. Maffitt.

ing in blows.

Reported Misunderstanding.

disposition of troops to be ordered back

companies, on the equivalent of a regiment,

remain here in Washington for a time."

from the South.

Appreciated It.

of the correspondence, as published. It is

dated Washington, January 29th.

illegal unconstitutional decision.

Richmond county, N. C. - Jackson Reporter: Since our last issue four more negro men have been brought to Jackson and confined in the county jail on charges of larceny.

- Raleigh Visitor: Mr. L. C. Bagwell has 15 melons which weigh 720 pounds net. He will sell the largest one at his store at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning to the highest bidder.

-Henderson Review: We are glad to learn that nearly enough money has been subscribed to purchase instruments for a band. - The death of Mr. B. H. Cheatham, on Monday last, cast a gloom over the entire community.

- Durham Plant: On Saturday, the bill become a law. If the bill the 14th, at his residence, in Person county, passes and Gen. Grant vetoes, Mr. Tilden's chances will be stronger than before-cer- Stephen Wilkerson died, in the 85th year of his age. For sixty years he had been tainly, if he and his friends support the measure. Public opinion will strengthen an active and consistent member of the his position. The danger in the compro-Baptist Church, and lived as be died, in full mise question or joint commission plan is that the defeated candidate might appeal hope of a blessed immortality.

- The Durham Plant notes the death of John B. Leathers, Esq., near South Lowell, Orange county, on the 21st inst. He represented Orange in the House of Commons in 1844 and 1846, and few men have enjoyed a greater degree of popularity in his day and generation than John B Leathers.

- Charlotte Observer: An inquiry among farmers from different sections of the county reveals the fact that the cotton crop is decidedly promising. The rains of a week ago brought the stalk up to remarkable proportions, and there were apprehensions that so much wet weather would tend to develop the tree at the expense of the fruit, but the dry hot weather has counteracted this tendency, and if it continues for any reasonable time, there will be the biggest crop in proportion to the acreage ever known in this country.

- New Berne Record: The Cotton and Grain Exchange yesterday took a ease for a number of years, of the brick warehouse on Craven street, belonging to T. A. Green, Esq., which they propose to put in proper order for the uses of the organization. — The transactions in our grain market yesterday were few. About 1,000 bushels of corn were received, but no sales made. We quote the price of this article at close of business, 56 cents per bushel. Oats were offered at 35 cents, and wheat at 80 cents per bushel.

- Charlotte Democrat: We learn by the Charleston Courier that the merchants of that city have sent numerous drummers into Richmond, Anson and Union counties, North Carolina, and the diacent counties of South Carolina for the purpose of turning the trade of that section to Charleston, over the new road from Wadesboro to Cheraw. Bled on the north, west and south sides, old North Carolina still kicks, but her State officers, railroad officers and business people generally, must do something more than kick and talk to prevent the loss of trade.

- Charlotte Observer: Yesterday morning at 4 o'clock the saw mill of Mesers. Hunter & McWhirter, in Mallard Creek township, was entirely destroyed by fire and with it a small lot of lumber. - A dispatch was received here yesterday announcing the death of Capt J. T. Coit, a well known citizen of Charlotte, which occurred in Raleigh yesterday morning. -Rev E. A. Wingard has returned to his charge, to the gratification of the whole congregation, who united in giving him a unanimous call. He will preach at St. ments rebuilt, and new sills put down, and Mark's Lutheran Church Sunday, as usual.

a force is now engaged in cutting down the - Fayetteville Examiner: The undergrowth on both sides of the road. 87th anniversary of the Fayetteville Inde-The consequence is that people residing pendent Light Infantry Company was duly celebrated on the 23d inst. The Company along the line of the road have caught the assembled at their amony at 9 o'clock spirit of improvement and are painting, A. M., and proceeded to the election of the whitewashing and otherwise fixing up following officers: Major, A. A. McKethan, Jr.; 1st Captain, R. B. Lutterloh; 2d do. J. A. McLauchlin; 3d do. Wm. F. Campbell; 4th do. T. W. Broadfoot. They were then joined by the La Fayette Light Infantry, The many friends of Capt. J. N. Maffitt will regret to hear of a severe accident their guests, and the two companies, under command of Col. A. H. Worth, marched which befell him yesterday at his farm at to Robinson's Spring and engaged in target Greenville Sound, about eight miles from practice-Creedmoor rules. The Inde-

the city. The captain was engaged in - A correspondent writes to the leading an unruly cow by a cord which he Statesville American concerning the battie had wound around the thumb of his right of King's Mountain: "A soldier on the hand, when the animal made a sudden American side noticed a good deal of execution done in a particular spot in his line start and twisting the cord about an adand from a particular place on the other iscent tree, actually pulled the thumb off at side. On close inspection he discovered the first joint. Captain Maffitt came to that that the firing on the British side was from behind a hollow chestnut tree, and town at once, to obtain surgical assistance, through a hole in it. He aimed his gun when it was found necessary to amputate repeatedly at this opening and stopped the the member above the second joint. The firing. After the battle was over he examoperation was performed without the aid of ned the place and discovered that he had killed one of his brothers and wounded another, who had joined the British forces and had concealed themselves behind the

> - Wilson Advance: We are pleased to learn from Rev. J. A. Cunninggim that the venerable Dr. Closs is much improved in health, and hopes to be able soon to fill his appointments. - Rev. N. M. Jurney, pastor of the Methodist church of Wayne circuit, is carrying on a very successful revival in the Methodist church at Fremont. He has large congregations. There have been quite a number of conversions and a number of accessions to the church, - Last Sunday was the occasion of the annual meeting of the Primitive Baptists, which is always held in August, and has come to be called, from the mmense crowd always collected, the "Big August." There was a large crowd, very many more than could get in the church. long before the time for the services, and before the services were finished the old grove was full of people. Elders Wm. Woodard and P. D. Gold preached on this

- New Berne Nut Shell: Last night at 8 o'clock, Mrs. Mary A. Follman, aged 42 years, wife of our townsman, was taken suddenly ill and died in two hours-- Suddenly, on Tuesday morning, August 24th, 1880, near Clear Spring, Craven county, N. C., Mary Jane, wife of C. C. Wetherington, aged 37 years.

— Several months ago John Mayo, the irrepressible colored auctioneer of Robdefend Mr. Hubbs, the regular nomi- | ber's Row, whom everybody knew as "all korrect." conceived the idea that soon make a fortune in Liberia. As John has quite a tact for making money, he had gathered together quite a snug little pile of this world's goods. These he converted into cash, and bidding farewell to his friends embarked for the golden land. After arriving in Liberia John put all his wits to work and did all that he could to make an honest living but found that he was going down hill all the time, and on yesterday we again saw John's smiling face on our streets. He says "old North Caroling is all korrect and now he knows on which side his bread is buttered."

> -- There are colored citizens in New Haven who have minds of their own and do not propose to be classed as the slaves of party bosses. Last night several of these gentlemen met and organized a colored Hancock and English club, twentyone signing the roll at the start. It is believed that in the Ninth Ward alone over fifty colored citizens, heretofore Republicans, will vote for General Hancock .- New Haven Union, Aug. 20, 1880.

an anesthetic, and borne by the gallant captain with the stoicism and sangfroid characteristic of an old warrior.

THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

Judge Buxton was advertised to speak in Edenton on Thurday last, in Hertford on Friday, and in Elizabeth City on Saturday.

Our Democratic organization in this county is progressing very satisfactorily so far and if proper caution is used in the selection of county candidates, there is no good reason why we should not win .- Henderson Re-

We hear also that Frank Koonce, of Onslow, is also in the field on his own hook, so it is to be a quadrangular fight between Democrat, Republican, Greenbacker and Koonceiteand the devil to take the hindmost .-Kinston Journal.

Gov. Brogden, O'Hara and Price, all Radicals, spoke here on last Saturday. Brogden and O'Hara were in the interest of themselves and in favor of calling another convention for this Congressional District, while Price, from New Berne, was here to nee of the party. From what we saw and heard, we think Price carried off the palm. The meeting was very disorderly at times and ended in a little wool pulling at the close, with no serious damage. - Tarboro South-

Gov. Jarvis came fully up to the expectations of his friends; Mr. Spears did very well, considering the very great disadvantage under which he labored-a bad cause--and Col. Steele is credited by several of his friends with having made the best speech of his life. He literally chewed Mr. Spears up and spit him out, as a plain man remarked on the occasion. Gov. Jarvis is not an eloquent speaker. But he is nevertheless effective on the stump, and wins hosts of friends wherever he goes .--