# Che Weekly Star,

VILMINGTON. N. C.

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### FOR TAX PAYERS.

The evils under which the people labored when the Radicals had possession of the several counties were not imaginary or light, but very real and very burdensome. If the Demcratic party had never done any other service to the taxpayers than to lighten their burdens and free them from the rapacity and oppressions of corrupt and greedy officials, it would well deserve their eternal gratitude. Let the old venal, plundering system be restored in all of its virility and aggressiveness, and the people will curse the day when they permitted themselves to be deceived by the cries of the very party that wronged and plucked them, and when they sat down in idleness, saying they were tired of politics and saw no difference in parties, folded their hands and allowed the wolves to come back into the old fold to raven and destroy again. It will be too late when the mistake has been made. Before that evil day comes let every hard-working, honest taxpayer rise up and resolve that, having cleared the fold of the enemy he shall not return. The only way under heaven by which you can carry into practical operation such a patriotic and much needed resolution is by the Constitutional method of the ballotlox. You once voted out the pillagers; now keep them out by still

All with memories know what justice was under the old black regime, and what taxes were under the old corrupt County Boards. We quote the following from a timely editorial in the Lumberton Robesonian, which will serve as a reminder of the party. Our contemporary says:

"Everybody knows the workings of the old elective system. It would do well enough, probably, in certain sections, but in large negro counties and townships the yoke was galling. \* \* \* Justice was a sirin and a mockery-and was indeed bind, not from impartiality, but from stolid

'We knew a Radical Justice, (?) a negro, who entered a decree of divorce in his court; another who refused to let the plea of the statute of limitations be entered in a case tried before him on an action clearly barred-remarking at the time that 'he'l be d-d if he allowed any such pleas in his court;' another who, while a sworn officer, was an aider, abetter and acting supporter of the infamous Lowrey band, while others were Magistrates who had been guilty of the basest crimes, and too, mind you, in the county of Robeson, where the whites are in a majority over the blacks. Of course in the negro counlies the evil was tenfold worse. The same lessons may be urged in favor of our present manner of electing County Commissioners. Under the old system the County Commissioners levied the taxes. Under the new, the Commissioners and Magistrates from all over the county-so that the wishes of the whole county may be heard and asked on the very important subject of taxation. The tree is known by its fruit."

### THE OHIO NINETEENTH.

If any one thinks the Ohioans did did not believe Garfield guilty they should consult the elections held in his District after his acts were known. In 1874 occurred the first election after he had been charged with dishonesty, bribery, and perjury. He was a candidate for re-election. He lost the votes of 3,524 Republicans. In 1876 he was a candidate again. This time he lost 3,616 votes. The people still remembered his guilty acts-his very disreputable and dispeared as a candidate, and although five years had elapsed 2,982 Republicans refused to sustain the bribetaker and corruptionist,

When you learn that dozens of the leading Republicans were his strongest and most determined opponents, he surprised at the great falling | in historic fact. For instance, in 1833, | turn to first principles.

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off in his vote among his own people. As we said the other day, if he had been a candidate for Governor instead of for Congress he would have been defeated by 15,000 majority. The men who arraigned him before the people of the Nineteenth Ohio District for bad conduct had long known him, and had ex-They were men of high social and political character and were men of sense as well as Republicans. shall give hereafter the names of the persons who brought the gravest charges against him. They were all of Garfield's party.

### A PINAL SERTOH.

If any man ever had cause to exclaim in agony of spirit, "deliver me from my friends," it is that man who ought to write his name J-Ames Golyer Garfield. His party organs were constantly parading the kind opinion of true, guileless Jerry Black concerning him, and appeared to be delighted that so able and pure a gentleman and true a Democrat had ever praised him or condoned, seemingly, his great crimes against honor and the people. But this was not enough. At last Judge Black is moved to have a farther say, and it is terrible. What satisfaction or pleasure they will be able to draw from it would puzzle the astutest mind that ever worked upon difficult problems. The following pen-sketch of Garfield is quite masterly in fidelity of portraiture as well as in the skill with which the colors are handled. Says Judge Black in his recent letter to the great Democratic

mass meeting beld in New York: "In public affairs General Garfield does not act upon his convictions; when he passes into the domain of politics his conscience loses its grip, and for his party he is willing to do any wrong which will pronote their interests, or play any card, how false soever, which will win them power. This surrender of his moral and mental integrity is the condition upon which he holds his high place in the affections of the party be belongs to. Treachery to his country is fidelity to his faction. If at any time in the last fifteen years he had sup ported the constitution and laws in a spirit of pure justice, refused to defile himself with election frauds, withheld his countenance from executive corruption or de nounced the forcible installment of thieves in state offices, he would have converted himself into a Democrat and been expelled from the communion of the abli constitu-tional party. \* \* \* General Garfield's public career furnishes more striking examples of moral prostitution than the history of any individual I have known."

Now that is fearful, and it is fearful because it is true. Black is the warm personal friend of Garfield. They are of the same religious communion, kneel at the same altar, and cherish the same dogmas. And yet, the above is the deliberate estimate placed upon the Republican candidate for the Presidency by his friend. Were we not correct when we said he had cause beyond all other men to exclaim from the depths of a miserable soul - "Deliver me from my

The history of literature furnishes but few sketches of character that in sharpness of outline and biting acidity of point will rival that copied above. We wonder if the Radical organs will copy this time? As a miniature painter Judge Black is a great success. If Black had not been the artist we should have referred to the above as a silhouette.

#### THE CONSTITUTION A COMPACT-MADISON AND WEBSTER

After the Convention had agreed upon a Constitution, it was sent to the Congress in session in New York. That body then submitted it to the States for the consideration of each in their individual, sovereign capacity. It was then that Mr. Madison, of Virginia, and Alexander Hamilton and John Jay, of New York, began that series of very able papers in advocacy of the adoption of the Constitution, which have been published in book form and under the title of "The Federalist." It is a work in favor of the Federal form of government written by two of the leaders of the original Nationals or Consolidationists, assisted by a third person who was probably of their way of thinking at first. These able men adopted a commod signature, "Federalist," which showed they had honest course. Again in 1878 he ap- abandoned for the present all idea of establishing any other Government on this Continent than one of limited

Mr. Webster has been called admiringly the "Great Expounder of the Constitution." There was never a greater misnomer. He gave certain and that they issued an address re- glossings and was the author of cerviewing his course in the most lucid | tain statements in connection with the and caustic terms, you will not Constitution that have no foundation

on July 16th, in the Senate, he said that "if we look into all contemporary history; to the numbers of The Federalist; to the debates in the Convention; to the publication of friends and foes, they all agree that a change had been made from a Confederacy of States to a different system; they all agree that the Convention had amined carefully his public record. formed a Constitution for a National Government." In a somewhat extended reading we do not remember to have ever met from a man of eminence so sweeping and unfounded a charge as is contained in this remarkable statement of the Great Perverter of facts and of history. We ask our readers to turn to our last editorial on the subject and determine for themselves if he has not falsified the records. Why, Mr. Madison, who forgot more about the Constitution than Mr. Webster ever knew, says explicitly, in one of his papers in "The Federalist," of the new Consti-

> "The change consists much less in the ddition of new powers to the Union than in the invigoration of its original powers."

Mr. Webster never proved and could not prove his unfounded and reckless assertion. Let us very briefly see if it is a fact "that a change had been made from a Confederacy of States to a different system." Mr. Madison's view is given clearly and succinctly in the above quotation. We can show from various productions of his that held that the Constitution was no more and no less than a "Compact" between the States of the Union. Mr. Webster denied that the Constitution was a "compact" about the time he was in controversy with Hayne and Calhoun of South Carolins. Some months ago we showed in these columns that Mr. Webster had repeatedly referred before this to the Constitution as "a compact," and that he did so on two important occasions at a later period of his life. Mr. Webster said that if the Constitution was a "compact" that it could be dissolved, and yet he so calls it in many peeches.

Mr. Madison wrote this:

"That this assembly doth explicitly and peremptorily declare, that it views the powers of the Federal Government as resulting from the compact to which the States

This was in 1798. Again, and thirty-two years later, he expressly said in his letter to Mr. Everett that the Constitution is "a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity." Again he speaks of the States being "the parties to the Constitutional compact." When Webster got under Judge Story's influence he swore such language could be found only in the new "political grammar." And yet just three years before, in his debate with Hayne, he had said of the Constitution:

"It is the original bargain, the compactlet it stand. The Union itself is too full of benefits to be hazarded in propositions for changing its original basis.

He read Story's false and dangerous work—a tissue of misrepresentations, perversions and glossings as we can prove—and then for a few years he rested under the shadow of the book and talked a new "political grammar." Later on he returned to the language he was familiar with prior to 1831, and henceforth used it.

We will not stop to quote, but we assure the reader that Governeur Morris, Gerry, Jay, Hamilton, Edmund Pendleton, Jefferson, Webster and so on all referred to the Constitution as "a compact." Yet in 1833 Webster so far forgot the truth of history and his own words as to declare in the Senate that to refer to the Constitution as "a compact" was "new language." Every man who loves liberty and the Constitution ought to read the debates between Webster and Calhoun in 1833. He will then see how truth and intellectual power triumphed over a grand, sonorous eloquence and special plead-We repeat, a greater perversion of language is not known to history than to call Daniel Webster "The Defender of the Constitution" and "The Great Expounder." He himself could not have believed in his own "defence" and "exposition" of the immortal instrument.

In another article we shall follow up the stream of history that our readers may have glimpses of the political headlands and see beacon-light of Constitutional liberty that was planted securely by the founders of the Republic at the very source whence all our blessings as a free people flow. It is good to re-

mirable letter to the New York mass meeting, had not been sufficiently excertain questions. The eminent jurist and writer has replied, in which he shows that his friend Garfield was guilty of "a fundamental falsehood." It is not necessary to copy the whole. We will give enough to show that Garfield was guilty of perjury in the matter of the Credit Mobilier bribery, his friend Jerry Black being the witness. He writes to the editor of the

"I. Did I mean in my letter to Mr. Blaine that Gen. Garfield asknowledged the receipt of stock and dividends from Oakes Unquestionably he agreed to take the stock, and did receive dividends upon it. The letter plainly implies that he had not concealed, nor tried to conceal, that fact

This is plain enough, is it not? Says the truthful Black, "unquestionably he agreed to take the stock, and did receive dividends upon it." But here is another question and answer that must be coupled with the above:

'V. Why, according to my understand-ing of the fact, did Garfield adopt a defence so contrary to that he had agreed on? "I have already said that he made no agreement about it. His reason for abandoning the true ground of his defence was, doubtless, the necessity he felt himself under of making common cause with his political friends, for whom there was no

refuge except in a fundamental falsehood.' of this. Black is always clear. He says Garfield "abandoned the true ground"-that is to tell the truth and of all sections and of both of the take the stock" and that he had "received dividends upon it," and instead took "refuge" in "a fundamental falsehood." That is he committed perjury by swearing to a lie.

We knew, and everybody else with any information concerning the political outlook knew, that Garfield was a very dead cock already in the Presidential pit, and that the Rads were in despair; but we did not suppose that in their desperation they would undertake to swap horses in the middle of the stream, or change commanders on the very eve of a signal defeat. That there is some such purpose in the minds of the Stalwarts may be true, and the following throws light on it. The Washington special dispatch to the

Baltimore Sun, dated September 29, "An item of gossip has been floating around in political circles here for ten days past to the effect that a movement was on foot for the withdrawal of General Garfield from the head of the Republican ticker and the substitution of General Grant in his place. Not much importance has been attached to this, and for two reasons: First, that there is no recognized authority which could undertake the responsibility of substituting General Grant, even if Mr darfield was willing to get out of the way and, second, all shrewd politicians agree that if the Republican cause is in such dire straits as some of its supporters seem to fear, it is too late now for Gen. Grant or any one else to save it. The meeting yeserday between Gen. Garfield and Gen. Grant, Benators Conkling, Logan and Simon Cameron has, however, given fresh interest to this piece of gossip, and promineat Republicans to day, while not exactly crediting it, talk of the possibility of it as forlorn hope. In this connection it is much commented on that neither Gen. Grant nor Senator Conkling in their speeches yesterday made any personal allusion to Mr. Garfield, and it is a fact, which has never been the case in any previous Presidential campaign, that scarcely any of the leading speakers of the Republican party bring Mr. Garfield into their speeches at all. Several high government officials to-day were expressing grave doubts as to Republican success in Ohio next month, and said the Republicans could scarcely have settled on a caudidate ess calculated to arouse popular enthusi-

asm than Gen. Garfield. Let them change; we have "got em." The country wants peace, and wants an honest government. The country means to have Winfield S. Hancock for President.

### PENDER POLITICS.

A mass meeting was held at Burgaw, September 30th, and a resolution passed requesting the Secretary to send a copy of the proceedings papers, but also to the Republican organ of this city. We received our copy, and we find that Mr. John W. Cowan was Chairman and Mr. R. N. Bloodworth Secretary. The proceedings state that five townships of Pender county were represented "irrespective of party," and the object of those participating was to "consider the propriety of holding a people's convention for the purpose of nominating a Sheriff that would give general satisfaction to the masses." Finally, this "people's convention" resulted in calling a convention of the people of Pender county to meet at Burgaw on October 16th.

Now, having given the substance of the proceedings of this meeting

ANOTHER LETTER FROM JUDGE | We wish to say that we take no stock | lieves, we take it, that many of the in "people's conventions" in this The editor of the New York Sun | campaign, and our advice to the thought that Judge Black, in his ad- | Democrats of Pender county is to stand by the nominees of their regular convention, or they may wake up plicit on two or three points, so he on the morning of November 3d and addressed him a letter propounding | find that their folly has resulted in the election of a Radical sheriff. Meetings or conventions "irrespective of party" at a time like this almost invariably result in benefit to the Radical party.

### GREENRACKISM IN THE TELE DISTRICT.

There are but two parties in the country that have any widespread influence or who dominate. The Republican party and the Democratic party that for eighty years or more has stood forth as the exponent and defender of the Constitution. The Greenback party is small but not powerless. It is strong enough to do a great deal of mischief. By throwing its influence and strength on the side of Radicalism it can defeat the Democrats in many sections. The Greenback candidate for the Presidency, Weaver, is known to be doing all he can to advance the election of Garfield, and to thus hand over the country for another four years into the hands of a party that has destroyed hundreds of millions of the people's money, and has brought so much of suffering, corruption, and There is no mistaking the meaning abuse upon the South. Indeed, the whole country has been the sufferer, and the intelligent and honest people acknowledge that he had "agreed to great parties are resolved on a change. This is the reason why Hancock's name is such a tower of strength, and why the tidal wave of reform is moving on from Aroostook in Maine to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean in such a mighty, resistless sweep and

> But the Greenbackers clamoring for countless millions of fiat moneyof irredeemable trash-are affiliating in some sections with Radicalism, and under a specious guise are alluring Democrats from their old party allegiance and using them to defeat their old friends. The Greenback manipulators know that in North Carolina they can do nothing to advance their notions about the currency by cooperating with the Radicals who have been always the inveterate enemies of all financial reforms and the steadfast friends of the money kings. We can show that in almost every test vote in Congress for the last fifteen years the Radicals have voted against all measures in which the Greenbackers profess to be interested. There is scarcely an instance in which a large majority of the Radical Congressmen (of both Houses) did not resist every effort to improve the currency in the interests of the people and do all they could to stregthen the hands of the "bloated capitalists." And yet the Democrats of North Carolina are to be enticed into the Greenback party and for

Take this Congressional District. Is there a Greenbacker who cooperated formerly with the Democrats who expects to elect Kornegay? The question is absurd. Suppose he gets 3,000 votes, where will they come from? How many former Republicans will be of the number? Not 200 probably. The remainder must come then from the Democrats. Then what results? Take 2,800 votes from Shackelford and give them to Kornegay and who is elected? It is not Kornegay—that is certain. It is not Shackelford, for the Democratic majority in this District is not 2,800. Who then is successful under this arrangement? Why, Mr. Canaday, the Republican candidate. Then comes another question. By electing Cananot only to the two Democratic day how do the Greenbackers advance their cause? He does not hold one solitary financial view in common with them. How then can they establish their principles or attain their ends by electing or helping to elect an enemy?

The Democrats who may affiliate in the Third District with the Greenbackers may not design to elect Canaday but they are working certainly to that end none the less. They can not elect their man. Every vote withdrawn from Shackelford is one vote added to Canaday. That wil be the upshot of the matter if the Democrats who are now hob-nobbing with Radical Greenbackers persist in their course.

No man of sense or fairness be- lost, but, from our greater facilities for the South.

Radicals in the Greenback camp will be there on the day of the election. We do not know how many Radicals are now wearing the Greenback colors, but we venture to say that not one in ten will vote for Kornegay.

We add one word more. We have no idea that the Greenbackers can poll 3,000 votes, or the third of it. We merely take these figures to illustrate a point. We believe they count high, and if their acts correspond they will only do harm. Let all the fair minded and considerate Democrats now united with the Radical Greenbackers think well upon the probable consequences of their course. fight now is between the old corrupt If they see that a Greenbacker cannot be elected would it not be wise and patriotic in them to do nothing to elect Canaday?

### COME TO GRIEF.

A Colored Man Arrested in this City for a Murder Committed in South Carolina.

A week or so ago Officer Simon A. Richardson, of this city, was in company with a party of other colored men, and a day or two afterwards he was approached by a certain individual, who asked him if he knew who a particular member of the party in question was? Richardson replied that the man was a stranger to him, when the other remarked: "Why that was Jim Black, who killed another man in South Carolina a short time ago on account of his the other man's) wife. Acting upon this information Officer Richardson immediately telegraphed to Sheriff John Wilcox, Jr. of Marion, S. C., where the murder was alleged to have been committed, to know if there was any truth in the report. The Sheriff replied by letter, stating that Jim Black was wanted for a cruel and brutal offered for his apprehension and delivery. This statement was corroborated by letters Fourth District, and W. H. Manning, the Upon this information Justice J. C.

Hill issued a warrant for Jim Black, which was placed in the hands of Officer Richard son, and yesterday morning, about half past 7 o'clock, the alleged murderer was discovered and arrested on board of the little schooner Snow Storm, on the line between this city and Little River, S. C. upon which he had shipped as a hand, under the name of Sam.

After being arrested and handcuffed Black asked permission to go down in the cabin of the schooner to get something that belonged to him, which was granted, when he reached over in the berth, and, as he withdrew his hands, which were still confined with the "bracelets," a pistol was discovered in his grasp, which was quickly wrested from him by Special Deputy J. A. Ashe, who accompanied Officer Richard-

The accused was then taken before Justice Hill and regularly committed to jail without benefit of bail. Information of the arrest was thereupon telegraphed to Sheriff Wilcox, and Justice Hill also immediately communicated the fact to Gov. Jarvis, in accordance with law, in order that he may be prepared to furnish the necessary requisition when applied to for the

Yesterday afternoon Officer Richardson eceived another telegram from Sheriff Wilcox, asking him if he could bring the prisoner on immediately, without waiting that he could exhibit Gov. Simpson's proclamation and furnish him (the officer) a certificate that the prisoner had been delivered; but the officer concluded it was safest to have matters conducted strictly in accordance with law, and his answer to Sheriff Wilcox was to that effect.

The murder is said to have been committed some time in January last, and Sheriff Wilcox said in his letter that great concern for the capture of the murderer had been exhibited by all classes of citizens

#### For the STAR. "Wadesburo and Charleston,"

Such is the title to an article in the Charleston News and Courier of September 29th, 1880, which seems to me to be intended more as an attack upon Wilmington than a fair exposition of circumstances connected with the subject in question. The editor writes: "The managers of the A. C. L. were informed (by whom?) that the superiority of Charleston over Wilmington as a cotton market, &c." It is an easy matter to make such an assertion, but a very difficult one to prove its truthfulness. It is a notorious fact among merchants and cotton buyers in interior towns that the net proceeds of shipments of cotton to this market are almost invariably-always average-more than to Charleston. I myself have seen account of sales of cotton from the two markets of the same quality and lot of cotton shipped and sold on the same day, which showed a difference in favor of Wilmington of 2 cent per pound, notwithstanding the fact that the quotation of that day's market was } cent higher in Charleston than in Wilmington. I do not ntend to explain why this difference should be in quotations, but it is seldom that the grading is uniform, and as a rule Charleston grades will go fully one-half to a grade higher here. One would suppose from reading the

article referred to that there was no seaport cotton market within five hundred miles of Charleston, as they seem to think that they should be charged no more freight on cotton over two, if not three railroads, a distance of - miles, than Wilmington, over one railroad, of — miles. I would not be surprised at their claiming that they should be put on the same footing as regards freight from interior points in Lousiana, Arkansas and Texas as in New Our merchants would do well to ponder

over this extract: "There is no discrimination against ports that are strong in themselves. Wagon towns, (my italics) the nooks that did a fine business when there were no railroads and no steamboats, and have been dropping behind ever since, but places like Charleston have nothing to fear." Now, sir, it behooves our business men to wake up and take advantage of the means which nature has provided for us and we will soon not only recover what we have

cheaper handling of goods in transit than are offered by any other Atlantic port, to say nothing of a necessarily greater improve-ment in market facilities and advantages, we would soon be placed nearer the front rank of cotton ports than we are now As a means to this end, I would suggest greater manifestation of interest in supporting our Produce Exchange and once more placing our Chamber of Commerce, of which we have heard so little of late years, in the bigh position of lefluence it once held. The sma'l amount expended in the support of these institutions would be vastly more than repaid in a little while. In this connection I would ask why it is that the reports of the cotton crep of North Carolina, made to the National Cotton Exchange, should be through the instrumentality of the Norfolk Exchange and others, while we never hear a word from our own institutions, whose business it is.

The subject grows upon one as he writes, and I hope that this communication will result in bringing fully before our people the stern fact that we are going back ward and not forward as a commercial com-WILMINGTON.

### Spirits Turpenume.

- Shelby Aurora: The Rev. Dr. W. D. Lee died at his home, in this place, at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 29th inst. Dr. Lee was paster of the Methodist Churches at this place and King's Moun-

- Warrenton Gazette: The rite of baptism was administered near Watten Plains last Sunday evening to twelve candidates. — We notice the death of Col. Richard Christmas, which occurred on his plantation in Mississippi a few weeks since. He was a native of this county and move ! South many years ago.

-- Reidsville Weckly: At Mr. John Bateman's, across Smith River, a little white boy named Cook was burned to death a few days ago. He attempted to kindle a fire with a can of kerosene oil and succeeded with the above result. - The spirit of building is still alive in our town. Col. P. L. Young has left for his winter home in the southwest, and before leaving he purchased of our manufacturers upwards of \$60,000 worth of their fine to-

- Raleigh News and Observer: The regular and excursion trains on the various roads yesterday brought many visitors to the colored fair. At an early hour the grounds were quite well filled - Bishop Hood delivered a very sensible and appropriate address, in which he counselled the colored people to cherish a proper self-respect; to cultivate temperance and the domestic virtues; to acquire property, and most important of all, to educate both the minds and the hearts of their children. He spoke of the exodus movement, and condemned wholesale colonization, while he considered that with regard to emigration it should be left to the choice of the individual.

-- Raleigh News and Observer : The Raleigh Light Infantry has definitely company will make the best show it ever did next Fair. Preparations are being made now for it. - Maj. Wilson began laying iron on the Western North Carolina Railroad on Monday, and by Tuesday at 10 o'clock had nearly a mile finished The trains will leave Swannanea Junction, at Asheville, on Monday morning, under the new schedule, and continue from that point hereafter. Quite two miles of the grading down the French Broad, and a mile on the Ducktown line, has been completed, and work on both lines is being vigorously prosecuted. Let the good work proceed. Work and not words is what the people now wish and expect.

- Asheville News: Mrs. Braxton Bragg, of New Orleans, has been in town during the past week, stopping with Dr. Millard. She is accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Anderson. — Judge Henry has the most extensive practice of any lawyer west of the Blue Ridge. Isaac Justice, of the Methodist Protestant Church, living near Edneyville, aged eighty-four, was married a few days since to a widow Enloe. Third time for both -Mr. Alexander Long, of Swannanoa, has shown us a sample of tobacco from his crop of this year, which was A 1 in quality. He has cured the first barn in the Swannanoa Valley, and this is the first sample that has been brought to town from any quarter. Mr. Long has a crop of six acres that he is willing to compare with any west of the - Several of the houses in the Edneyville section of Henderson county stand exactly on the water-shed, their roofs dividing the rainfall between the Atlantic and Mississippi slopes.

- Greensville correspondent of

the Raleigh News and Observer : Col. Long, the agent in this State of the Postoffice Department, has been here looking into the condition of the postoffice, and finds the postmaster, H. E. Nelson, a defaulter to the amount of nearly \$2,000. A pretty good steal for a small office. He has absquatulated, leaving his bondsmen to pay. - Chapel Hill items: Things are brightening up for our little town. Chapel Hill is just coming out of her desolation. -There are more students here now than at any previous session at its beginning. The University is complete in all departments. - The University Railroad is graded within a mile of the corporate limits of the town, and will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. - The crops in this county are good. Corn is abundant and cotton is coming in rapidly. It will soon be all open; the crop There is also a fair fruit crop. is good. - Halifax dot: The handsome brick nouse belonging to Maj. M. A. Hamilton, within three miles of this place, was burned on Saturday. It is now a mass of ruins. - Mebanesville note: You will be sorry to learn that diphtheria has been prevailing alarmingly a few miles south of this place. One family buried three children in less than one week.

- Tarboro Southerner: A man in Parboro has been found bold enough to bet \$25 against \$50 on Garfield. Etheridge, of Coleraine, Bertie county-a good man, is dead. -The farmers of Edgecombe and Pitt counties have organized a society and are determined to hold an Agricultural Fair on the 17th of November at Temperance Hall Grange, Mc-Kendreeville, Edgecombe county. This is the way to start. —On the 18th of No-vember (Thursday) Capt. James R. Thigpen will deliver an address pertinent to the occasion, and Col. John L. Bridgers will entertain the crowd with an historical and practical essay on farming. - Dr. Joshua Taylor, a good citizen, died at his home in Williamston, on the 21st inst., of consumption. - Rocky Mount contemplates constructing a Missionary Baptist church. -There are at present more mosquitoes than were ever seen in Tarboro. - We regret to learn that Mr. W. E. Best, a prominent citizen living near Hamilton, in Martin county, poisoned himself on Saturday by taking morphia through mistake for quinine, from the effects of which he died on Sunday. Mr. Best had purchased from a merchant in Hamilton, named Hoffman, on Friday, what he supposed to be quinine, as both morphia and quinine are put up in the same sort of small phials.

### The Best of All. [Toisnot Sunny Home.]

The Wilmington STAR, the best and most ably edited journal in the State, has entered upon the fourteenth vear of its existence. It is in every way worthy the name of newspaper, being one of the most complete in