

in the past from the incursions of ep-

"We also ask your attention to the great

which fortune or folly has ever brought about. England undertakes the purely phianthropic mi

H. Bowden, Henry Schulken, John L.Cantell, D. G. Worth, E. H. McQuigg, Joseph C. Hill, Anthony Howe, Thomas M. Smith. From Cape Fear Township-A. J.Grady. From Harnett Township-Jno. N. Maffit. From Masonboro Township-John J. Beasley. There being a majority of the Justices of the county present, the Chairman stated that the meeting was duly organized. By request of the Chair, E. D. Hall, Esq., stated the object of the meeting to be to make a permanent organization, and appoint a committee toreport at a subsequent meeting in reference to the machinery of the election law. Then in August the Magistrates elect County Commissioners and also decide whether the county shall have a Treasurer; also, to take into consideration whether it shall be urged upon the Legisature to abolish the Criminal Court and an Inferior Court be established instead. J. N. Maffitt, Esq., then moved to effect permanent organization of the Board by proceeding to elect a permanent Chairman

Committees for the nine Judicial Districts of the State under the new

few evenings since, in the lower edge of Johnston county, Jo Everett, colored, was shot through the hand be one amear the road Calvin Everett, one of the colored committee investigating the late Worley murder, and by the way, one of its most active, earnest members, and as the boy resembles his father very much, and wore his coat at the time of the shooting, it is quite evident that the would-be assassin took him to be old Calvin and that the shooting is a means of revenge. ---- Just before going to press the painful news reaches us that Dr. James A. Bizzell, a highly esteemed and honored citizen of Sampson county, died at his res-idence in Clinton, Tuesday morning, aged 58 years. — We learn that Mr. Jo Turner repeated his old speech about rings, cliques, factions, &c., at Smithfield, on Tuesday. Van Smith replied to him in his characteristic style. Oxford Orphan's Friend: North Carolina has 267,265 white children over six and under 21. The blacks number 141,031. White children in school last year 128,289, less than half. Black children in school last year 73,200, a little over half. The school fund for last year amounted to \$406,447.39; disbursed, \$286,213.82. Now, what has become of the remaining \$117,234.07! All this money collected for the children and yet the children do not receive it. -Dr. Craven makes an interesting document of the proceedings of the North Carolina Conference. Number of preachers on the roll 157; number of local preachers 234. White members 58,390; colored 433. Sunday schools 665; scholars 30,935. Parsonages 67; churches 745. The Presiding Elders received \$10,522.32; the pastors received \$72,194.20. Besides these, there were collections for the poor, for missions, foreign and domestic; the Publishing House, education, &c., &c., very liberal sums. The highest salary paid was \$1,805. - Raleigh News: Strawberries were offered for sale on our streets yesterday. We will soon have watermelons, should the warm weather continue. ---The aggregate sum received for the lots in the suburbs of the city, sold yesterday by the State commissioners, amounted to \$3, 839. — We learn that the frost of Tues-day night was very destructive to the fruit, &c., in and around Ridgeway and Manson, on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railway. - On yesterday, Mr. Ashley Warren, of Wayne, was united to Miss Amarda Allen, of Yadkin county. The parties were both deaf-mutes. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. M. Atkinson. On the 26th instant, at Leesville, a 4-horse wagon, loaded with about 3,500 lbs guano. ran over Dennis, the son of J. H. Grady, aged 12 years. The wheel ran over his hip, and down his back and head, without killing him, though it left him in a critical condition. Up to this morning he did not seem to be any better. — We are in-formed by eye witnesses of the occurrence, that on Tuesday last, in the afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a great quantity of pieces of pine bark fell in and around a yard in this city. The fragments of bark appeared to have been violently torn from the trees. Many of them were of the size of one's hand. The pieces of falling bark might be seen at a great height in the air—as much as two or three hundred feet. - Charlotte Observer: Mountain apples still sell on the streets for \$1 per bushel: ---- The health statistics of Charlotte continue to show up as well as usual. Thus far-and the month is nearly out-there has been only one interment in Elmwood eemetery since February. ----A gentleman just from Hickory reports that the forest fires in that portion of the State have been more extensive and more destructive than for years. Sunday, during the high winds which prevailed on that the people for President, the minority vote to be counted in each State. This would enable a minority candidate the fire raged during the entire day with

idemics, and notably the yellow fever. Almost every Summer or Fall two or more Southern cities are devastated by this fearful scourge. Wilmington was fairly desolated once, and if the yellow fever should get here this summer we venture to say that it would not recover from the visitation-from the shock in a decade to come. We are glad. therefore, that the Hartridge bill passed the House, although we have not seen its provisions. Any measure that will drive back pestilence or improve the sanitary condition of our Southern sea-coast and Gulf coast towns and cities, will be a great bless ing, come whence it may.

In this connection we may mention, that this bill that has just passed th House, and we hope will pass the Senate at once that it may go im mediately into operation, is probably the result of a memorial that is before the Congress that was adopted by the convention held at Jacksonville, Florida, February 14th last, where Wilmington had no representative, but where Norfolk, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, Darien, Bruns wick, Saint Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, Saint Augustine, Cedar Keys and Pensacola, were represented through their municipalities. This Convention memorializes Congress to establish a more effective system of quarantine on the Atlantic and Gulf coast. They ask for a uniform and effective system, and say that it is "the only reliable means of protection against infectious and contagious diseases from foreign countries." The convention was united in this expression. The memorialists set forth many good reasons for the establishing of such a system by act of Congress. They say:

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"Nearly, if not all the leading Atlantic and Gulf sesport cities of the United States have, within nearly two centuries past, been visited by epidemics of yellow fever, originally introduced by vessels coming from the West Indies, and from infected ports of other countries.

"In many well defined instances these epidemics have been extended to several cities at the same time, by their intercourse with the city originally invaded. The ravages of these epidemics have been fright-Sparing neither age nor sex nor condition, they have swept through whole communities with dreadful power, either driving their inhabitants fugitives among strangers, or taking life, health and happiness from those too true or powerless to fly.

necessary delays of vessels in quarantinedelays which could readily be relieved by appliances for disinfection, which attach to properly equipped quarantine establishments, now wholly wanting in a great majority of the seaports, and which they are unable to procure.

"We believe that the remedy for the correction of these evils is within the constitutional powers of the General Government, and we pray, for the protection of the public health, and for the promotion of commerce, that your honorable bodies will replace the existing methods by a uniform and effective system of quarantine on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts."

Mr. Hartridge is the member of Congress, from the Savannah Dis trict.



We gave the other day the probabilities concerning the next House of Representatives. The survey would force:

not be complete without an examination of the next Senate, which will no doubt be Democratic by a decided majority. On the 4th of March, 1879, twenty-five Senators will either retire for good or be re-elected. Of this rate operations tending toward war in the number seventeen are Republicans. Levant. The following States will send Democrats, viz: Alabama, Arkansas,

California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, and South Carolina. Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, New Hampshire, and Vermont will return Republicans. New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Oregon, Illinois, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin may be classed as doubtful. The chances appear to be that the Democrats will have from eight to twelve majority. With both Houses at their command and wise statesmanship to direct, we may hope for an era of better times. We will have at least better go-

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

vernment.

We are of those who have a great admiration for Mr. Gladstone's abilities, confessedly of a very high order. He is not only the best cultivated, the most scholarly of English statesmen, but he is the most brilliant, the greatest master of a splendid and imposing rhetoric. But he is much more than this, he is a great statesman-a man who is governed by broad and noble views, that are so much higher and purer than those that belong to the ordinary race of diplomatists and politicians, that his ideas are often deemed sentimental,

property, especially British property, against lisorder at Constantinople. Russia, apprised of the measure, in sisterly tones cries Good! and as we have a still greater responsibility for order in that city, we wil join you in the humane work, and come nearer for that purpose.' And hereupon

the great exigency has arisen. But if out of this singular local combination of the forces there should grow a war, it will be, as probably one of the widest in its range, o certainly, either for the one State or for both, among the most wanton, and therefore wicked and shameful, which the annals of modern times have placed upon re-

Mr. Gladstone does not approve of the sending of the British fleet into the Sea of Marmora, and speaks of it as "the pirouetting" which he leaves "to others to admire." He says England has no right to give

Turkey aid, and adds with much "A war undertaken without cause is a war of shame; and not of honor. The plain truth is, that since the Russian Government wisely determined that the question respecting the passage of ships of war through the Bosphorus should be left to the decision of Europe, there has not remained a shadow of a plea for separate war, or sepa-

He then goes on to show, quite conclusively, that all the maritime nations are more interested than England is in this question, and that they "should bear the main brunt of any controversy that may arise." He then shows that other nations-all the Mediterranean countries-are really more interested and more benefited by the Suez Canal than England is, and insists that every great power of Europe, except Germany, has stronger reasons for supporting British interests than has England herself. As to the amelioration of the people over whom Turkey has exerted such a despotic rule, he says that "the security of life, liberty, conscience, and female honor, is the indispensable condition of reform in all these provinces." The whole article is written with singular power and with a profound insight into the impelling motives and causes that control nations. He argues ingeniously that nations, like individuals, are subject at times to attacks of madness, which are well understood and severely criticized by those who come after. He says that without this how are "we to explain the peverish temper of large portions of what is termed society? The disposition is not to desire war, but to

and Secretary. The name of John S. James, Esq., was put in nomination for Chairman by Justice Cantwell, and seconded by Justice Maffitt. Justice Hill nominated Henry Nutt, Esq. The election was proceeded with by ballot, Justice Cantwell and Justice Grady acting as tellers, with the following result: nineteen votes cast-Justice John S. James received 11; Justice Henry Nutt received 3; Justice J. G. Wagner received 1; Justice H. E. Scott received 2; Justice J. N Maffitt received 2.

Justice James was declared elected. On motion of Justice Bowden, the election of the Chairman was declared unanimous. Justice Bowden then moved that Justice Cowan be unanimously elected Secretary. Carried.

J. N. Maffitt, Esq., then offered the following resolution which was adopted: Resolved, By the Board of Magistrates of the county of New Hanover, in meeting assembled on the 30th of March, 1878, that the Chairman of this Board appoint a committee of five from the Justices here assembled, to take into consideration and investigate all matters pertaining to the duties of the Magistrates of this county in accordance with the recent acts of the Legislature, and to make a report to this Board at a subsequent meeting, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Wilmington, on the second day of May, 1878.

The Chairman appointed on this com mittee the following Justices: J. N. Maffitt, W. W. Harriss, A. J. Grady, C. D. Myers and E. D. Hall. The following communication was then

read by the Secretary: THE CRIMINAL COURT CLERK'S OFFICE.

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER, WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, '78.

To the Chairman of the Honorable Board of Magistrates:

SIR-I am instructed by the Solicitor to call your attention to Sections 125 and 133, Chapter 33, Battle's Revisal, in relation to nagistrates making their returns.

To expedite him in the discharge of hi duty, it is particularly necessary that these returns should be made promptly, and he order to Sheriff Manning, from Mr. Soliciespectfully requests the enforcement of

nd Pilotage, by directing them to appoint the Harbor Master, an officer especially charged with the duty of enforcing the sanitary measures of the Board. It would seem then, that the Legislature intended and did exclude the city authorities from assuming any jurisdiction relating to and governing the entrance of shipping into the Cape Fear River or this port. If this position be correct, and the Commissioners, as sworn officers, undertake to adjudicate the cases arising under the quarantine laws, and that of the barque Violette and in accordance with what they, after consultation with the Quarantine Physi cian, conceive to be right and just, it is obvious that we are on the eve of a serious conflict between the two Boards. Suppose that the Commissioners order the barque to proceed to her destination, and also order hat the quarantine restrictions shall begin in June and eud in November, is there a doubt but that the good name and interests of this port will be greatly jeopardized ? What, if in the interests of our shipping,

masters of vessels are ordered to obey the ordinances of the Commissioners, and in consequence of these orders, the city authorities attempt to enforce their man-

dates 1 We have just dispatched a committee to Washington in the interest of steamship lines to the West Indies and South Ameri can ports. Is it to be supposed that capi talists will invest in ships to ply between these ports, when told that for nearly eight months these ships will not be permitted to enter our harbor? Can our able Representative, when appealing to Congress for aid to deepen our bars in order that our wharves may be lined with foreign shipping, answer the argument that there is no money in the Treasury to be expended in deepening bars where foreign shipping excluded for eight months in the year ? These are serious questions, and the answers must, if we have any regard for our foreign trade, be determined now. The city of New York long since settled these questions, by killing all germs of disease on infected vessels and permitting them to make fast to her wharves in one week from the arrival of the vessel at quarantine. We can settle these questions by the same methods. However, it is not our intention to discuss the methods of disinfecting ships, but to call the attention of our people to the immediate danger that surrounds them, viz., of not having, under these city ordinances, in a few years, any FOREIGN ships TO disinfect. Sanitary Matters.

We take the liberty of publishing an extract from a letter from Dr. W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician for this port, at Smithville, as follows:

SMITHVILLE, March 28, 1878. EDITOR STAR:-I notice considerable dis cussion is going on about sanitary matters. All I have to say is, that the medical au-thorities are fully alive and watchful for the public interests, and that if these matters were left to them I think the public health would be fully provided for, as it has been during the last thirty years. It must be well known, I should think, that during that period no case of yellow fever has passed the Quarantine Station, except during the war, when I suppose the quarantine was neglected for other interests, which seemed then more pressing.

W. G. CURTIS,

Sheriff McMillan, of Robeson county, having arrived in this city, presented an

apportionment: SECOND DISTRICT.

Chairman, Spier Whitaker, Hali-fax; Fred. Phillips, Edgecombe; George Allen, Craven; W. A. Montgomery, Warren; W. C. Brown, Northampton. THIRD DISTRICT.

Chairman, H. F. Grainger, Wayne; Cheo. Edwards, Greene; H. G. Williams, Wilson; C. B. West, Lenoir; A. M. Faison, Duplin. FOURTH DISTRICT.

Chairman, J. H. Myrover, Cumberland; Samuel T. Ashe, Anson; H. B. Short, Jr., Columbus; Dr. W. G. Curtis, Brunswick; Dr. Farquhasd Smith, Johnston.

SIXTH DISTRICT. Chairman, P. B. Means, Cabarrus; D. Hearne, Stanly; D. A. Covington, Union; Alex. Hoke, Cleveland Geo. E. Wilson, Mecklenburg.

Senator Merrimon.

On Tuesday Senator Merrimon addressed the Senate in support of the Judiciary Committee's bill. He contended that if there had been no reservation in the act of 1862 the Government had an inherent right to protect its revenues, and could not divest itself of such right, and that it was the duty of Congress to see that provision was made that would secure the payment of the bonds when due. He next took up the reports made in reference to the construction of the roads, to show that the stock issued to the subscribers of the road had never been paid for in money as required by the act, and held that such stock should not be held as a prior claim to that of the Government. Mr. Merrimon read copious extracts from the Wilson report on Pacific roads in the Forty-third Congress, to show that the rights and interests of the Government had been grossly violated, and to show the necessity of egislation to protect its present and future interests. The companies were declaring large. dividends and were fully able to meet the provisions re-

quired by the bill. The Washington Post is severe in condemnation of the effort because. as it charges, he did not "sustain his position with argument, but appealed to prejudice." Judge Merrimon has never been known to use prejudice for logic. There is doubtless another side to this question-another view to be taken of the speech.

> The President to be Voted for Directly The House committee on the electoral questionhave agreed upon most important and radical changes in regard to the Presidential term and the election of a President. It defeated by a tie vote, Mr. Southard's amendment to the Constitution for the abolition of electors and a direct vote by

Very respectfully, Your ob't. serv't., Quarantine Physician port Wilmington True Bill.

