The Weekly Star.

WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

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THE ONSLOW RAILROAD.

The Fayetteville *Examiner* considers favorably the proposed road from Wilmington to Onslow county. It thinks the road will be easy of construction, as the country is level and bridge building will be very light. It describes the soil of New Hanover, Pender and Onslow and shows an intelligent familiarity with the same. It says of the Onslow oyster trade:

"The lower waters of New River is the home of the oyster. There he thrives and fattens, rivalling in size and flavor those of the most favored localities of Chesapeake Bay. These oysters find their principal market at Wilmington, to reach which point they are transported in carts over a sandy road a distance of about forty miles. With facilities for cheap transportation this business could be immensely extended, as there are more than five thousand square acres in the bottom of New River, between the Sound and Sneed's Ferry (above which the water becomes too fresh for the habitat of the oyster) suited in all respects for the profitable planting of these bivalves.

"If Wilmington should extend her aid to this road so as to insure its construction, we have not the least doubt that it would be found a good investment. The development of the country through which it passes would bring a great number of good customers to the dealers of that city."

That the road ought to be built, and that it would prove highly advantageous to Wilmington no one can doubt. The trucking business, as the *Examiner* mentions, could be and would be stimulated immensely if this road was built. It says:

"Already the trucking business is pursued to some extent along the route of the proposed road, and, with facilities for transportation, immense quantities of sweet potatoes, cabbages, green corn, melons, turnips, peanuts and other products, could be made and shipped to Wilmington, and thence sent forward to the Northern markets."

Judge Tourgee says that in his judicial district in North Carolina only five voters were white men, and yet it was frequently carried by a large Democratic majority.—*Phil. Press, Rep.*

Whew! We read what Tourgee said and our understanding of it is altogether different. He said, his district had some 1,000 majority for the Republicans, although there were but *five Republican white* voters in the district. Look here, Mr. *Press*, "tote fair." Tourgee was elected in that district and by *negro* votes. Do you see.

Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, an able man, is engaged in getting iron ore extensively, and is also interested in manufacturing steel rails. He says he favors the abolition of duty on the ore. He says:

"The duty acts as an obstacle to the best interests of the industry, yet if the proposal is made to abolish it it will meet with active opposition from the mining furnaces of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, because of the popular ignorance on the subject."

As to the duty on rails, he says he intended to introduce a bill in the House to reduce the duty. He thinks it should not be more than $14 per ton. He says this, and mark it:

"This reduction would not interfere in the slightest degree with the growth of this manufacture. One mill for the manufacture of steel rails in this country, with a capital of $2,000,000, made a profit in one year of $5,000,000."

That will do. Who would not put $200 in a business that in one year pays $500, or $2,000,000 if it pays $5,000,000? That beats the "tiger" or any other popular game "all hollow."

The resolution of Gen. Vance in the House prohibiting the sub-letting of contracts for carrying the mails is needed and proper. The revelations in the Star Route frauds show that when sub-letting is allowed it is a source often of much corruption and rascality. Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill that should be very carefully considered. It is to provide for a direct vote for President and the representation of the minority vote in each State. A system that elects minority candidates, as in the case of Lincoln, and almost in the case of Garfield, needs overhauling. In fact, the reasons justifiing the present system seem to have been superceded by the changes that have taken place in the country. Mr. Beltzhoover proposes that the electoral vote of each State shall be divided in proportion to the popular vote. A. receives 200,000 and B. 150,000 votes in a State. The electoral vote of 12 shall be divided on this basis. Such is the proposition.

BED-BUGS, ROACHES, rats, mice, ants, vermin, mosquitoes, insects, &c., cleared out by "Rough on Rats." †

THE DEBATE ON THE MORRILL BILL.

The Finance Committee, through Senator Bayard, report in favor of Morrill's bill to raise a commission of nine, to be composed of civilians alone, to report on the tariff revision. Members of Congress are cut off entirely. The STAR heretofore urged that this bill was objectionable, especially for two reasons: first, it would be composed of a majority of high tariff protectionists; second, it would be to their interest to delay reporting, and that it was almost certain no steps to reduce the tariff practically would be taken before 1884, thus giving the protectionists two more years in which to reap a harvest of gold. Mr. Hewitt tells of a firm manufacturing steel rails that in one year made five million dollars profit on an investment of two million dollars. That firm will not desire any alteration of the tariff as far as steel rails are concerned. In two years more they can make ten million dollars. There are other cases in point—other firms to gather their tens of thousands, possibly millions, by delay.

Mr. Bayard, whilst favoring the Morrill commission, took occasion to utter some just remarks upon the absurdities of the present tariff, and denied that "what is wanted is a tariff for protection, with incidental revenue," but insisted that the tariff needed was one that would raise revenue to meet the expenses of the Government, and incidentally foster the industries of the country. He said that the "controlling motive" in laying the taxes (imposts) was not to foster the industries, but to foster them was to be "one of its inevitable results." Our readers will see that this is in accord with what the STAR has urged as the true theory for our country at present. We have said in these columns that the theory of free trade was abstractly correct, but not wisely practical at this time. A tariff for revenue is necessary, just as the revenue from the internal system is necessary at this time, to meet the enormous demands upon the United States Treasury.

Senator Beck, of Kentucky, one of the really able men in the august body of which he is so useful and distinguished a member, if we may judge from the abstract of the speech he delivered at the conclusion of Senator Bayard's remarks, made a very able effort and pursued a judicious and safe and intelligent and proper line of thought in connection with the commission and the tariff. Of course then he opposed the Morrill bill. He "opposed the bill as a cunning scheme of monopoly for delay, to which they had resorted not only as a means of preventing legislation by the present Congress, but of whitewashing all the enormities of a high protective system." In six weeks a committee of the Senate would be ready for report, but not so under the Morrill bill. The object is delay. He is reported as saying:

"The nine men whom it was proposed to have the President select might refuse to hear whatever did not suit them, and would not be accountable for misrepresentations in their report. The evident purpose of the so-called protectionists, as shown by the declarations of their organs and conventions, was to have a commission which would be committed to their interest. The declaration of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Mor ill), that the changes should be made by friendly hands, and not by ill-informed and reckless revolutionists, was easily understood. This, however, was an impeachment of the integrity and capacity of Congress, one House of which was charged by the Constitution with the duty of originating bills for raising revenue or changing taxation, upon the theory that the accountability of its members every two years would make them careful."

Mr. Beck, able and sagacious, did not fail to discover the meaning and intent of the proposed abolition of the internal revenues. He said such a purpose—such an effort was "absurd," and why? Because of the urgent wants of the Treasury at this time. Just so, and the STAR for weeks has taken that very position.

Senator Morrill, the Vermont high protectionist, after whom the present absurd, unequal, burdensome and immoral war tariff is named, and who is the introducer of the bill favored by Mr. Bayard, that looks evidently to delay and to fostering the interests of manufacturers—this Senator Morrill attempted a reply to Mr. Beck. In the true Conkling style of misrepresentation, he said the onerous cotton tax levied upon the South in the past by which sixty million dollars was collected from Southern planters, "was about the only tax paid by the South." A man must be an incorrigible story teller or must think the people of the country all fools who would say deliberately such an untruth. This same Mr. Protect-My-Own-People declared that if he had the power, and were a Southern man, he would levy an internal revenue tax upon every pound of cotton produced. He would be apt to do this, doubtless, if he thought it would line his own pockets at the expense of others, for Mr. Morrill believes it is highly moral, highly judicious, highly fair to make laws for the special benefit of himself and his friends, however much it may burden and oppress the other millions of the country.

We trust the Morrill bill will not be adopted.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is not a paper we would take as a model or adopt as a leader. It has ability and influence, and in the fight against a war tariff it gives out no uncertain sound. In fact it is so outspoken that the half-and-half Democrats and the recent converts to protection of the Voorhees stripe find but little rest or comfort. There is no mistaking the meaning of the Louisville, Kentucky, paper in the following extract from a recent editorial. It says:

"The tariff is a coming, not a going question. * * * The issue is organic and irreconcilable, and, in contending for the right, we shall ask no quarter and shall give none. We will have no disguises. We spit upon compromises. A tariff for revenue, and 'only' for revenue, is to the informed revenue reformer axiomatic, and expresses the uttermost length he is willing to go in the direction of 'incidental protection.' There he stands and there he fights, and he would not go around the corner to elect a Democratic dog-pelter, still less a Democratic President, committed to less. * * * As for ourselves, we would not vote for our nearest friend, for our next kin, who should chatter the balderdash and propose the iniquity concealed under that rascally and fraudulent phrase, 'the protection of home industries.' It is a lie out of whole cloth. It is a rogue's device to cheat the people. As the catch-cry of an economic principle, it was obsolete long ago. Its only use now is to mislead the careless and hoodwink the ignorant, in order that oligarchs may fatten while honest men starve."

Such reading is stimulating when three tariff conventions have been in session and the Congress is halting between two opinions.

The contested election case from Utah in the House was disposed of by referring it to the Committee on Elections. Mr. McCord, of Iowa, made a speech on a resolution he proposed to introduce declaring that it was inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the House for Utah to be represented in that body. Mr. Haskell also desired to offer a resolution to the effect that no polygamist should be admitted to the House as a delegate. The reading of this resolution was received with applause. May we hope that this is an omen for good? May we now expect that the House will take the Mormon bull by the horns and drive him pell-mell from the fat Congressional pastures? Or shall it continue to be a reproach upon all concerned that whilst the laws of the country condemn and punish polygamy in the States, the House of Representatives honors it by patronage and association?

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says there is not the slightest possible chance of a change being made in the tariff during the next two years. Democrats and Republicans are split up and the monopolists are happy. The people should compel a change. Meetings demanding it should be held throughout the country, irrespective of party. The people are the sufferers.

We neglected to mention that in the large and excellently executed atlas belonging to Dr. Anderson there is but one outlet to the sea at the mouth of the Cape Fear river. There is no New Inlet laid down, although the sounds are. The atlas was made 173 years ago.

We published a "Fable" yesterday credited to Bret Harte. A bookseller in England pirated some fables that appeared in the New York *World* and palmed them off as Bret Harte's. He had nothing to do with their authorship.

The Havemeyer sugar refinery was insured in 276 companies. The largest in any was for $5,000.

The Vacant Judgeship.

The *National Republican* seems to be most decidedly of the opinion that Hon. D. L. Russell will eventually receive the appointment to the vacant Judgeship of the U. S. District Court for the Cape Fear. The politicians about Washington, who feel any interest in the matter, very generally concede his chances to be better than those of any other candidate for the position. We also saw a postal from a private but well-informed source in Washington, yesterday, which stated that Judge Russell would have no trouble in securing the appointment. He has no doubt had a powerful influence at work.

Illness of Judge French.

We greatly regret to learn that Judge R. S. French was stricken with paralysis last evening about 7 o'clock, and is considered by his attending physicians to be dangerously ill, his entire left side being paralyzed. At last accounts he was resting comfortably and we trust that his condition may show a decided improvement this morning.

BRAIN AND NERVE.—Wells' Health Renewer, greatest remedy on earth for impotence, leanness, sexual debility, &c., $1, at druggists. Depot J. C. MUNDS, Wilmington. †

Candidates for the Penitentiary.

Wilmington and New Hanover county need a regular House of Correction about as urgently as they can need anything, in which to place some of the youth who are well advanced on the high road to destruction, and who will hereafter fill our jails and penitentiaries or expiate their crimes upon the gallows if something be not done to check them in their wild career. There are a large number of boys here, mostly of the colored persuasion, who are constantly on the lookouf for an opportunity to commit some depredation. These are mostly boys who are as yet too small to send to the Penitentiary, but who are blossoming for that institution as fast as nature will let them. On Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock, four of these precious youths, known as Tucker Townsend, Tom Titt, "Hard-Tack," and another whose name or appellation is not now known, went into a millinery store on Market street, and, among them, stole two hats and perhaps other articles. The police were called, when one of the boys who had the hats, ran hurriedly up the street and escaped. The other three boys were caught in the store, but as the proprietors, who are ladies, declined to make affidavit against them on account of the unpleasantness of having to testify in court, they were released. On the same evening, about 11½ o'clock, the boy who carried off the hats, accompanied by the others, entered Mr. P. H. Smith's store, on Fourth street, near Boney Bridge, and tried to dispose of the hats, which are of the Derby style. Mr. Smith, who had a suspicion that the boys did not come honestly by the hats, managed to send a message to Officer Scharff, on the opposite corner, but as soon as the boys saw him coming they all broke and ran, leaving the hats behind them, which were subsequently taken to the City Hall.

Works of Art.

The beautiful scenes on exhibition at Heinsberger's, representing the Natural Bridge in Virginia, alluded to in our last, are the handiwork of Mrs. J. J. Jackson, of Chatham county, and a sister of our townsman, Mr. David G. Worth. The same lady executed a similar piece of work which was on exhibition at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, and which is now in the possession of Mr. Worth. This is a beautiful representation of a scene on the French Broad river, very justly celebrated for its handsome and varied scenery, and made from mosses, etc., taken from the locality where repose the remains of the lamented Prof. Mitchell, on what is now known as Mount Mitchell. Another equally beautiful scene, representing a cotton mill, with all its paraphernalia and surroundings, and which was on exhibition at the recent Atlanta Exposition, was the handiwork of Mrs. Elvira Walker, of Randolph county, another sister of Mr. Worth, and attracted much attention.

The Proposed Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad.

The subscribers to the proposed narrow gauge railroad between Point Caswell, Pender county, and Clinton, Sampson county, to connect with Wilmington by steamers, have appointed Messrs. J. C. Heyer and Owen Fennell, Jr., a committee to canvass this city for subscriptions in aid of the proposed enterprise, which is expected to prove of great benefit to Wilmington. These gentlemen are well qualified to speak of the merits of the scheme, know all about the country through which the road will pass, if built, and will be likely to accomplish more than any other two men could towards interesting our people in the proposed road.

We learn that Messrs. Heyer and Fennell will commence the work of canvassing without delay, and it is to be hoped they will succeed in securing subscriptions to a sufficient extent to assure the success of the enterprise.

Foreign Shipments.

The following comprise the foreign shipments for the last two days: British schooner *Julia Elizabeth*, Capt. Ingraham, for Nassau, by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, with 44,880 feet of lumber and 24,000 shingles, valued at $1,065 20; the German barque *Lydia Peschau*, Capt. Bremers, for Bridgetown, Barbadoes, by Messrs. Edward Kidder & Sons, with 250,000 feet of lumber, valued at $4,973 20; the British schooner *Mabel Darling*, Capt. Ranger, for Nassau, by Messrs. Cronly & Morris, with 33,000 feet of lumber, 57,000 shingles and sundries, valued at $1,160; and the Norwegian barque *Elektra*, Capt. Iversen, for Liverpool, by Mr. E. Lilly, with 2,288 bales of cotton, weighing 1,084,284 pounds, and valued at $123,770. Total value of foreign exports for the two days, $130,968 40.

The Vacant Judgeship.

Ex-Judge Russell and Gen. Manning have been in Washington for a day or two past looking after the interests of the Cape Fear District, and trying to get some "good man" in to succeed the lamented Brooks.

By the way, we hear that several have actually expressed a willingness to sacrifice themselves and their interests so far as to accept the vacant Judgeship in case it should be packed off on them. Among these self-sacrificing patriots we hear mentioned the names of Ex-Judge Russell, Judge Seymour, Ex-Judge Buxton, Ex-Judge Moore, Ex-Judge Tourgee and others.

Foreign Shipments.

The following comprise the foreign shipments from this port yesterday: The German barque *Johann Daniel*, Capt. Niemann, for Hamburg, by Messrs. DeRosset & Co., with 3,077 barrels of rosin, valued at $7,825; and the schooner *Mary E. Van Cleaf*, Capt. Thorndike, for Ponce, P. R., by Messrs. Edward Kidder & Son, with 158,664 feet of lumber and 47,350 shingles, valued at $2,829 59. Total value of foreign exports for the day, $10,654 59.

The Winner.

The fine Carpenter Organ, which has been on exhibition at Heinsberger's for some time past, and which was raffled off on Saturday night for the benefit of St. John's church, was won by Mr. G. R. Johnson, of Clinton, N. C., who threw 47. There were about 125 chances at $1 per chance.

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

Opening of the Ninth Week—Court Room Still Crowded—Prisoner Makes an Opening Harangue—He Thanks the Ladies of the Country for their Sympathy, and Boasts of Having Received Fifteen Hundred Dollars from the Stalwarts of New York and Brooklyn—Mr. Scoville Resumes his Argument.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, January 9.—When the Court opened its ninth week of the Guiteau trial, this morning, the crowd filled every nook and cranny of the chilly room, and the ladies were decidedly in the majority. The prisoner arrived at the court house about 9.30 o'clock, and was taken to his waiting room. He appeared rather nervous, and his countenance indicated anxiety. When he had taken his seat in the dock he glanced around stealthily over the audience and immediately began to harangue, evidently intended for the jury.

"I have received," he said, "some eight hundred letters; a great majority of them from ladies. When I get time I shall attend to them. I want to send my greetings to the ladies of America, and thank them for their sympathy. They don't want me to be hanged. Public opinion is just changing. I received Saturday a check for one thousand dollars from the Stalwarts of Brooklyn, and another for five hundred dollars from the Stalwarts of New York. I want this jury to understand how public opinion is on this case."

A bailiff here tried to silence him, when he turned upon him in the most vicious manner and snarled out: "You keep quiet and mind your own business. Don't interfere with me when I am talking. If you had any sense you would understand your place."

With this opening breeze the proceedings in due form were begun, and Mr. Scoville resumed his argument.

He proceeded without interruption for an hour, and his remarks were listened to with marked attention. He laid stress upon the proposition that insane men often know the difference between right and wrong, and for that reason conceal their plans; that the benefit of the doubt should attach to the plea of insanity, when raised, with the same force as when urged in connection with the commission of crime.

Mr. Scoville continued his argument at 12 o'clock, and in conclusion desired to make a few remarks of a personal character. Alluding to his controversies with Judge Porter, he disclaimed any intention of transgressing the bounds of propriety or the rules of practice, but he should criticise the conduct of counsel when it merited criticism, and the threats of the prosecution would not intimidate him. Citing the custom of counsel upon the other side of bowing to the jury upon entering, Mr. Scoville said: "Sometimes it is three bows all around; sometimes more, never less than three. It has never been done by counsel of this side, and I do not hesitate to criticise the propriety of it."

Judge Porter—"The gentleman is simply instancing his lack of politeness. If he has no apology to offer, I shall certainly not apologize for him."

A recess was then taken. After the recess Col. Corkhill stated that he had not expected to speak on the legal points, relying upon the assurance of the defence that the question of jurisdiction would not be raised; but as the last two prayers of the defence distinctly made that issue, he felt it his duty as the prosecuting officer of the government to address the court upon the question, to which he had devoted much careful consideration. He then proceeded to read from printed slips an exhaustive argument upon the subject of jurisdiction. The argument of the District Attorney occupied the attention of the court for one hour.

Mr. Davidge then addressed the court upon the general proposition contained in the prayers. I do not deem it necessary, he began, "to advert to the question of jurisdiction at this time."

"A very wise decision," piped in the prisoner.

Mr. Davidge then discussed the question of malice, which, he said, in its legal sense, meant the intentional doing of a wrongful act, and not as the defence seemed to claim. In this respect he thought they had fallen into a grave error. Mr. Davidge discussed seriatim the prayers of the defence, and pointed out their sophistries and inconsistencies. "The object of the prosecution," he said, "is to obtain from hour Honor a plain, clear and direct ruling upon four distinct propositions. The apparent object of the defence has been to befog all that may be clear in this case in the vain hope that they may get to the jury with some uncertainty attached in some way upon which to build up a plea for acquittal. Why, your Honor, in the course of thirty years' practice I have never seen such a prayer as this one offered by the defence. It has no justification, it has no excuse. We don't want obscurity in this matter; we want light. We don't mean to let this prisoner escape in a cloud. But we want from your Honor a clear and perspicuous ruling, so that twelve average men sitting upon the jury cannot possibly go astray." Mr. Davidge severely handled the eleventh and twelfth prayers of the defence, and characterized them as mean attempts to cast aspersions upon experts who had testified for the prosecution, and upon counsel for the prosecution.

The prisoner followed the argument with the closest attention, and indulged in frequent and noisy comments. Mr. Davidge concluded his argument at 2.55 o'clock, and the Court then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

Judge Porter will make the concluding argument immediately upon the opening of the Court, after which Judge Cox will render his decision.

The Court Room Densely Crowded, Mostly with New Comers—Judge Porter Makes his Argument—Grand and Masterly Effort—The Prisoner Completely Overawed with the Withering Denunciations of his Great Crime—The Decision of Judge Cox on the Law Points Raised—The Prayers of the Defence Overruled in Each Particular.

WASHINGTON, January 10.—The Court room was densely crowded this morning when Judge Cox made his apperrance, the great majority being new comers, as was evidenced by the general movement to catch a glimpse of the prisoner as he passed before them on his way to the dock. As Guiteau passed his brother he whispered to him, "Come over to the dock; I want to see you about something of great importance," and on taking his seat the prisoner laid down a large bundle of papers, and spreading out his manuscript busied himself in looking it over.

Judge Porter began his argument shortly after 10 o'clock, and at once fixed the attention of every one in the Court room. Guiteau pretended to be engrossed in his manuscript, but soon laid it aside and listened with wrapt attention. It is believed that Judge Porter will speak until the hour of recess. Nothing like it has been seen or heard during the last nine weeks in the Guiteau trial. As Judge Porter reviewed the conduct of the prisoner and the conduct on the part of the counsel of his cause in the Court, the crime in all its hideous ugliness was held up to the detestation of his hearers. The silence became oppressive, and the presence of an avenging justice in the near future was suggested with a force of conviction that swept from the Court room every vestige of that levity which has so long danced attendance upon every utterance of the prisoner, and like a veil densely obscured from the consciousness of the spectators the horrors of the crime and what should be the solemnity of its judicial atonement.

The prisoner winced and nervously twisted in his place, and for several minutes was unable to say anything that in any sense could approach an interruption. Gradually the prisoner gained his usual assurance, and resumed his daily habit of interrupting with contradictions and denials. For once, however, the insufferable impudence of the prisoner was completely overawed; neither his noise nor his abuse could interrupt or silence the avalanche of condemnation that swept from the lips of the eloquent counsel.

"The prisoner is mistaken, your Honor," said Judge Porter, "if he believes by his unseemly bawling he can prevent my voice from being heard by the jury. The puppet cannot be moved to such good time as when he sat with his counsel, and by his outbursts now he is fast tightening the hangman's noose about his neck."

With a nervous twitching of the mouth Guiteau muttered, "We'll see about that." Heretofore audacious and wholly unabashed, the prisoner seemed ill at ease and at a loss to understand why his would-be sallies of wit and impudence wholly failed with the audience. While the more severe became the denunciation of counsel, the more frequent and marked were the demonstrations of approval. Finally, like a wild beast brought to bay, Guiteau yelled out, "I staked my life on the issue, and I'm willing to go to the gallows to-morrow if it is the Lord's will. I'm sick of this bosh. Judge Porter, I wish you would get your five thousand dollars and go home."

Judge Porter concluded his masterly argument at 11.40, by reading the now famous letter of President Garfield to Judge Payne, in which he complimented and thanked him for brushing away the net-work of sophistries with which it has of late years been customary to envelop the plea of insanity, when set up in excuse for crime.

Judge Cox, at 11.45 o'clock, began the reading of his decision, which begins with a lengthy review of the subject of jurisdiction. He occupied fifty-five minutes in reading that portion of his decision touching upon the question of jurisdiction. He reviewed the progress of opinion, and cited all of the important rulings from the early days of common law in England, and decided against the prayer of the defence. He summed up the question, that the jurisdiction is complete in the place where the wound is completed; consequently this Court has full cognizance of the offence. Judge Cox next took up the question of the legal test of insanity, and decided that a knowledge and appreciation of the difference between right and wrong must be taken as the correct test.

Judge Cox concluded his decision at 1.25 P. M., having consumed an hour and forty minutes with rapid speaking. Upon every material point his rulings were directly against the prayers of the defence. The only grain of comfort for the prisoner was offered when Judge Cox reached the question of reasonable doubt. Upon this subject he said, "I shall not charge the jury to acquit if they find a reasonable doubt as to any one element, but I shall take into consideration and charge them relative to all of the elements, and that if from all the circumstances and all the evidence, they have a reasonable doubt of the commission by the defendant of the crime as charged, then they shall acquit." As Judge Cox finished speaking Guiteau called out, "I am perfectly satisfied with the exposition of the law." After consultation between counsel the Court adjourned till Thursday morning, when Mr. Davidge will make the opening argument to the jury for the prosecution.

The Prisoner Conferring with his Counsel—Mr. Davidge to make the Opening Argument for the Prosecution.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Guiteau sent for his counsel, Col. Reed, to-day, to visit him at the jail. He says he does not care to see any one else until after he has made his speech to the jury, but he desired to confer with Col. Reed, in whose judgment and ability he pretends to place more reliance than Scoville's. He says Scoville takes the wrong view of his case entirely, and loses a good point when he makes one by talking about it. Col. Reed visited the jail this afternoon. Mr Davidge will make the opening argument to the jury in behalf of the prosecution to-morrow morning. Marshal Henry has been besieged to-day with applications for tickets for the court room to-morrow.

NORTH CAROLINA'S BISHOP.

Consecration in the Cathedral, Baltimore, of Rev. H. Pinckney Northrop as Bishop of this See—Imposing Ceremonies—Immense Crowd in Attendance.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

BALTIMORE, January 8.—Rev. H. Pinckney Northrop, for some time past Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, was to-day consecrated Bishop of that See at the Cathedral in this city, which was filled to its entire capacity, and thousands of people stood in the streets in the rain, while the procession passed from the Episcopal residence to the Church. Grand High Mass was celebrated by Archbishop Gibbons, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Keane, of Richmond. The consecration was by the Archbishop, assisted by Bishops Becker, of Wilmington, and Gross, of Savannah. Among the other distinguished visitors present were Bishops Moore of St. Augustine, McCloskey of Louisville, O'Farrel of Trenton, Chatard Watterson of Columbus; Monsignor Quinn, Vicar General of New York; Father John, Superior of Passionist Order, and Father Shaner, Superior of Redemptionist Order. Several hundred priests and seminaries participated in the ceremony.

INDIANA.

Assassination and Suicide Near St. Paul.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 11.—A *Gazette* special says: Andy Frazier, a negro, was arrested to-day charged with the assassination of John Walton, a farmer, near St. Paul, Ind., last night. Frazier confessed and said he had been promised a large reward by O. M. Garrett, a neighbor living near him, if he would kill Walton. Garrett was arrested and taken to a Justice's office, where, before the trial began, he obtained permission to go to an outhouse with a guard, and suddenly drawing a revolver, shot himself in the head, inflicting a mortal wound. He retained consciousness long enough to make a dying statement and denied that he hired Frazier to do the killing, but he intimated that Walton's wife was more likely to be the one. It is stated that Garrett and Mrs. Walton have been suspected of intimacy for some time. The citizens are much excited.

Rather Enthusiastic.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Daily Republican* lately contained the following item of popular interest: Dr. J. F. Speck, who is connected with the Wilmington *Every Evening*, speaks rather enthusiastically of St. Jacobs Oil. Dr. Speck states that he uses the Oil in his family as a household remedy, a sort of universal panacea for all aches and pains, and has always found it to act most happily. His attention was called to it by the many testimonials in its favor, and he one day used it upon himself for sore throat. Two applications were sufficient to effect a cure. He also used it on his little girl for sore throat with gratifying success. The same child had scarlet fever this winter which left the tendons of one leg much contracted. The little prattler couldn't walk without assistance and suffered much inconvenience and pain. Several applications of St. Jacobs Oil restored her limb to its normal condition, and she has not experienced any trouble since. Dr. Speck states that he has also seen the Oil act charmingly in toothache. He thinks St. Jacobs Oil is a sterling remedy, and does not hesitate to recommend it for rheumatism, &c.

Spirits Turpentine.

— Lexington items in Kernersville *News:* We have two tobacco factories and two tobacco warehouses, and Lexington bids fair to be a good tobacco market. —— Several dwelling houses have been erected here recently. Mr. C. A. Hunt is building a large tobacco factory near the depot.

— Danbury *Reporter:* At a shoot-match in Danbury last week Mr. Reuben Brown drove centre three times out of five, sixty yards. —— The whiskey we noticed in our last issue as having been seized and stored in Danbury, was sold on Saturday before Christmas. It brought about $1.25 per gallon, average.

— Tolsnot *Home:* We learn that an engine and iron sufficient to lay 40 miles of the new railroad from Williamston to Tarboro has already arrived at Williamston, and the track has been cleared off within a few miles of Tarboro. —— Two brothers of Battleboro, Messrs. W. B. and T. W. Bullock, spent a couple of days hunting in Halifax county during the Christmas holidays. Mr. W. B. killed 1 deer, 2 wild turkeys, 28 partridges, 1 fox and a number of rabbits. Mr. T. W. killed 2 wild turkeys, 2 foxes, 20 odd partridges and a number of rabbits.

— Warrenton *Gazette:* The average yield of lint cotton is not one-half a bale per acre in the county. All of our farmers can easily make their lands produce 1,000 pounds of good, heavy tobacco per acre; this at $10 per hundred (it is almost double that price now) is $100 per acre, while cotton at 12 cents (half bale per acre) amounts to only $24. —— During the recent holidays Mr. Wm. Langford, an aged and most respectable citizen of Smith's Creek, went out hunting, and while attempting to walk a log across a creek, fell and his gun exploded and shot off most of his hand and a part of the flesh from his arm. He lingered in great pain until the next day, when death relieved him of his suffering.

— Raleigh *Farmer and Mechanic:* While in Virginia last week, we heard it, as coming from Gov. W. E. Cameron, that a well known and eloquent ex-member of Congress would uplift the banner of a "Liberal" movement in North Carolina. As the name has not heretofore been mentioned in print, we refrain from doing so. —— Mr. Robert W. Scott, a wide-awake young farmer of Alamance, was in Raleigh yesterday *en route* for Haughton Model Farm, in Orange county, New York, where he will spend six or eight months, studying the methods of the finest farming community in America. He will enter upon regular work, as a farm hand, and go through the several branches of practical plowing, sowing, reaping, mowing, together with the housing and handling of crops and cattle.

— Kinston *Journal:* The custom of "shooting matches" wherein a chicken or turkey is tied to a stake and shot at by the bystander, is yet observed at Kinston during the Christmas holidays. —— Sheriff Davis captured six turkeys out of eight, at a shooting match during Christmas week. —— The Chatham *Record* came to time Christmas week and doubts any other weekly paper in the State doing the same thing. The *Journal* has never lost an issue. —— A subscriber writes us from Maysville, Jones county, that the barn and gin house of Mr. Thos. S. Gillett were burned on the night of December 27th, and that it was believed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss falls heavily on Mr. Gillett as it was only last sping that he lost his dwelling—a house worth about $2,000—by fire. —— The County Superintendent visited twenty-eight schools in December. There are about sixty-eight in the county.

— Statesville *Landmark:* On Monday, December 26th, Messrs. Cal. Brown and Henry Morrison, of Shiloh township, were running a horse-race for 50 cents, when Mr. Brown's horse broke an artery and shortly thereafter died. —— Some thoughtful soul, whose kindness shall never be forgotten, hung on the *Landmark's* door-knob, the night before Christmas, a stocking about so long, filled with apples, candy, a tin horn, a jumping jack, a toy pistol, a sweet potato, and what not. —— From the 1st of September, 1881, to date, there have been sold on this market, according to the books of Weighmaster Barron, 2,142 bales of cotton. This is more than double the amount of cotton marketed here during the same period of any preceding year. —— Mr. Jesse Campbell, near Nicholson's mills, Eagle Mills township, killed a hog a few days ago that was twelve months and ten days old and weighed 418 pounds. —— Among the interesting rumors floating around Washington, concerning North Carolina affairs, is one that Dr. Mott has an eye on the United States Senatorship to succeed Gen. Ransom. Several Democrats have been suggested as suitable persons to Mahonelize North Carolina, but the trouble is that none of them would be able to get along in a race alone, much less to carry any weight. —— While Senator Vance is prodding the Richmond & Danville people to make them complete the Western North Carolina Railroad from Asheville west, we wish he would prod them a little to make them do better on the part already finished. For a month past trains have been regular in their irregularity.

— Raleigh *News-Observer:* Governor Jarvis we found in his office yesterday, exceedingly busy, with a mass of correspondence to read and answer. His Excellency gives an interesting account of the recent riot at Plymouth. The Governor says he was never before so fully aware what a strong aid to the civil authorities the State troops are. He gives an interesting account of his long trip of sixty-five miles, from Greenville via Washington to Plymouth, on Friday. Leaving Greenville at 7 A. M., he reached Plymouth at 4 P. M. He found the negro rioters entirely subdued and troops already in the town. The prompt and complete quelling of the riot has had the happiest effect, says the Governor, and there is no reason to apprehend another trouble of the kind in Eastern North Carolina. A part of the trip back from Plymouth was made on Sunday, in a blinding snow storm. —— We regret to learn of the death of Rev. Clayton Moore, of Martin county, who died at his home, near Jonesville, on Tuesday evening. Deceased was about 72 years old. He was a member of the Primitive Baptist denomination and eminent for his great devotion to his ministerial duties. —— Judge Brooks was born in Pasquotank county about the year 1818. In early life he perhaps had not a great many advantages, but choosing the law as his profession, studied under Mr. Charles R. Kenney, who was one of the most accomplished lawyers of his day. Engaging in the practice, he soon became very successful; his earnestness, reliability and attention supplying the place of those greater parts which often win reputation without winning cases. He represented his county in the Legislature in 1852–53, and was a member of the convention of 1866. In 1865 he was appointed District Judge by President Johnson, and held the fall term of the district courts. His present commission bears date, January 22, 1866. For the last few years his health had not been robust; although last spring he seemed to have entirely regained his former strength. He died at his home, at Elizabeth City, on yesterday, at 10:40 A. M., and will be buried on Sunday afternoon. Judge Brooks leave a wife and five children to mourn the losss of one whose excellencies of character made him admirable in all the relations of life.

Sick headache, nervous headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, and brain diseases, positively cured by Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills. They contain no opium, quinine, or other harmful drug. Sold by druggists. †