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A STRONG GOVERNMENT. It is known to all students of Amer

ican history that a "strong government" was the pet idea of Hamilton, and it is now the pet idea of Garfield. We will make this plain to-day, and then we will show at another time wherein the Republican party has sought to destroy the rights of the people-that is the rights of the States. We ask the Statesville American to consider what we shall

What kind of Government did Hamilton favor? Gov. Hendricks stated correctly the other day the answer to this inquiry. He said:

"He proposed that the President and Senators should hold their offices for life, unless removed upon impeachment. He proposed to subordinate and subjugate the States to the United States by this remarkable provision. Article 8, section 1, says: 'The Governor or President of each State shall be appointed under the authority of in. United States, and shall have a right to organive all laws about to be passed in the State of which he shall be Governor or President, subject to such qualifications and regulations as the Legislature of the United States shall prescribe," He proposed to d fine the Legislative power of the United States by these words: 'The Legislature of the United States shall have power to pa s all laws which they shall judge necessary to the common defence and sifely and to the general welfare of the Union.' Under such a provision the limit of power would be the judgment and pleasure of the legislators. The preamble to the Constitution, as adopted, declares one of its objects to be to 'provide for the comm in defence' and to 'promote the gencoal Welfare;' but it is not made a definition of power, and section 8 of article 1 confers upon Congress the power to raise revenue for the purpose of providing 'for the comm in defence and general welfare of the United States.' Then follows an express coumeration of the powers conferred upon Under Hamilton's plan the powers would have been general, and almost without limit or restriction. In the Constitu tion, as adopted and amended, the powers are delegated, else they are reserved to the States and the people.

An abler man than Gov. Hendricks or Mr. Hanes, of the American, has thus stated the case in his famous reply to Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, in the April number of the North American Review. We refer to Judge Black, a gentleman of as great purity and ability as is to be found among living Americans. He

"At a very early period in our history the enemies of Republican principles were thoroughly equipped, and entered actively upon the struggle for supremacy. Some of them got into the Convention which framed the Constitution. At their head was Ham illon, who laid before the body their whole plan for a central government, which, if adopted, would have completely extirpated the rights of the States and the liberties of the people; a Chief Executive for life, unimpeachable for any misconduct; a Senate for life; a tri-ennial House of Assembly; a Federal judiciary for the determina-tion of all matters of general concern;" the Governors of the States to be appointed by the President. Of such a government, the tyranny and corruption must have become perfectly unendurable if administered, as it was expected to be, by the men who proposed it; and doubtless it would, in a very short time, have led to a monarchy in name as well as in substance. But the Hamiltonian plan was defeated, and under the auspices of Washington, Madison, and their compatriots the present system was framed, by which certain powers, specifically enumerated, are bestowed on the general government, while all others are expressly reserved to the States and the people; and this system is to be administered by agents of the people's choice, strictly accountable, subject to frequent rotation, and sworn to keep within the limits of their legal authority."

This was the sort of "etrong government" the able Hamilton favored. This is the sort of "strong government" that Garfield, Republican candidate for the Presidency in 1880, favors, and who is supported by the American. Why do we say so? On January 26th, 1865, Mr. Garfield said in the House of Representatives:

"I believe, Mr. Speaker, that the fame of Jefferson is waning and the fame of Hamilton waxing in the estimation of the

sentiment, he again extolled the statesman.

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"strong government" tendencies and enlogized Hamilton. The great Federalist is his model. Hamilton expressly declared that the government should be given more of "a monarchical and aristocratical cast." Now Garfield's party, before it became corrupt, announced the following as its principle and doctrine in 1860:

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric de-

We invite the American to read

carefully that plank in its party's platform before Garfield, Grant, I which it was claimed that a State tax Robeson, Belknap, Williams, Colfax, and the rest of the bribe-takers and plunderers and usupers had besmirched its good name and sought to degrade and destroy the country. In 1860, the Republican leaders declared most solemnly that the "right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively" must be "maintained inviolate." Nay, they even went so far as to say that this was absolutely "essential" to guarantee "the perfection and endurance of our political fabric." These were wise and truthful words. The experiences of the last twenty years have only confirmed and intensified the importance, necessity, and truthfulness of such a deliverance.

We repeat again that centralization is the tendency of the Republican party. Its leaders-Grant, Garfield, Logan, Conkling, Edmunds, Blaine, all, indeed, - are tainted with this treasonable and damnable heresy. It is nothing less than treasou against the Constitution to favor and advocate "a strong government." It is an assault upon local self-government, the rights of electors of the several States acting through the State governments, and, if successful, will convert sovereign and independent States into counties, and will transmute the General Government into a vast despotic machine. The organs are already proclaiming that this is a "Sovereign Nation," unstead of a Confederation or Union of Equal States. Mr. Hendricks spoke most justly when he said in his recent

"The purpose and policy of the Republican party has been to weaken the States strengthen the Federal authority. General Garfield is in strong sympathy with his party in that respect. He has favored legislation having that tendency.'

Mr. Garfield believes that "every germ of the Constitution" was directly inspired and developed by Hamilton, who' demanded that there should be incorporated into the sacred instrument more "of monarchical and aristocratical" ideas. The old contest between the advocates of the two great opposing ideas of the Constitution is still being waged. The Republican party stands forth as the champion of Hamiltonianism, whilst the Democratic party is the friend and defender of the Constitution of Washington, Madison and other illustrious compatriots, who resisted Hamilton and his "monarchical and aristocratical cast."

Is not the Republican party the enemy of the Constitution? Why, Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, one | pending conflict this would be suffiof the most conspicuous Radicals of the day, in his paper in the North American Review, in the early part of this year, (page 273), says this:

"We have changed, indeed, in some particulars, we have annihilated the Constitution of Washington, the Constitution of the fathers. * * * And is the unwritten law more sacred? May the people annul the written law of the fathers and still be perpetually bound by their traditions?"

Here is an open acknowledgment that the Republican party had actually "annihilated the Constitution of the fathers." He spoke the plain truth. The Republicans have "annulled," and, in some instances, have actually destroyed, "annihilated the Constitution." We will take up this subject again in a day or so and show what the Radicals have done in the way of "annulling" and "annihilating."

The great work for the Democratic party to do is-TO RESTORE THE Union and the Constitution of our FATHERS. Popular liberty, violated rights, vindicated courts, annulled principles and privileges, annihilated muniments are to be restored. That American people, and that we are gravitating toward a stronger government. I AM GLAD year of grace 1880, under the leader-Only two or three weeks ago, ship of that great friend of the Confifteen years after he had uttered the stitution and of Civil Liberty-Winabove dangerous and treasonable field Scott Hancock, the soldier-

DISPLACED RIGHTS. Before we enter upon the main purpose of this editorial we wish to draw attention to what ex Senator Christiancy, now Minister to Peru, said when he was on the Supreme Court Bench of Michigan. In view of the fact that he is a Stalwart, and believes with other leaders of his party that this is a "NATION"that the Federal Government is absolutely supreme over the people of what are called by way of courtesy and usage "States," his former opinion is interesting. He knows the truth, but he prefers to sin against light and knowledge. Here is what he said in an opinion in a case in law was unconstitutional, because it was in conflict with the Constitution

of the United States: "The following propositions, I think, express the true theory of the several State governments in this Confederacy, so far as the present question is involved. Each State is sovereign and independent, except as limited by the Constitution of the United States. The General Government is one of special, limited and delegated powers only; and a power not conferred by the express terms of the instrument, or by necessary implication, cannot be exercised. In the one case, therefore, the inquiry is, has the power in question been granted? in the other, has it been prohibited ? * * These propositions result from the very nature of State sovereignty and legislative power, and have been too long and too well settled in this country to need the citation of au-

His own State, Michigan, was involved, and we thus see how fairly and wisely he laid down the law then. Now let us see what the Radical party has been able to do in their efforts "to annul" and "to annihilate" the Constitution of Washington and Madison. We again recur to Judge Black's masterly reply to Mr. Boutwell, to be found in the North Amer can Review. That great lawyer, statesman, and writer said:

"I am compelled to admit that they (Mr.

Boutwell and his political associates) have

annulled the Constitution, not in some, but

in all particulars. No line or letter of it has escaped their destructive hands. Every right of the States and all personal liberty have been wantonly outraged. Trial by jury, habeas corpus, free speech, the elective franchise, everything that tended to promote the great objects for which the Constitution was made, were trodden down. The military was placed above the civil authority, and the power continues to be claimed for standing armies to 'shed the blood of war in peace.' To nullify the most important spart of our great charter, a bill of pains and penalties against ten States and eight millions of people was forcibly injected into the bowels of the Constitution itself, and there it lies to this day, side by side with the provision which forbids its existence. Certainly, I agree with Mr. Boutwell that the written instrument by which our fathers sought to secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity has been wholly set at naught, and his tone of triumphant interrogation is not out of place when he exclaims, 'Is the unwritten law more sacred?' Assuredly not. A conscience which is hardy enough to spurn the restraints of the written Constitution need not affect any remorse for

refusing to accept a tradition. Having

swallowed the camel, it is but the folly of the Pharisee to strain at this gnat." We might rest the case here, but as the Statesville American chuckled prematurely over what it thought was the STAR's inability to show wherein the rights of States had been abridged or displaced, or, to use ex-Secretary Boutwell's words, "annulled" and "annihilated," we will pursue the subject farther, thanking that paper for having stirred us up in this direction. There is nothing in this campaign that is so important as the struggle between centralization and restoration. Garfield is the very embodiment of the one, Hancock of the other. If there were no other great principles involved in the cient to give vast significancy to the election of 1880. If Garfield were without stain and without reproach, the fact that he is the friend and advocate of centralization-of treason to the Constitution, would be enough to stamp him dangerous, and to arouse every patriot and freedomlover in the land to a pertinacious and resolved resistance to his claims and pretensions. Let us look, then, at the rights of the States which have been displaced by Republican

First, the right to control their own Registration and Elections by allowing the army to be used as a posse comitatus, whereby a Marshal in the State of Louisiana, who was also Chairman of the Republican State Committee, employed detachments of soldiers to go through the State and arrest the voters. This is a matter of history.

Second, by passing laws to use the army as a police to keep the peace at the polls, whereby the State was deprived of her lawful constabulary authority, notably in South Carolina; but also in other States, officers of the army in command of soldiers prescribed the order of voting and who might and who should not vote. Gen. Sherman, the head of the

army, styles the orders by which these soldiers were placed in South Carolina, "Political Orders." See his letters just published. This, too, is a matter of history. Until the soldiers were removed by the order of de facto President Hayes, there were imposed upon the people of Louisiana Governors, Legislatures and Senators who were never elected. That they were never so elected has been ascertained and decided both in the Senate of the United States, in the House of Representatives, and also in the Courts. The State Government has been imposed on Louisiana by force by the use of the army under the Republican claim that the President had the right thus to recognize and make valid a usurpation. Now these are outrages of the greatest, most flagrant character. No party can approve or condone such usurpation - such gross invasion of the rights of free, sovereign, independent States and live. Such action is a crime against civilization and civil liberty. It ought to damn against the day of remotest redemption any party that was guilty of fostering and sustaining such usurpers. Turn to the Constitution of the United States and to the Constitution of the State and you will see that it is provided that each State may choose its own Executive and Legislative departments. This being so.

the usurpations of Radicalism are apparent to the most stupid. As there are other important points to be presented we must defer them until another day. There is no question before the American people half so pregnant with unnumbered woes as that of centralization. Rev. Dr. is crushing the poorer classes there. Whilst a writer in one of the English magazines say it is gradually destroying some of the famous German Universities. It is a blight and a curse to any land and to any people. here in "this land of the free and home of the brave" should be met by the determined resistance of all who revere the memory of Washington and who would maintain civil and religious freedom on this Continent.

Senator Bayard and General Roger A. Pryor will speak certainly at Cothe great mass meeting. An excur-

the World's Fair in 1883-Informa-

tion Desired. The Executive Committee of the United States International Commission, at New York, desire a list of those persons in our State and locality, including every prominent manufacturer and producer, who there may be reason to believe would participate and make creditable exhibits of their own particular productions in the World's Fair in 1883. This information is required because the preparatory work of the exhibition necessitates immediate knowledge as to how much space is likely to be demanded by exhibitors in the buildings to be erected by the commission for exhibition purposes. Mesers. R. Y. Mc-Aden, of Charlotte, and D. MacRae, of Wilmington, are the Commissioners for the

State of North Carolins.

Cape Fear Rice Farms. A correspondent, writing from Brunswick county, says he has just had the pleasure of going around the rice farm of F. M. Moore, Esq., with Mr. Samuel Hall, the manager, and that it made him feel proud of old Brunswick once more, to see the beautiful sight of nine thousand bushels of waving grain, now about ready for the sickle, the result of good management, energy and industry. Our correspondent says that this and other instances that have lately come under his observation remind him of the good old times long past, when the heavily-laden fields of golden grain along the grand Old Cape Fear gladdened the hearts of men, and that he now has reason to hope that the time is not far distant when the rice farmers of this section will resume their former position on the high road to prosperity. Death of a Stranger.

There died at the Scamen's Home in this city, a few days ago, a man by the name of William M. Smith, aged about sixty years, literally without home or friends, except three whom sympathy gathered around

him in his last moments, and who did all that was possible to smoothe his passage to the grave. He was a native of Bermuda, a man of intelligence, and one that had evidently seen better days. In fact, it is known that he was at one time a prominent merchant of Hamilton, Bermuda. He came here last fall on the schooner Mary Ann McCann, in search of employment. It is hoped that this may meet the eye of some friend or relative of the deceased stranger.

Attempted Suicide. We learn that a Mrs. Herring, residing at or near Burgaw, Pender county, attempted to commit suicide on Wednesday morning last by taking an overdose of laudanum, and would have accomplished her purpose but for the fact that the services of a physician were secured in time to counteract the effects of the poisonous drug. Our informant had heard no cause assigned for the rash attempt.

THE GALLOWS.

the Murder of his July 19th, 1880-Wonderful Display of Nerve and Fortitude-He was Ready to Go-His Confession,

Yesterday was the day set apart, in ac-

cordance with the sentence of Judge O. P. Meares of the Criminal Court of New Hanover County, at the August term of said Court, for the execution of Stephen Richardson, convicted of the murder of Lucy Phinney, his mother-in-law. The crime was committed on the night of the 19th of July last, about the hour of 11 o'clock, at the house of Robert Phinney, the husband of the murdered woman, on the northeast corner of Sixth and Harnett streets, in that part of the city north of the W. & W. R. R., and known as "Brooklyn." The date of the murder and the subsequent trial and conviction of the accused is of such recent occurrence as to render unnecessary more than a brief outline of the terrible tragedy. Stephen Richardson married Hester, a daughter of Robert and Lucy Phinney, but there was a want of congeniality on the part of the couple, and their married life proved anything but happy. The husband was in the habit occasionally of indulging to excess his appetite for strong drink, and frequent quarrels between himself and wife were the result. This state of affairs culminated in a separation, and the fact that his wife was living in the same house with her father and mother, who took the part of their daughter in any of the disputes which occurred between the ill-assorted pair, seems to have embittered his feelings against them and led him frequently to the indulgence of excessive outbursts of passion. On the night of the fearful tragedy Richardson appears to have been worked up to a higher pitch of excitement than usual, stimulated to a certain degree, no doubt, by whiskey, and upon visiting the house in which the couple had formerly resided, next adjoining the house of Dabney writes from Germany that it | Robert Phinney, a quarrel ensued between the husband and wife, during which Robert Phinney told his son-in-law not to use his name in his quarrels with his wife. These words appear to have stirred up all the evil in Richardson's nature, and he thereupon went into his own yard, picked up an old shovel or spade, rushed to the house of his The party that dares to advocate it father-in-law, assaulted the old couple, killed Lucy Phinney, fearfully wounded Robert Phinney and inflicted severe injuconvicted and sentenced to be hung on the 3d of September, only about forty-five days intervening between the time of the murder and the day set apart for the execution of the murderer.

From the day that sentence was passed upon him the prisoner seemed to realize lumbia, S. C., on September 7th, at the shortness of the time given him on earth and the importance of preparing for sion from Wilmington on that day the great change awaiting him. He encouraged the visits of the clergy, several of those of his own color and Rev. J. P. King, of the Second (white) Baptist church, being unremitting upon him. He soon made a profession of religion, and from that time he has appeared perfectly resigned and submissive to the fate so surely awaiting him, and displaying a degree of cheerfulness most remarkable under the circumstances. To these who visited him he evinced a ready disposition to converse, and never tired of telling of the hope that sustained and buoyed him up in the trying ordeal through which he was passing. As the time of his doom drew near he frequently expressed the wish that the fatal Friday would come, so that "it could all be done and over with." To the Sheriff, who called to see him on Thursday afternoon, and who told him that he regretted the disagreeable duty he had to perform, and that he hoped he would "stand up to it all right to-morrow," Richardson replied

"I am as ready as you are, sir." Yesterday morning, the dawn of his last day on earth, the condemned man rose at an early hour, stating that he had enjoyed a good night's rest, and partook of a hearty breakfast of ham and eggs, biscuit and coffee. Soon afterwards he was visited by a number of ministers, among whom may be mentioned Revs. Cornelius Sampson, J. G. Fry, E. Morton, D. J. Sanders, A. M. Conway, Willis Wocten, W. H. Bishop, and Edward Robinson, colored, and Rev. J. P. King, white, who sung and prayed with and for him until the fatal moment

In the meantime, notwithstanding the fact that not so much as a glimpse could be had of the condemned man, or of the preparations preceding the execution, not less than fifteen hundred to two thousand persons assembled on the streets adjacent, and nearly all of them remained there until the body had been cut down and removed. By far the larger number of these were number of whites in the crowd. Great cagerness was manifested to obtain tickets of admission into the enclosure, but as the Sheriff is required by law to issue only a limited number, all but the favored few had to possess their souls in patience and forego the pleasure (?) of seeing a human | hand and two on the head; the next blow I being burled into eternity. THE GALLOWS.

The gallows, which was erected in the rear of the jail, and which was remarkably complete in all its arrangements, was ten feet square, with a platform on one side about three feet six inches in width, aud on the other side a stairway two and a half feet wide, the whole height of the scaffold to the cross-beam being about seventeen | wise instead of sidewise."

feet, and the distance from the top of the drop to the ground about eleven feet, giving a fall of about six and a half feet. Through the wall of the prison a door had been cut, through which the prisoner could be conducted to his place upon the scaffold. Through this door, previous to the execution, all the preparations could be distinctly heard by the prisoner, who was but a few steps removed from it, even to the testing of the rope which was made on Thursday afternoon; but he seemed to be perfectly unmoved by it.

THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE PRISONER About twelve o'clock the Sheriff notified

the failer that all was in readiness, and in a few minutes the rear door of the jail was opened and the prisoner in charge of offi cers and accompanied by the various ministers came out and mounted the scaffold at twelve minutes past 12 o'clock, the condemned man being dressed in light pants and black cloth coat and vest, with white gloves. A hymn was sung as the prisoner came out and took his place, at the conclusion of which Rev. J. G. Fry, colored, offered a lengthy, but carnest and impressive prayer, during which the prisoner frequently responded.

The Sheriff then asked the condemned if he had anything to say, and he replied that he had. He stated that he felt that he had made his peace with God through the grace of Jesus Christ; that he was at peace with all men and ready to meet his doom, satisfied that through the grace of God he was going to heaven. He thanked all who had ministered to his wants, physical and spiritual; felt that he had conquered the greatest of all terrors on this earthdeath-and hence would die happy; that he believed that by faith he was to be saved and his sins forgiven. His statement as to the crime was as published below, and in addition he stated that he had freely forgiven Robert Phinney, his wife Hester, and all his enemies on earth, and was prepared to answer for his sins at the bar of heaven, assured that he should enter therein. He asked God to bless all present and lead them in the way of righteousness, and said that he hoped to meet them all after death in the world to come. In conclusion, the doomed man asked the blessing of God on the ministers in attendance and their work, that it might redound to the good of man and to the glory of God. At 12.30 the Sheriff read the warrant for

the execution, and at 12.34 Richardson stepped on the trap door, and while the ministers and some of the other persons present sang Lymns, the Sheriff adjusted the noose, the prisoner told those around him good-bye, the black cap was drawn rics upon his wife. He was arrested, tried over his face, and at 12 39 the trap feil and at the ensuing term of the Criminal Court, the soul of Stephen Richardson was launched into eternity. His death was instantaneous and apparently very easy, the neck having been broken by the fall. As the body fell through the aperture one or two convulsive movements were noticeable, after which a spasmodic trembling was seen at long intervals, finally ceasing, and at the expiration of twelve minutes Drs. Winants and Burbanks, who were in attendance, pronounced life extinct. The body was then lowered into the coffin and afterwards turned over to Nathaniel Simmons, the deceased's brother-in-law, and interred in Pine Forest Cemetery. While on the scaffold and throughout the terrible ordeal Richardson was perfectly calm and composed, cool and collected, and evinced no sign of fear or trepidation whatever. During his speech his voice was firm and loud. and he seemed utterly oblivious to the terrors of his impending fate. He also walked from his cell to the scaffold with a firm step, and not a tremor shook his frame while the rope was being adjusted around his neck or at any time while the horrible preparations were going on around him. The following is a statement made by the

condemned man, and taken down as nearly as possible in his own language:

RICHARDSON'S STATEMENT. "I am 33 years old, and have been married thirteen years. I was born in Onslow county, but left there when I was only 11 years old. I formerly belonged to the late Gov. Dudley, and at his death fell to Robert Dudley who sold me to a man in Virginia by the name of David McDaniel. After the fall of Richmond I came back to Wilmington, and have remained here ever since. I am a carpenter by trade, and have been employed at the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad between nine and ten

Richardson then went on to say that on the night of the murder he went over as usual to look after his house. At the same time his wife (Hester Richardson) was at Louisa Maultsby's house, near by, and she abused him very much. She then left Maultsby's house and went to her father's house, next door; opened her father's back door and went to abusing him again; then he (Richardson) got mad and went out and commenced quarrelling with Hester, and accused her mother and father, Robert and Lucy Phinney, of being the cause of himself and wife not living peaceably together; then her father came out of the front door on Harnett street and asked him (R.) not to use his name in the

quarrel between himself and wife. Richardson says he then went out to the gate to meet him (Phinney) to reason the matter with him, and he rushed in the shop and got his gun. Richardson then went back to his house and got a spade, returned and met Phinney at the Harnett street door. while his wite and Lucy Phinney were trying to keep him from coming out with hi gun at Richardson, The latter proceeds in his statement: "I stepped up in the door and Phinney struck at me with the gun, and I struck at him with the spade, but colored people, but there was also quite a | missed him and struck my wife. My wife jumped out and run; then we tussled with each other until we got to the Sixth street door. Phinney's wife was in between me and him and I knocked her down and she fell in the street; Phinney run out of the door and I after him; when we got out the door we fought there two or three minutes; there I struck him several blows on the struck him I knocked him down, and then, amid the cries of 'murder,' I jumped and run, and left him with the gun by his side where I knocked him down. I was captured then and put in the guard house, and now I feel that God has forgiven me for it all, and I have forgiven them for all they did. I did not say I would kill them all and eat my breakfast in h-l, but that I would have satisfaction if I had to go to h-l. I did not go there to kill anyone, if

I had I would have used the spade edge-

Turpentine:

- Weldon News: Rev. Dr. A. S. Smith has resigned the pastorate of the Episcopal Church in Scotland Neck, and preached his last sermon there on Sunday. The Rev. H. G. Hilton, of Plymenth, has been called and will probably preach at Scotland Neck.

- When Hallyburton, of the Morganton Blade, got married he handed over his paper to Hallyburton, Jr., saying that for the present his mind was directed towards "more ethereal themes" than writing editorials. We thought he was happy when he was in Wilmington.

- Morganton Blade: The largest blackberry erop ever known in Burke caunty is on a farm belonging to Winfield Kincaid, attended by T. C. & I J. Kirley. They report that on about twelve acres of and they and their neighbors picked between 2,000 and 3,000 pounds.

- Tarboro Southern: Mrs. Joseph H. Rhodes was severely burned last week in Williamston by the upsetting of a gasoline lamp. - The first annual fair of the Edgecombe and Pitt county Agricultural Society will be held at Temperance Hall Grange, McKendreeville, Edgecombe county, N.C., on the 17th of November, 1880.

- Wilson Advance: The Roanoke Union of Tar River Association of Baptists met in the Baptist Church in Wilson on Friday last, at 11 A. M. -Rev. Joseph E. Carter was elected moderator, and Noah Biggs, Esq , of Scotland Neck, clerk. The larger number of members of the body did not arrive until Friday rfterneon and Saturday.

- Orphan's Friend: The old gentleman (?) who went to church last Sunday and took his seat on the lan of an orphan, (thereby compelling the boy to pull himself out of torture) is cordially invited to occupy a whole bench at the Orphan House (this) Wednesday night, and hear the gospel; and may the Lord have mercy on hie soul.

- Charlotte Democrat: Remember that the Supreme Court of North Caro lina has decided that the lapse of three years bars an action against a scaled note. - Unless the idle, vicious negro boys are taught how to behave and learn better manners, they will be troublesome citizens hereafter. A little correction now may save them from the penitentiary or the gallows in the future.

- Toisnot Home: On last Friday, at the old depot about one mile from this place, a little negro boy named Wiley Killebrew went into the house where his little brother was, and seeing a pistol on the shelf, took it up and said to his brother, "I am going to shoot you!" and to make good his word he cocked the pistol and fired away, the ball entering the left cheek of his little brother and lodging near the ear.

- D. W. C. Benbow, in the Greensboro Patriot: Last fall I paid for 22 bushels of rye \$16.50. For cutting it in June I paid \$34, and for having it threshed this week I paid \$21, making a total of 71.50. There were 254 bushels, and it is worth \$190.50, which sum will pay handsomely for not only seeding the land, but for the entire preparation of the soil for grass, of which I have a beautiful stand.

- New Bernian: The work on the New White Oak Pocoson road, from Trent to New River, is rapidly being pushed forward and we are reliably informed that the health of the convicts employed on the work is as good as that of those in the Western part of the State. - On Saturday last, at 10 o'clock P. M., the gin house and grist mill belonging to Mr. Isaac Tayfor, was burned. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

- Charlotte Observer: Agreeably to the application made by Col. Thomas. Superintendent of the Institute in this city, to the Secretary of War, under section 1225, Revised Statutes of the United States, Capt. G. W. Evans, 21st Infantry, U. S. A., has been detailed to serve, under the direction of the Superintendent, as Professor of Tactics and Military Science, at the Carolina Military Institute. - Capt. Evens is a Marylander and brings high testimo-

- Raleigh Recorder: They have a postoffice in North Carolina called "Shoe Heel."-Central Baptist. And they have a postoffice in Missouri called "Grubtown." - Brethren G. W. Coppedge and R. D. Harper, two of our young brethren of the Tar River Association, organized a church at Oak Level, Nash county, a week or two since. - Rev. O. E. Horton, of Elizabeth City, reports a meeting at Sawyer's Creek with 21 additions; and a meeting at Shady Grove resulting in 40 additions.

- Goldsboro Messenger: From present indications we shall have a bountiful corn crop. The cotton crop, however, so exceedingly promising but a few weeks ago, turns out to be badly damaged by rust and the heavy rains a few weeks ago. - Fremont correspondence: The series of meetings mentioned in my last, conducted by Rev. N. M. Jurney, at the Methodist Church in this place, closed on Wednesday night last, with six more accessions to the church, making eight in all.

- Raleigh Visitor: Dr. Parker got into a difficulty yesterday at one of the depots on the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad with another man, who struck the Doctor on the head with a bar of iron and broke his skull, and in falling he also broke his leg. - We are pleased to learn that Wake Forest College opened on yesterday under the most flattering circumstances, one hundred students being in attendance and twenty-five more expected last night. The prospects are that there will be two hundred students before the close of the

- Fayetteville Examiner: Died, near Memphis, Tenn., on Monday, the 16th of August, Mrs. Elizabeth Parr, the last surviving sister of Beverly Rose, Esq., of this town. She was a native of Person county, N. C., but years ago removed to Tennessee. — At a meeting of the Trustees of the Graded School, held last week, Dr. T. D. Heigh was elected President of the Board for the ensuing year. Mr. A. Graham was reelected Principal of the School, Mr. Frank H. Stedman, of this town, a recent graduate of the University. was elected as Assistant Teacher.

- Warsaw Brief Mention: The Union meeting of the Eastern Association. met on last Friday, with the church at Concord, about six miles from Magnolia, in Duplin county. Rev. W. M. Kennedy preached the opening sermon. - The Eastern Association will meet at Bethel church, in Sampson county, on Tuesday after the first Sunday in October-five weeks from yesterday. Bethel is about twelve miles from Magnolia, on the W. & W. R. R. — We learn from Mr. I. Royal, of Sampson county, that the church at Salem has just closed a very interesting meeting. Eight were received into the church. — The school begins its second month with sixty-two pupils.

- The following Grand Lodge officers of Knights of Honor were elected for the ensuing year: Dr. W. H. H. Cobb, G. Dictator, Goldsboto; J. M. Spraggins, V. D. G., Tarboro; Dr. R. F. Lewis, A. G. D., Lumberton; Rev. L. A. Bikle, G. Chap-lin, Concord; P. C. Carlton, G. Reporter, Statesville; S. C. Schofield, G. Treasurer, Davidson College; Dr. D. Cogdell, G. G., Goldsboro; Jordan Stone, G. Sentinel, Asheville; J. C. Buxton, Winston, L. B. Hanes, Lexington, G. W. Blount, Wilson, G. Trustees; P. C. Carlton, Sup. Rep., Statesville; Theo. F. Kluttz, Sup. Rep., Alternate, Salisbury. The next meeting of the Grand Lodge will be held in Raleigh, on the 4th Tuesday in August, 1881.