# Che Meekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprieto

WILMINGTON, N. C.: Friday, Aug. 27th, 1875.

### TERMS TO CLUBS.

10 or more copies, each, 1 year, post-paid, ... \$1.25 It is not required that Clubs be made up at one Post-Office. The number is all that is necessary secure the rates to those who constitute the Club, as the paper will be directed to as many different Post-Offices as there are subscribers, if desired. Payment must accompany every order. A copy of the paper will be furnished without charge to those who raise Clubs of 10 or more.

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#### LET EVERY SUBSCRIBER TO THE WEEK LY STAR READ THIS.

Under the new law which goes into effect January 1st, 1875, we are requir ed to pre-pay postage on the WEEKLY STAR. And while this will add to the cost of publication, we shall make no advance in price of subscription, except in rates to clubs. We cannot afford to furnish the paper at \$1.00 per year and pay the postage besides The following will be our revised terms of subscription:

One Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1 50

Clubs of 10 or more, postage paid \$1.25 per copy.

Under this new arrangement we shall enforce the cash system more rigidly than ever before; and unless our subscribers remit promptly many names will be dropped from our list.

A statement of account will soon be sent to each subscriber, and we trus all will respond without delay.

Remember that we send all papers free of postage after January 1st.

### MAKE UP CLUBS.

Now is the time for getting up Clubs to the WEEKLY STAR. Show the paper to your neighbors and friends, and get them to join in. We want the biggest subscription list in North

We have no club rates for any but yearly subscribers; but for 10 or more subscribers the paper is only \$1.25 per copy per year, free of postage.

TO SPEAK IN ILLINOIS AT LAST. Hon. Jefferson Davis has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Knox County, Illinois, at least a large majority of them, evidently wish to hear Mr. Davis on the great industrial questions of the day, and it would seem are not to be deterred by the howls of heartless demagegues. If the citizens of Knox county are practically unanimous in their desire to hear the great Confederate chieftain, we see no objection to his speaking to them. The probabilities are that his visit will be exceedingly useful to that section in a material point of view, while it cannot be doubted that any pacific utterances he may choose to make will assist in healing the differences that exist between the two sections.

#### GENERAL GRANT FOR A THIRD TERM AGAINST A PAPER-MONEY

CHICAGO, Aug. 20. Mr. Raster of the Chicago Staats Zietung announces that that paper will support Gen. Grant on a hard-money platform against any candidate on a rag-money platform. If there are two hard-money candidates they will support the one opposing the Republi-

Five Republican journals to Mr Raster's one would be found to endorse Hendricks or Allen on a green back platform. The West, the South, and Pennsylvania would combine to elect such a nominee. As to Grant, let the Radicals fall back upon him, as they doubtless will, and such a rousing cry for reform and no bayonets as would be raised was never dreamed of in the philosophy of Wall street and Long Branch.

After all the savage growls of the Grand Army of the Ripuplic a ma jority of the directors of the Winnebago fair sustained the Secretary in inviting the ex President of the Confederate States to address their asso ciation. The vote stood four to three. The consternation of the minority was increased by the reception of Mr. Davis' telegram withdrawing his acceptance while they were still sitting.

LET THEM ALL GO.

Every Democratic Conservative member of the Convention ought to be present in Raleigh on the 6th prox. to take part in the organization. There is not a vote to spare. We may need one more than we shall get. O nitting one seat from Orange county there are certainly 59 Conservatives, 58 Radicals and 2 Independents elected,

THE GEORGIA TROUBLES. The serious outbreak and massacre in Georgia which was planned but fortunately discovered and nipped in the bud still forms the subject of long dispatches and newspaper and general comment. The prompt action of Gov. Smith in going to the spot prevented a panic, and the alertness and decision of the local authorities effectually quelled the trouble and secured hundreds of the offenders for punishment. Confessions enough have been obtained to satisfy every reasonable doubt that a great rising and an indiscriminate massacre had been resolved on by the negro plotters. It would appear that the masses of the blacks were not informed of the full design, but a knowledge of the credulous character of that race leaves no room to doubt what would have been the fearful consequences if the plans of Morris and Rivers had been carried out.

Judge Johnson's letter to Governor Smith shows that there was undoubtedly a plot to commit bloodshed and rapine. He has ordered a special term of the Superior Court of Washington county, to be held at Sandersville on Monday, the 30th inst., for the trial of such persons as may have been concerned in the plot. He suggests to the Governor that the Attorney-General be directed to attend this court and conduct these trials upon the part of the State. This he does that the trials may be given that solemnity and dignity which will show the lawless that the commonwealth's peace cannot be disturbed with impunity.

The Augusta papers of Sunday say that quiet appears to be restored in Burke County. Candia Harris, who wrote the instructions to "kill, and burn," and who acted as adjutant to Morris, has given himself up and claims that he is not guilty of the Thursday that I was actually driven charges against him. He is said to away. We ought to have a public be badly scared.

JUDGE SETTLE ON CONVENTION. As Judge Settle, of the Supreme Court, has been given some notoriety recently by reason of his connection with the contested election case for Robeson county, it will perhaps be interesting to know something con cerning his views on the subject of the approaching Convention. conversation at Washington City last Saturday he talked pretty freely, if we are to believe the usual ly well-informed and careful correspondent of a Baltimore contemporary. He thinks that the question of control rests in the hands of Dr. Ransom. the independent dele-

gate elect from Thrrell who has the Republicans are pledged to adjourn he Convention sine die immediately on its assembling if they have the power, the question as to whether the people of North Carolina shall have another Constitution depends entirely upon this one man. Judge Settle thinks the personnel of the Convention is composed of the very best men of both parties. If the Democrats do succeed in securing the majority and proceel to the work of forming a new Constitution, Judge Settle states that he is satisfied that there will be nothing inserted detrimental to the interests of Republicans. With the parties so evenly balanced any instrument likely to be framed must

## MARYLAND.

currence of both, he thinks.

to a great extent meet with the con-

The dissatisfied Democrats and the Republicans of Maryland are incubating a ticket in opposition to that headed by Hon. John Lee Carroll. This division is regrettable, for the reason that it may lead ultimately to the return to power of the Radical party. The good people of that State have cause to remember the days when the Republicans ruled them by disfranchisement and Fed eral terrorism. We believe that Mr. Carroll will be elected, but Maryland Democrats should do all in their power to reconcile the dissentients and henceforth should try to keep the party together.

In the course of an elaborate letter on North Carolina politics and public men, written from Charlotte to the Louisville Courier Journal, "F. H. points out Hon. George Davis, of this city, as Gov. Graham's fittest successor. He says that Graham "in moral attitude and broad culture was ahead of any public man known in North Carolina during the last quarter of a century save George E. Badger."

Boston has taken the initiative in getting up a third party on the basis of reform and reconciliation. The meeting of last Saturday looks to entering the Presidential campaign with Banks and Lamar, as the nomi nees. If the Democratic party makes wise nominations next year it will be difficult to find a use for this new

\*.

ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH

There is much nonsense written on the subject of costume. The current styles of women's dress make more amateur and self-complacent critics than almost any theme that engrosses the attention of scribblers, professional and otherwise. The follies and oddities of the female toilet form the staple of nine-tenths of the summer correspondence in the newspapers. If it is not the back-hair, it is sure to be the pin-hacks, and if it is not that it is the striped stockings-something must be had to inspire the languid pen; and that something is sure to be a woman. This is not objectionable, and we are by no means preaching a sermon to the enterprising reporter. Let him go-ahead and keep abreast of the times. Matters are dull in the city; business will claim bis serious attention by-and-by. For the nonce let him gush or act censor justas much as he pleases. If the fair bathers and promenaders can stand it, we can surely.

"Censors and bathing" brings us up square with a delicate subject suggested by some of this very sort of writing of which we have been speaking. Here is what the Long Branch correspondent of the New York Graphic says, and we pack all the responsibility as to names of certain garments, etc., upon his devoted head. He moralizes beautifully in these words:

"I have just been down to Long Branch, and I feel it my duty to protest against the impropriety of promiscuous bathing.

If she were to wear such a dress or Broadway she would be instantly and very properly arrested by the police. Yet every day hundreds of women wear this dress on the beach in the presence of men. I was so shocked at the display on the beach last feeling in this matter that would compel women to bathe in private; or, failing in that, we ought to have laws to the same effect. As it is, men of delicate instinct find seaside watering places just at present very

uncomfortable places." All these years we have desired to write such an article, and have not written it. We shrunk out of the thing, you know, failing just where we ought to have been brave. And even now, after the language of the Graphic man is writ down, we feel like going back on him with a vengeance. But one thing: THE MORN-ING STAR means no 'slander, no anything but a little brotherly talk with those who go down to the larger. That is all.

PRUIT IN THE SOUTH. The fruit business in the South has assumed proportions worthy of special notice. In our own State the Tokay Vineyard of Cumberland and the large vineyard of the Garretts in Halifax county have been in existence for years. Quantities of vines and apple, peach and pear trees have been planted at Ridgeway, in Warren county, since 1870. These will soon be remunerative investments .-Near this city enterprising gentlemen have made admirable beginnings in fruit culture, which we hope soon to number among our most prosperous industries.

Let an instance of large profits realized by Southern fruit growers be given to encourage those who may be disposed to take a gloomy view of the subject because of the late over production in Maryland and Delaware. The Memphis Daily Appeal says that city has realized considerable profit by shipping fruit North, and millions of dollars have been received by the South through this trade during the past four weeks. It says the time is near at hand when the North will be furnished, before their own ripens, with all the varieties of fruits and vegetables. The South begins to appreciate its own vast resources, and the people are learning how to utilize them.

For obvious reasons we do not choose to copy many of the complimentary things said of THE MORNING STAR, A paper can blow its own horn better in another way. But the following paragraph in this week's Robesonian shall form an exception to our rule:

The Wilmington STAR has made a splendid campaign this year, and has displayed a spirit of energy and determination in securing the official vote of the different counties that was truly commendable.

We assure our Lumberton contemporary that we appreciate its good words, Wilmington Methodias District,

Appointments of Rev. W. S. Black, Presiding Elder, for the third round of quarterly meetings for the present Conference year of the Wilmington District:

Magnolia, at Harrell's Store, August 29 Wilmington, at Front Street Church, Sep-

Smithville, at Smithville, September 12

Exciting Chase after Penitentiary Convicts.

From the Raleigh News of Sunday we earn the particulars of an escape of penitentiary prisoners, which occurred on Saturday morning last. A squad of fifty conyicts, escorted by a guard of eight men, gone to the brick-yard, about one mile from the penitentiary buildings, and were proceeding in squads to their work, when suddenly 13 of the prisoners rushed past the detail of three sentinels on that part of the yard and made for a neighboring wooded ravine. Immediately the three sentries fired upon the fugitives, killing William Bently, the ringleader, and Wm. Stewart, and wounding another. The three sentinels then gave chase, leaving the other five to guard the remaining prisoners. Loading as they ran, sentinels Lee Wynne and Thomas Wynne, at the second shot, brought down Simon Johnson, wounded in the arm, and in two succeeding rounds, it is thought, wounded other convicts, who, however, were able to escape with the rest to cover. Mr. Lee Wynne continued the pursuit, in which he was shortly joined by a detachment of mounted police from Raleigh. When last heard from the chasers and chased were heading towards Golds-

While the guard were firing, the thirtyseven convicts left on the yard became terribly alarmed for fear of being shot by the guard around them, and rushed upon the overseer, supplicating his aid and protec. tion. "Sit down, euery one of you, and be quiet; behave yourselves and no one will hurt you." The convicts did as was ordered, and not one of the number exhibited the slightest inclination to join the fugitives. Mr. Moore then left the yard and brought in the wounded man, Johnson, who was shot down by Mr. Lee Wynne at the distance of 300 yards.

The men killed were both from New Hapover-Wm. Bently was convicted of larceny in 1875 and sentenced to ten years, and Wm. Stewart, for same offence in 1875. sentenced to five years. The dead men were hauled to the penitentiary, and the wounded man placed in a shanty near the blick-yard, where he is receiving surgical aid. The guard were armed with the comnon muzzle loader, and considering the fact that only three were engaged in the fring, used their arms to very good effect. Following is a list and description of the scaped prisoners. All are colored:

1. John Wicks, Iredell county, 19 years black hair and eyes. 2. Lewis Wallace, New Hanover, 35 years old, 5 feet 5 inches high, weight 157

3. John Brady, Onslow county, 24 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weight 150 lbs., black hair and eyes. 4. Moses Clifton, Sampson county, 16 ears old, 5 feet 6 inches high, weight 162

s, black hair and eyes. 5. Harvey Devane, Sampson county, 23 years old, 5 feet 7 inches, weight 146 fbs., lack hair and eves 6. William J. James, Washington county, 30 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weight

146 fbs., black hair and eyes 7. David Proctor. Craven county, ears old, 5 feet 91 inches high, weight 171 8. Julius Ward, Pamlico county, 26 years ld, 5 feet 10 inches high, weight 152 lbs.,

black hair and eyes. A late report says that a gentleman from he country reports having seen on the Holleman road, about five miles from Raleigh, two of the convicts, bearing in their arms a third. The woneded man was ut-

### Distressing Hemicide in Waywood County-Two Young Wilmington-

Intelligence of the sad affair referred to in the following, which appeared in the Charlotte Observer of the 24th, under the above head, was received in this city on Monday afternoon, but the particulars were of such a meagre nature that we refrained from speaking of the matter. Our knowledge of the two young men alluded to now forces us to the conclusion that the provocation which led to the shooting must have been of a much more serious character than would appear from the article in the Observer, which had not been fully informed of the particulars. We presume full and reliable details will be received here in a day or two, and we feel satisfied they will be much more favorable to our young friends than are the rumors now in circula-

"Passengers who arrived in the city yesterday afternoon on the Statesville train, tell us the story of a distressing homicide which was committed on Friday or Saturday last, in Haywood county. The homicide was committed by Mr. Strange, a son of Col. Robert Strange, of Wilmington, and the victim was a back driver. News concerning the affair is very meagre, but what we have learned is about as follows: A party who had gone from Wilmington to the mountains to spend a portion of the summer, on the day in question engaged a hack or some other vehicle, for the purpose of going on a fishing excursion, and the man who had promised to furnish it did not arrive with it at the time agreed upon. When he did finally arrive, a quarrel took place between him and young Strange, but the crowd got in and went ahead until at some point on the road one of the wheels broke down, when the difficulty was renewed, the back owner being the driver. Hot words passed and these culminated in Mr. Bridgers, a son of Hon. R. R. Bridgers, handing his pistol to Strange, who upon the driver, killing him instantly.

"Both Strange and Bridgers were arrested and confined in jail at Waynesboro, the county seat of Haywood. The former, we understand, had a telegram sent to his father, and it reached him here, yesterday afternoon, while he was passing through from the West, on the Carolina Central train going the Wilmington. He stopped and remained over last night, and leaves this morning via the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad, for Waynesboro.

"Both of these young men are of fine families, and even if not for their ownselves. on account of their connections the unfortunate occurrence is to be deeply deplored.

- Leader says tobacco crop in Granville which promised to be unusually valuable, has been most seriously to jerred. Corn also suffers from heavy ratus. QUE LITERARY LETTER.

A Number of New Books. EDITORS MORNING STAR: Those enter prising young publishers, William Gill & Co., of Boston, have just issued a charm ing little volume called "Life in Paris" which embraces a collection of familiar epistles upon Art, Literature and Science, by M. Arsene Houssave. These letters the brilliant French author addresses to "the Athe-"nians and Atheniennes of the New World," and in them he gives us the minutest possi sible picture of the Paris of to-day-its social life, its drama, its scientific and literary celebrities, its fashions, aspirations and innumerable phases of intellectual and political advancement.

Not a dull line can be found in the book which sparkles with epigram, abounds with anecdote, and nearly dazzles one by its constant scintillations of wit, its clever persiflage and acutely humorous portrayal of men and things.

Affectation, and a certain conscious air of cleverness and authority, may be en countered here and there; but where is the French work of this precise kind that can be pronounced altogether free of such faults? As a specimen of M. Houssave's style, we quote the following:

"Paris dances, watzes and whirls "It dresses, and undresses: it makes itself handsome, and ugly; it laughs or grimaces, according to the luck of the evening, running from the Elvsee to the Opera ball, from the Faubourg St. Germaine to the Champs Elysees, chasing gavety until it is out of breath."

You are sure of meeting at the Elysee Palace the first prizes in painting; women beautifully colored and enamelled; but society is occupied in hiding and seeking at as Pender can well do to attend to her own once! \* \* \* "Paris is in its full tide of Carnival folly. Jean Jacque said that gayety was half the daily bread of Paris. bread was black a hundred years ago. Now, everybody's bread is white, but gavety is no longer the daily bread of Paris. # \* The Opera continues througed. Women of every circle would like to have it the fashionable salon; but they do not venture into the foyer, which is the only room really habitable. \* \* \* Yesterday, the success belonged to six young Americans, who occupied the entre colomne, opposite the notorious Madame Musard, herself an

American constellation, with diamonds. "There was never seen in one box such bouquet of young girls, so pretty in their blondes, and brunettes, laughing and sentimental, coquettish and ingenuous, all with those American eyes, which outvie the most precious stones

"One would have said, they were there to defy the women of France, and vanquish them on their own chosen field.'

En passant, M. Houssaye must be either a very independent, or a very bold man, to venttue upon such flattery of alien beauty If he has a Parisian belle amie,—and what French litterateur was ever without one,we fancy the fair lady's eyes blazing with indignation at this impudent and unconcealed admiration of Western loveliness. Alluding to a recent conflagration which had burned down the handsome residence of Mademoiselle Lasseny in the Place Ven dome, M. Houssaye says, that the insurance companies were "loud in clamor," so many actress' houses had been destroye by fire during the last few years. But he adds, "far be it from me to accuse these theatrical ladies of setting their fireworks in operation in their own homes! At bottom they are 'honest fellows,' if not hones women! As for Mademoiselle Lasseny having allowed her adored dogs to be burned in the conflagration, she has given

the best proof there was no premedita If the fire had destroyed "merely her lovers, we might be permitted to DOUBT." How essentially French this last sentence

—so well turned so effectively, though quiet-ly sarcastic and with a "smack" of heartterns in it, which is even more charac Here ou commend this control of the line of the li

most genuine description. the lightest, yet the We have long recognized Mr. R. It. dard as a noble original poet, possibly the first Lyrist of his section, but of late he has shown his capacity as a wonderfully indus-

trious and tasteful compiler. Not only has he edited the "Bric-a-Brae" series with rare success, but now we find him undertaking the preparation of another somewhat similar collection of works entitled "The Treasure Trove Series," the initial volume of which has just appeared from the press of W. Gill & Co. This consists of "burlesque" sketches from the miscellanies of Dickens, Hood, Lamb, Addison, Irving, Thackeray, Barham, Mark Twain, Curtis and several others. As a pocket volume to carry upon journeys, or in strolls through the woods and quiet suburbs of a city, it is just the book one would choose Enough wit and humor and bright sarcastic observation are embraced in its 230 pages to fire the dullest blood and awaken the most lethargic brain: Without particularizing the essays we can say that they are all good. Some, indeed, passed long ago into the region of the acknowledged English classics. The work is admirably printed and neatly bound.

To the same publishers we are indebted

or copies of Edmund Yates' last novel "The Silent Witness," 'Alicia Warlock " &c. For Mr. Yates' tales we acknowledge that our admiration is, in general, but moderate. He was seduced into the flowery paths of novel-writing (according to his own account) by the merest accident, and we rather think that the public would have been no worse off than it is if the said "mere accident" had never occurred. Mr Yates is the prince of conversationalists in fiction. He displays neither originality of conception nor any special vigor of execution. The best that can be said of his performances is that if one is not in a critical humor, and chances to be unable to command any other mental pabulum, they are certainly clever enough to wile away an odd hour or two, but beyond this we deny that they have any claim to any artistic dis-

"The Silent Witness" we think the most readable tale he has published, with the single exception of "The Black Sheep," which (in parts) promised a good deal more than its author has yet performed, or, in our opinion, is ever likely to perform. Nevertheless, it is full of faults—faults of construction, style, characterization and artistic purpose. A coarse melo-dramaticism pervades the entire story; and from beginning to end we fail to meet with a solitary personage, male or female, almost, we may add, with a solitary event, which in some similar shape has not been presented to us, and far more ably presented, by previous contemporary authors.

Passing from "The Silent Witness" to "Alicia Warlock," and the various brief

fories which form a portion of the same volume, we feel like one who has stepped from the sindio of a commonplace, and comewhat tawdy painter, into that of a perfect master of his art his book or

The special style of art exhibited here, we may protest against, but in its way, it is

Mr. Collins began his career, with the bold enunciation of certain definite rules applying to art in fiction, which ever since, he has practically carried out, as everybody must conceed, with unflinching perseverance, and brilliant ability. As a story teller, par excellence, he is with

In "Alicia Warlock," the largest of the

It begins, (of course), with mystery, and ends with murder; but so adroitly are the material managed, that even their more revolting elements have been made to contribute to the deep interest of the narrative and by the writer's consummate skill, elevated far above that level of melo-drama, which so deface the previous work by Mr.

The concluding scenes are particularly effective. That of the poor, persecuted, worn-out hero's death, is full of a simple Typographically, Gill & Co., issue their

select novels" in the most convenient form; and in a style more substantial than ordinary. PAUL H. HAYNE.

HIEVES AND DESPERADOES IN PENDER.

It was hoped that the secession of Pender

from New Hanover would free us not alone from the invasions of its Radicalism, but also from the thievish depredations and other afflictions of its escaped convicts, who are now committing every species of lar ceny and crime upon our citizens. Our swamps and hiding places adjacent to New Hanover are literally alive with thieves, robbers and desperadoes, who have ran away from the jail and work house of New Hanover to prey upon the corn fields and stock of the farmers of the townships nearest to the old parent county. It is as much thieves and negro runaways. To be infested with those who have broke jail and the work house of New Hanover is an afflic-His bread was always black; almost all the | tion we will not submit to. We appeal to the proper authorities of the old county to come over and help us catch their thieves and desperate characters who have been escaping so long from her jail and work house. Many of them are snugly fixed in camps in the woods, and are subsisting upon our corn fields and stock, armed for resistance when sought for. Nor do our negro officers seem competent to arrest these negro depredators and desperadoes. Somehow these negro officers too often allow these thieves to escape either before or after arrest. On Saturday night the negro constable of Rocky Point, supported by five able bodied men, allowed a villainous thief command before his eyes after said 'thief to escapeeir hands. The public are indigwas in this and similar cases happen nant at thirtly where negro officers are too freque. On the same night and in the same township, officers sent out to arrest a thief by, Squire Gamberg, were resisted with loaded gun in hand by the negro occupant of the house where the thief was concealed. These negro officers were bullied and driven away under murderous threats by this negro occupant, and under this 'resist ance to law the thief was allowed to evade arrest. Thus is thieving going on in some parts of Pender, and thus do negro constables discharge their duty. 'Squire Gamberg, who is honestly determined to do hi duty in punishing these offenders, sent to jail a day or two since one of these desperadoes from New Hanover, who, in the shape of a negro with a white wife, was convicted of five different acts of larceny. One of

> August 23, 1875. Brunswick Superior Court.

school box from another church.

The Fall term of the Superior Court for Brunswick County convened in Smithville Monday, on which day, however, only a few trifling cases were disposed of. Tuesday the case of the State vs. James Heaton, charged with staying the election at the First Ward polls in this city on the 6th of August, 1874, was called, and occupied the entire day, the jury retiring about o'clock. When our informant left Smithville yesterday morning, the jury were still

them was for stealing a fine beef, and an-

other for stealing a Bible from a church

building and another for stealing a Sabbath

out, with no prospect of their agreeing. Solicitor Norment and Junius Davis, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Ex-Judges Russell and Cantwell and D. J Devane, Esq., for the defence.

ther case, in which the same defendant is charged with meeting a riot on the election day refered to, has been by agree ment, we understand, continued until the next term of the Court.

The Statcher case has also, we learn, beer continued until the next term. LATER.-We have advices from Smith ville up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the jury in the Heaton case were still out, no agreement having been reached.

Closing New Inlet - The Contrac

The contract for closing New Inlet Bar, below this city, has been awarded by the Government to Messrs. Bangs & Dolby, of Manlius, New York, at the following figures, as published by us at the time the bids were opened: For an apron, \$20,000; for closing New Inlet to low water mark, \$188,000. The object had in view, as previously stated, is that of stopping ultimately the outflow to the ocean at the above point of the water of the river, and thus turn the entire volume out at the main bar or original mouth of the river, thus assist ing in deepening it.

Mr. Wm. R. French is fully authorized to act as agent and correspondent of THE MORNING STAR. We commend him to our friends in his travels, assuring them that any kindnesses shown him will be gratefully re- of the upper half of the windows prombered by us. He begins a tour of th counties on the line of the Carolina Central Railway to-day. Indicate the con-The Cotton Press.

Work on the cotton press and sheds is

progressing rapidly. The compartment walls are now well up and the contractor expects to have the masonry completed and ready for the iron roof in about a week. It is thought that the sheds will be ready for the reception of cotton by the 10th or 15th of September. The cylinder and some of the gear of the press, with the massive framework, are now in position, work on the wharf is being pushed rapidly, the great platform, 275 feet long, adjoining the warehouse, and along which the railroad sidings are to extend will soon be commenced, and the whole work will be pushed rapidly to completion in time to be ready for the open-ing of the shipping season. The whole

premises are one vast activity.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Hon. A. H. Stephens on Circulation and Inflation-He is in Accord with Pendleton and Allen.

From the Rome Courier. We publish to-day the views of

the Hon. George H. Pendleton, the distinguished statesman of Ohio, upon the currency question, which is now absorbing a great deal of attention. especially in the discussions of the pending Ohio campaigh. These views are those of Governor Allen, the candidate for re-election in that State They are also the views of Hon. A. II. Stephens-all three gentlemen being profound political economists, who have spent a great deal of time and study upon the subject. These gen. tlemen do not favor inflation, nor are they in favor of contraction. Their idea is to place the currency in a healthy condition to be equal to the demands of trade-no more and no less; to be contracted gradually, and specie-payments resumed through the process of legislation looking to that end as the condition of the country will permit, and as business revives and our industrial interests become more prosperous.

The country is in no condition to return to specie.payments; neither is it in a condition for a contraction of the currency. An effort at either would collapse the people into bankruptcy and ruin, and property would become almost worthless. Thousands who are in apparently favorable circumstances would become beggare This state of things can only be remedied by a decrease of the funded debt of the country, bearing heavy interest, and converting it into greenbacks, which bear no interest. This would increase the volume of currency equal to the demands of trade. and give prosperity to the whole country, and place our industrial and commercial interests in a healthy state, when gradual contraction, ty judicious legislation, could be anadiwithout detriment to the common in terests of all. In this way we may arrive at a gradual resumption of specie-payments, coming down to it as we would descend a mountain, by taking advantage of its grades.

A sudden or rapid contraction of the currency would have the effect of involving the debtor class in rain This can be illustrated by a simple example. Suppose A owes B one hundred dollars, the debt stipulated upon a greenback basis, and was forced to pay the debt in gold. To procure the gold it would require one hundred and thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents. If the debt should be one thousand dollars, one hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents over and above the debt in greenbacks would be required to secure the gold as a legal-tender of the debtor's obligation. Contract the currency, and the man who has bought a piece of property would find that he could not sell it for enough to pay the debt. Such a contraction, suddenly or rapidly made. would so unsettle values as to irre-

trievable ruin. The first object of the Democratic party when in power should be to see that the volume of currency is sufficient to meet the demands of trade and to place it on a sound basis, looking to a gradual resumption of specie-payments as the industrial interests of the country revive. Looking to the contest of next year, the policy of the party should be shaped in that direction. In no other way do we see that the financial affairs of the country may be reduced to a

hard-money basis.

|Asheville Citizen.] The Delegate From Jackson-His Position Defined.

WEBSTER, N. C., Aug. 12, 1875. EDITOR CITIZEN. DEAR SIR: The Pioneer of last week announced that a " meet and adjourn" man had been elected from Jackson county. Having been, myself elected from Jackson, I take this method of correcting that misstatement. I am not in favor of the "meet and adjourn" policy, and have never, at any time, given utterance to any such sentiment On the contrary, I have steadily advocated constitutional reform and am

still for it. Yours very truly, SPAKE. We had denied the charge that Mr. S. had been elected in the interest of the Radical party, and intended so publising last week. We are glad to publish the above letter, how ever. It settles that matter. Th Rads may try all their schemes, but they cannot do anything with one western counties,-ED. CITIZEN.

A Little Dead Bird. A touching story is that of the little wild bird which flew into the great dining hall of the Grand Union hotel at Saratoga, and could neither find its way out nor be lured to safety by the kindly endeavors of the servants. though the entrances and the lowpart of the windows were near! always open. The heavy upholster vented its only chance of escap after fluttering bewildered among the forest of chandeliers for six days. guests all the time feasting at the tables below, it at length died of star

floor. Couldn't Afford It.

vation and was picked up on the

Says the Richmond Dispatch: Much of the excitement adverse to the compliment to Mr. Davis is caused by party motive. It would not do. for Mr. Davis to go to Winnebago at. this time. The Republican party. can't afford it. It would be bridging the so-called bloody chasm too rapid ly. So, of course, Jeff. Davis must be forbidden to go to Rockford, the

county-town of Winnebago. - A Rochester paper suggests ! Mr. Frost, who is languishing in the jain off that city, that he had better thaw out.