Friday, August 19th, 1881. In writing to change your address, alway give former direction as well as full particulars as

where you wish your paper to be sent thereafter Unless you do both changes can not be made. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c , are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rate when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 5 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Ma

riage or Death. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post Masters will register letters when desired.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired

THE PRESIDENT'S DISABILITY. Is the President capable of discharging the functions of his office? This is the first inquiry. Second, if not capable, then who ought to act as President? That is the question agitating many of the Northern editors. The Vice President is the man. What does the Constitution say?

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on

Is not this clear enough? If the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office then the Vice President assumes his place. But it is urged that if the Vice President becomes President, it is for the whole term and not temporarily. No such puzzle lurks in the Constitution. Construed according to common sense the Vice President becomes de facto President as long as the President suffers from incapacity or inability to perform the duties of office and no

The President has been disabled for some six weeks or more. His recovery will be slow if at all. Many of the Northern papers think it is high time that some one, the Vice President or some one else, should discharge the high duties. But the Constitution does not make the Vice President permanently President because of inability. He is in command of the ship of State until the captain is able to come on deck and issue orders and resume his authority. That is the plain, common-sense view.

The New York Tribune is a very indiscreet friend. It is unwise enough to urge opposition to Mr. Bookwalter. the Democratic nominee for Governor in Ohio, because of what he said against Gen. Garfield in the campaign of 1880. Inasmuch as what Mr Bookwalter said was based upon Republican testimony, such as reports of Committees, and leading papers, the Tribune among them, it would be prudent, to put it mild, for that dirty sheet to be quiet and learn to behave itself. If the Tribune were ordinarily decent it would not be raking among the embers of a rancorous political campaign whilst the head of the Government-the President of over fifty million people, was hanging on the very brink of that gulf which separates life from death. The whole country will be glad to judge President Garfield, if he shall recover, by what he may do and not by any record he may have made in the Con-

Senator Beck is so solid in Kentucky that it is now understood he will have no opposition. He is a Scotchman, and is regarded by Senators as equal to any man in the United States Senate. He is astrong man and is an honest man. Pope said that

"An honest man is the noblest work of

If he lived now he would probably substitute politician for man. An honest politician! Is that a contradiction of terms? If not that, it must be confessed that the specimens are rare. We are glad to note the flattering prospects of the worthy and able son of Scotia. May he

Nellie Hazelstine is the beauty and belle of St. Louis. She has a good pile. She was courted by Uncle Samuel Tilden. Ninety-eight others have done likewise. To all of these she said no. She fell in love with one Arnweg, a subordinate actor from Philadelphia. She declared her love to him, wrote him sweet loveletters, vowing eternal love, etc. Result: two fights, one between Arnweg and Nellie's big brother; much wool-gathering, letters from N. to A., and a photograph are shown to big brother; Nellie and mother flit away and Arnweg is going to sue for damages to face and character and disappointed hopes. Arnweg's father is a Philadelphia lawyer. Nellie says she must marry for love, so she chose the fellow with skin and hair, with a good voice and a fine leg. Nellie is romantic.

BEACK AND SCOTT.

We notice that several replies to Judge Black's attack upon the late Gen. Winfield Scott have been published. It is by no means certain that Gen. Scott is as censurable as the vigorous state-man would endeavor to make it appear. He propounded certain questions to Gen. Scott and received an evasive reply This leads Judge Black to accuse him of pouring vicious counsel into the ears of President Buchanan. Judge Black charges that when the Presi dent resolved to succor Maj. Ander son, that Scott delayed, &c. That Gen. Scott was opposed to the war is well known. That he preferred to et the South go in peace is what Black affirms. That he vacillated in his course is more than probable, but there is no evidence that he ever wavered as to his purpose to stand by the old flag under which he had fought in three wars and under which he had won imperishable re-

The Chicago Inter-Ocean, a paper not to be trusted in its statements when unsupported, says that Gen. Scott distrusted both Secretary of War Floyd and Judge Black, Secre tary of State. It says that Scott's orders were not executed and his plans frustrated, &c. If the Inter-Ocean tells the truth Scott was for reinforcing Fort Sumter as early as October 29, 1860, and thereafter insisted constantly upon it. The following is important enough to be re produced. The Inter-Ocean says: "On November 15 he relieved Colone!

Gardner from command in Charleston Harbor, and sent there Major Anderson, in whom he had great confidence. Under date of December 28, 1860, he sent a letter to the Secretary of War, in the course of which he urged the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and asked that two men-of-war be ent there to support Major Anderson. In the same letter be asked that all the forts in the South be provisioned and reinforced. and that means be taken to protect the Mississippi River and the Gulf ports.

"On the same day he addressed a long etter to the President, giving his views on the situation. In this letter he argued that f the idea of secession was tolerated four republics would be the result. He urged hat prompt and effective action be against secessionists, advised that Forts Moultrie, Sumter and others be gar ned, and suggested the use of

How true all this is we cannot say, not having the means of verifying. We remember that during the winter of 1860-'61 (we do not recollect when) it was reported in the papers that Gen. Scott first favored allowing the Southern States to withdraw without opposition. We apprehend that Judge Black's memory is at fault in some of his statements. When Gen. Scott received Judge Black's letter (which the Judge says was evaded, never replied to) he caused to be published in the National Intelligencer the next day nis letter to the President, dated October 29, 1860. In this letter he insists on reinforcing Fort Sumter. The following is important. We

quote from the Inter-Ocean: "On the 30th of December, 1860, more than two weeks before Judge Black wrote General Scott, the latter wrote President Buchanan a note, in the course of which he

"Will the President permit General Scott, without reference to the War Departmen and otherwise, as secretly as possible, to send two hundred and fifty recruits from New York Harbor to reinforce Fort Sumter, together with some extra muskets or rifles, and subsistence stores? "It is hoped that a sloop-of-war and cutter

may be ordered for the same purpose as early as to-morrow. "On the 29th of December, Gen. Scott through his Secretary, wrote to Larz Anderson, of Cincinnati :

"He (Gen. Scott) has done everything in his power to support your brother in his command, with what effect remains to be seen, within the last twenty four hours an urgent recommendation long since made to the President to reinforce the Major. The War Department has kept secret from the General the instructions sent to the Major. but the General, in common with the whole army, has admired and vindicated as a defensive measure the masterly transfer of the garrison from Fort Moultrie to the position

There is other evidence to show that Gen. Scott distrusted certain members of the Cabinet and that he was disposed to keep secret his own plans and purposes as much as possible. Scott was a Virginian. He felt kindly to the South and most naturally. His wife was a Virginian. He was a military man and of no mean ability as a statesman. He dreaded a civil war and would have been glad to have averted it, doubtless, if he could have done so. That he must follow his flag was to him a necessity. No soldier of his age, who had spent most of his military life in tue North, and who was at the head of the army, would give up his place and his convictions of duty to follow the fortunes of the Southern people. Scott had been so long in the army and in the North that he had lost all local attachments possibly, and knew only his flag and whole country. This was the case with other Southern officers. It is possibly clear enough that he was loyal to the North whilst in command of its army. Any reflection upon him in that direction does him injustice we may believe.

MORE ABOUT THE COTTON MILL CAMPARGN

More important to North Carointens just now than anything else, after the question of bread, is cotton manufacturing. The campaign our State has opened tolerably well although we would feel more encouraged if the number of new factories was larger. A company of capitalists have pruchased la site on the Yadkin river, near Idol's Ferry, on or near the N. C. Midland Railroad (that is to be) and will begin soon to erect a cotton factory. The machinery for the Charlotte mill has arrived at the town. Concord is having a large factory erected new mill is in course of erection in Randolph county, or has been just completed. Swepson is rebuilding his burnt factory. The Holts are enlarging their already extensive mill at Haw river. In Alamance county the factories are running on full time and have more orders than they can fill. At Company Shops a cotton mill is being built by Mr. Peter Holt. In Randolph county the Randleman Mill has 8,500 spindles and 500 looms. The same company, being so much encouraged with what they have done already, have purchased another site and will erect a factory with 10,000 spindles.

There are some others that deserve mention, but we cannot now recal them. There is enough doing to show progress. Some of our people have confidence in the profits of cotton manufacturing when skilfully and prudently managed.

In the States lying south of there is a decided impetus to the cotton mill campaign. The STAR has referred particularly to some of the evidences of thrift, confidence and development. We may, in addition, note to day that in Mississippi there are many encouraging signs. The following is impressive which we find in a Southern exchange :

"The history of her Western cotton mills has been profitable to her. Starting with one mill and \$300,000 capital only a few the Centennial celebration. Another mill was built and the stock doubled. Fortune still smiled upon her and prosperity crowned the work. About 30 per cent. was made, and then another mill was built and the stock increased to about \$1,000,000. In May, 1878, the sound of the steam whistle and the clash of the shuttle announced to the people of Natchez that a cotton factory was in operation there, and the people gathered around to see it start. One year proved it to be a paying enterprise, and a once the foundation stone of the second mil for Natchez was laid, and it is now about completed. So successful are some of the principal mills that they are lighted with electricity and run a night set of hands

"A New Orleans company is starting a large mill at Canton, Miss. At Water Valley the machinery has arrived for a small mill, to be enlarged if successful. At Vicksburg, the largest city in the State, a large cotton factory movement is on foot.

Nearly \$200,000 has been subscribed in the city, and it is expected to raise as much more East, and have the Eastern stockholders take the management, equip and operate it. Columbus, Miss., has a new cotton seed oil mill, and is raising stock for a cotton factory."

At Nashville, Tenn., there is a arge mill. It made a dividend of 14 per cent. in 1880. There is a flourishing mill at Palaski, Tenn. Jackson is to have a cotton mill at once. Cotton mills are going up in Texas. Of South Carolina and Georgia our friends are already informed.

We suggest to the Commissioner of Agriculture that he address a note to each of the fifty cotton mills in North Carolina and ask for a statement of their operations, especially the profits. We can ascertain what the mills of every Southern State are doing save those of North Carolina. Hurrah! for the cotton mill cam-

Ex-Minister Turner, (colored) who has spent some years in Liberia, is lecturing in the South. He thinks the negroes are much more prosperous than they are represented in the Northern paper as being. He says the two races live together in much more peace than is represented—that the statements to the contrary are "greatly overdrawn and exaggera-

paign in North Carolina.

ted." This intelligent colored man appears to be animated with a spirit of fairness and candor, and his reported lecture at St. Louis shows he is a correct observer. We copy paragraph or so: "In the matter of dealing with them ither as farmers, mechanics or tradesme I noticed less prejudice upon the part of the whites than is shown here in St. Louis. The negro is doing as well as could be ex-

pected. His condition, not his color, is against him. He should be given access to ndustrial schools, that his hand may be educated as well as his brain. He stands more in need of reading, writing and arithmetic than Latin and Greek. The South is the place for the negro. * * * The people of the South possess a higher degree of patriotism than they are generally accredited with. I notice this by the manner in which the news of the attempted assassination was received. The villain Guitesu was universally denounced. In Nashville I found the negroes doing well. There are at least two dozen of them en-

BRAIN AND NERVE .- Wells' Health

North Carolinians take an interest n the memory of Stephen A. Doug las. He married a woman of this State. He spent a good deal of his vacation time in Rockingham county where his wife had valuable possessions. He was a true Jeffersonian Democrat. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory at Chicago. The Chicago Inter-Ocean says of it:

"With the exception of the Lincoln monument at Springfield, and the Washington monument at Richmond, Va., there is not a more pretentious piece of monumental work in the country. Mr. Lemard W. Volk, the sculptor, is widely known, and takes rank with our best American sculptors."

It cost \$71,500. We again copy from the Chicago paper:

"Within the tomb chamber repose the remains of Douglas, in an iron casket placed in a white marble sarcophagus, the marble from his native country of Rutland, Vt., and surmounted by a white marble life-size bust of him. The following inscriptions are on the front side of the sarcophagus: "Stephen A. Douglas - Born Apri

23, 1813. Died June 3, 1861.' "Tell my children to obey the laws and uphold the Constitution." The bronze statuary consists of Douglas on the top, 9 feet 9 inches high, standing in repose, holding a scroll in the left hand and the right thrust under the lapel of his tightlybuttoned undercoat. The four pedestals at the base of the tomb are occupied by heroic-size statues of Illinois, History, Justice, and Eloquence, in sitting attitudes.'

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The South would be glad to see the present internal revenue system abolished. It has been in use long enough, and has in some respects proved a great burden to the people. We never thought it wise for the Government to attempt to reduce the public debt as fast as it proposed to We never thought it wise and just that one generation should be made to bear all the burdens of a great war when unborn generations are to years since, her goods took a premium at derive benefits from it. So England has never acted. Her public debt is not reduced by levying a tremendous tax for the purpose. There is no atempt to wipe it out in a decade or

The worst thing about the revenue system is that large as have been the collections from the people so much of it has been stolen or misapplied. In other words a very considerable proportion has never been applied to the purposes it was intended. The Philadelphia Press says:

Since the close of the war we have paid \$758,000,000 on the principal of the debt. On the 1st of July last the total debt was \$2,080,000,000. In the last fiscal year we reduced it by \$100,000,000. It is evident that should the same rate of payment be continued for twenty years it would wipe out the debt."

The cost of collecting the revenue is immense, very much greater than it ought to be. Last year it cost nearly five million dollars to collect it. The receipts were \$133,000,000. Under an economical Administration this sum could have been collected for not more than two million dollars. We are gratified that the Philadelphia American favors abolishing. the system. It has an elaborate discussion of the matter. Its argument is forceful, and it deals with the question fairly, thoroughly and earnestly. There is a large surplus revenue and, therefore, the present system ought to be abolished. The American considers the subject under five heads. Its first point is that it continues the tax system of the war. This is an important consideration. Can it be just or prudent or equal that the war tax should be levied in peace times? Hear the American, an able Republican paper: "The sum received is, in fact, greater than in any year back to 1871, and has steadily increased for the past four years. Only in seven years out of the nineteen has the internal revenue been so large as it now is, and those were in the war and immediately following its close. So heavy a burden has many hurtful consequences."

Its second point is that it is "a se rious public burden." Its third point is that the revenues being excessive "naturally promote extravagance in the public expenditures." The Republican party has been the party of reckless extravagance, we contend, and has abused its privileges to a great extent. The American admits there has been "waste" and "extravagance." Another point is the difficulty of reform among the revenue officials, It thinks "the national army of lowest practicable dimensions," So we think, and we hope that the people will yet demand, and not long hence, this reduction, if nothing else. Its last point is that the present gaged in business, all worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000. They are patronized by white men. At the Marysville College I saw negroes studying with white men in the same surplus from the revenue amounts to surplus from the revenue amounts to \$90,000,000 each year. This is an outrage upon the tax-payers. This surplus goes to paying the national debt, in part. Ex-Secretary Sherman bills can be reduced one-half by purchasing for their children shoes with the A. S.

T. Black Tip upon them. They wear as long as the metal, while adding to the beauty of the shoe. The Albany (N. Y.) Argus observes:

Judge McGowan, of this city, was cured of rheumatism by St. Jacobs Oil.

Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1 at druggists. Depot, J. C. Munds, Willemington.

Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c. \$1 at druggists. Depot, J. C. Munds, Willemington.

estimated that the sinking-fund would in ten years-by 1881 - liqui-

date \$520,904,707 of the public debt. The American has this to say, and the figures are suggestive and well worth considering.

"An analysis of the estimates of th tressury for the fiscal year that has just be gun will show that, unless the present rapid reduction of the debt is insisted upon, there would be no great difficulty in squaring the account of income and expenditures, with the whole of the internal taxation omitted. Mr. Sherman estimated that the year from July 1, 1881, to June 30, 1882, would show the following: Total of revenues...... \$350,000,000 00 Total of expenditures..... 259,924,882 08

Showing a surplus of..... 90,085,117 92 "A little less than one-half of this surplus (\$41,659,840 20) be assigned to the sinking fund, under the acts of 1862 and 1870. For the collection of the additional \$48,445,277 72 no justification whatever is attempted."

The American thinks the receipts will grow each year, and that by abolishing the revenue deprement millions will be saved in the way of cost, &c. It thinks that \$4,000,000 will be saved from the collection of revenues alone. Why should a system be continued when there is no actual need for it? It is certain that the revenues can be and ought to be reduced. The Philadelphia Press, Republican organ, is pleased to admit that much. One half of the present revenues will be more than

It is amusing to behold the selfcomplacent airs and absurd inconsistencies of your Radical organ now grinding music for Billy the Kid-"the Moses of the Virginia negro." Never mind about repudiation so Billy can wallop the hated "Bourbons." There appears to be an instinctive dislike in the Northern Radical for a Southern gentleman. But here is the way the Philadelphia Press, blind and cantankerous organ, goes for some of its own happy and united household because they will not sell out principles and go it blind for the little Virginia repudiationist and horn-blower of self:

"Jorgensen, Dezendorf and company are afraid they will have to move out of Virginis and go to work for a living Jorgensen finds a bedroom in the Petersburg official Vote of North Carel abiding place when he is in his 'deestric'.?'

Mr. H. P. Dooley, of Forest City, Arkansas, claims to have used four years a cotton picker of his vention. He says in a field of o cotton it will pick eight acres a d The cost is \$100 for one. It she off all of the dirt, trash, &c. If it do all that is claimed it is a m useful and important invention. C of the great drawbacks in cot planting in many sections every y has been picking the cotton. Has are difficult to find often and price is not infrequently excessi A good cotton-picker is a thing be desired greatly.

Every town in North Carol should have a reading club. Eve town should have a circulati library. With a well conducted reing club and a well selected libre much good can be done in the w of self-culture. Try it. Let eve intelligent and aspiring youth jo Let the aim be the cultivation of t mind and not to indulge in gos and sweetheart affairs. Let library, however small, contain trash, but the best books of th

In the Charleston News and Co rier there is a curious case of K Kluxing reported as occurring Stanly county, North Carolina. party of negro women, disguised men, attempted to rock the hou some low white people occupie They were fired upon and one neg was killed and another wounder What will the howling organs Northern Radicalism say to tha Negro women KuKluxing white pe

There is a decided opinion among the people that the Do tors have been deceiving them to the actual condition of the Pres dent. Whilst they had been led t believe that he was improving stead ily he was really wasting away, con sumed by fever and possibly of th malarial type. They have not dea frankly and the country has bee bamboozled. Dr. Bliss now admit that from 210 pounds the Presiden has been reduced in weight to 140

pounds. There is a report circulating in officials" should be reduced "to its | Washington that Dr. Bliss goes often to Middleton's Bank. The Philadelphia Times save : Bolland on

> "There is a private wire in Middleton's communicating with Wall street. Nobody knows better than Dr. Bliss the marketable value of the foreknowledge of what is to be made

Parents should not forget that their shoe

The first bale of new of 1881 was received in otton, of the seasor his city yesterday from Messra Leske, Everett & Co., of Rockingham, Richmond county. It was shipped by express, and another bale was sent by the regular freight train to arrive last evening. The bale in question (as was the other alluded to) was raised by Messre. T. J. and W. W. Bostick, of Richmond county, weighs 46% pounds, is classed as middling, was weighed by Mr. George H. Kelley, and sold through Mr. Geo. O. Van-Amringe, broker, to Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, at thirteen cents per pound. The first bale last year was received from Mr. G. A. Roper, of Laurinburg, Richmond county, on the 18th of August, being two days later than this year, but ten days earlier than the year previous. It was classed as strict low middling, was consigned to Mr. E Lilly, weighed 536 pounds and was sold for 121 cents per

A correspondent at Shoe Heel, Robeson county, telegrapts the STAR, under date of the 16th inst. as follows:

"A gentleman here has picked out nough seed cotton to make a bale, and opes to be able to have it in market tomorrow. Rust has damaged the crop considerably in this section "Corp, except in the low lands, is damaged by dry weather 50 per cent.

aper from Wood Pulp. A capitalist from Philadelphia was few days since prospecting, with the view of starting a mill on the Cape Fear, near this city, to make printing paper of the material known as wood pulp. found an abundance of wood suited to the purpose, such as poplar, ash, old field pine, etc., and we learn that he was otherwise favorably impressed with what he saw during his trip. He has already all the necessary machinery for starting the mills, and will probably do so at an early day. The wood used in making the pulp is said to cost about eight dollars per cord in Philadelphia, while here it will only cost two or three dollars.

Look Out for the Circus. Mr. Samuel H. Joseph, Manager in ad vance of John Robinson's Great World's Exposition and Electric Light Show," was in the city yesterday, and will return in a few days with his advertising car, with posters, etc., and complete his arrangements for the appearance of the show in this city on Monday the 19th of September. Robinson has his own special train of cars, and has connected with his show fifty cages of animals, together with the usual accompaniment of elephants.

Prohibition, August 4, 1881.

Alamance......

Alexander.....

Alleghany

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BURNETT'S COCOAINE-A LADY'S BURNETT'S COGOAINE—A LADY'S
HAIR SAVED BY ITS USE—Barnett'S COCOAine will keep the hair in a strong and
bealthy condition by stimulating the roots of
the hair and restoring the natural action upon
which its growth depends. Twenty years ago
a single bottle saved a lady's hair in a desperate case where every other treatment
had failed; and since that early success
thousands of cases of Baldness. Dandruff,
Loss of Hair and Irritation of the Scalp have
yielded to this remedy.

1881: The first train on the Oxford & Henderson Railroad passed through to-day.
Ten thousand people welcomed its advent.
The grand railroad passed through to-day.
The first train on the Oxford & Henderson Railroad passed through to-day.
The grand railroad passed through to-day. Loss of Hair and Irritation of the Scalp Dave yielded to this remedy.

The superiority of Burnerr's Fravorine Extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength.

With Simmons Liver Regulator. Try and you will soon know the blessing of good health and sound sleep.

Genuine prepared only by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

429

Washington

Watauga....

Wilson....

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turbant la

- Tarboro Southerner: The hands on the new railroad line between El z beth Oity and Elenton an use themselves by catching bears in the canebrakes. -Alfred Howard, a colored boy, about 15 years of age was convicted of carrying a pistol and let off with cost, which smounted to \$18.

- Raleigh Visitor : Wm. M. U. ey, editor of the Visitor, is slowly imroving, and if no relapse happens will be on the street again some time this week - Mr. Mart. Thompson, a policeman, of this city, was badly injured in attempting to arrest two young men while under the efluence of liquor.

- Hickory Press: The wheat of Catawba county is about threshed. Taking he crop generally over the county the yield per acre has been larger than in any previous year. — The fall session at Rutherford College began Wednesday, the 3d inst. There about 100 students enrolled aud others arriving almost daily.

- New Berne Nut Shell: New Berne, from a sasitary point, is now in a worse condition than we have ever known All the conditions invite the visit of an epidemic. The stench that assails the olfactories at night in some sections of the city is almost suffocating and unbearable. -We learn that the steam grist mill in this city received a few days since, from the western part of the State, an order for 3,200 bushels of meal.

- New Berne Nut Shell: During the prevalence of the storm which visited this section Saturday night, Mr. Ambrose Parsons, foreman of this office, and Mr. Joshua Whaley, were severely shocked by lightning. - We have recently been shown some excellent work done by Miss Aurora Mace, a lady who undoubtedly has rare talent as an artist. An oil painting of her brother, Mr. U. S. Mace, certainly does her credit. — While the steamer New Berne was coming from Elizabeth City to this port on Friday, the 5th inst., she ran into the schooner Eleanor, bound from New Berne to Ocracoke, cutting her down to he water's edge, and breaking several

- Hendersonville Herald: The Asheville Gun Club Team have received and accepted an invitation to attend a grand glass ball tournament at Spartanburg, S. C., on the 17th inst. - The State and county tax in Buncombe is one dollars on one hundred dollars worth of property. - The County Commissioners at their last meeting levied the tax for the present year, the amount for both State and county aggregating one dollar and seventy cents on one hundred dollars worth of property. Poll tax, two dollars and fifty - The number of Summer vis itors in our midst is greater than ever before. They all express themselves delighted with our climate, water and scenery.

- One Democratic editor, Horn of the Meridian (Miss.) Mercury, has the courage of his convictions, and thus expresses himself on the North Carolina prohibition question : "The Old North State has just now voted prohibition down and out of sight. There is where they make the pect apple-brandy had something to, do in defeating prohibition. It was foo good a thing to give up to a faustical whim. 'Ol-Nash' still waves, and long may it wave ! For this puff we ask Rufe Edmundson, or some of our old friends about Toisnot, to send me and Wade Thomas a jug full of it to this town, that we may celebrate the victory of 'Oid Nash' over the few North Carolina damphools."

- Reidsville Times: A Mr. Til den's son from Brooklyn, N. Y., who w s summering with his father at High Point, took a horseback ride in the country some days since and the horse ran away with him, throwing him and dragging his feet, in the stirrup three hundred yards down a rocky hill. The horse kicked blm three times, once in the breast and twice in the abdomen and groins. His head and face were badly pummeled and all the skin w-s torn from his hands and knees. Dr. Gregory, of Greensboro, was telegraphed for and sat by the boy as he lay in a stupor three days and nights with concussion of the brain, nursing him closely and finally pulling him through well enough to be taken home, though his body was still very

- Shelby Aurora: The subscription for the Virginia Midland Railroad was carried by 908 majority. - Patterson's and Cleaveland Springs are both crowded with visitors. There are not less than 200 at the two places, and they are coming and going every day. - Last Friday, Mr. Jame Fowler, who lives in the northwestern portion of the county, was at work in the bottom of a well, and a colored man was driving an axe on the handle near the top of the well, when the stone which he was asing as a hammer slipped and struck Mr. Fowler on the head, inflicting a very severe, but not necessarily fatal wound - For the first time since the snow melted from the mountains in the early spring, this section was visited last Saturday night by a "soaking" rain. Our farmers say that upland corn still has a charce of making a fair yield.

- Warrenton Gazette: The proracted meeting closed at Zion last Saturday with about fifteen converts. Rev. R. S. Webb is now conducting a protracted meeting at Union Chapel. had several fine rains recently which has caused crops to look very much betteralthough the early corn was cut off very much, probably a fourth. - The fruit growers at Ridgeway are shipping large uantities of grapes to the Northern market daily. - We notice that there is to be a new edition of Moore's School History. This means that teachers are expected to discard the old one, which has not been issued more than twelve or eighs teen months, and instruct their pupils to buy the new edition at an additional cost to parents. This book has been adopted for the common schools. Which edition will be used? The first edition teemed fairly with blunders.—STAR.]

- Raleigh News-Observer : We learn from the secretary of the board that a special meeting of the trustees of the University of North Carolina will be held at the Executive office, in this city, on the 20th of September next, to elect a professor of geology and natural history. Communications on the subject will be received by the president of the University, at Chapel Hill, N. C. — WILKESBORO, N. C., August 15, 1881.—Bishop Lyman met with a painful accident last Saturday, being thrown from the buggy in which he wa stravelling to this place by the breaking of the front axle. Fortunately there apparently no fracture of any bones, but a very severe strain of the left arm and shoulder. That arm is for the time being entirely disabled, but the physicisn who has examined it thinks that be 3609 night. The severe nervous shock occa-2429 sioned by the fall renders a short season of rest absolutely essential. He leaves to-day for Raleigh, where he will remain until aufficiently recovered to resume his visita-tions. —Letter dated Oxford, August 16, 1881: The first train on the Oxford & Hen-derson Railroad passed through to-day. Ten thousand people welcomed its advent. The grand railroad jubilee is a great suc-