WILMINGTON, N. C.

- JANUARY 27, 1882

er direction as well as full particulars a u wish your paper to be sent hereafter u do both changes can not be made.

Remittances must be made by Check Draft ostal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post nasters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk

Specimen copies forwarded when desired THE INCREASE OF THE NEGROES Is the colored race increasing or decreasing? The last census represents a larger increase among the negroes than among the whites. But is this trustworthy? We think not and for this reason. In 1870, it is known that in the South the census was taken very badly. In fact, it has been proved that in South Carolina it was scarcely taken at all, and the actual population was so changed for political purposes as to give a very erroneous result. In truth, the census of 1870 was a political enumeration to give the Republicans an increased representation in the United States House of Representatives. In no sense, as far as it concerns the South, can the census of 1870 be taken as authority. As the population was reported as less than it was in some sections and as more than it was in other sections, there is no sound basis upon which to calculate increase or decrease of population. The increase of the negroes beyond the whites may be a mere supposition after all. The imagined increase may be owing entirely to the defects of the census of 1870.

Whether the negroes are increasing or diminishing in numbers we will not undertake to say positively. But the country is even half as great as it is in the towns and cities then there must be a very low rate of increase if any. We know from the vital statisties of dozens of cities in 1881 that the death rate is fearfully large in the cities. The STAR has published some of these statistics from | nicle of the 22d says:

time to time. As we have before us the mortuary statistics of Richmond, Va., for the last year, we will cite the facts in order to show how great the mortality is among the blacks in one city that is not exceptional by any means. The official report is as follows:

"Population of the city. 65,000—white, 38,200; colored, 26,800. Rate of mortality of whole population. 40.00 per 1,000 per annum, rate of mortality of white population, 21.78 per 1,000 per annum; rate of mortality of colored population, 65.97 per 1,000 per

An analysis of this report will re veal some startling facts. There were 2,600 deaths in a population of 65, 000. Of these 832 were whites and 1,768 were blacks. That is, of 38,200 whites 832 died; whilst of 26,400 blacks 1,768 died. The mortality among the blacks ought not to have exceeded 583 to have been no greater than that of the whites. This would have reduced the death rate of Richmond to 1,415 instead 2,600. If the death rate among the negroes of Richmond was to be the rule throughout the South the negro race would die out in a century or so. But this is not the case. The actual state of growth or diminution will not be known definitely until the census of 1890 has been taken. We suppose there is an increase among the negroes, but instead of 33 per cent., as a comparison of the census of 1870 and 1880 would show, it is doubtful

potent factors in politics again as they were during the first ten years after the war. They may increase, but the growth of the white population, by births and immigration, must, in a few decades, place the negroes so much in the minority that they will not be able to control, to any appreciable extent, the politics of the country. They will be spread out besides more and more over a wider territory, and be of less moment consequently in determining the political destinies of the country. This at be in the future, however. At present their votes are of much importance, and they still exert no little power in the country. As they are educated they will be more apt to split up among themselves and be less liable to follow the lead of the whites who use them to obtain office.

if it is more than 12 or 15 per cent.

The negroes can never be the same

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 258 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass., is rapidly acquiring an enviable reputation for the surprising cures which daily result from the use of her Vegetable Compound in all female diseases. Send to her for pamphlets.

— Claire Scott, who played in urham recently, absconded from States-lie without paying her bills and leaving ost of her troupe without money.

The STAR takes a peculiar interest

in the growth of cotton manufacturing. Our readers will bear witness to our zeal in trying to promote that very important industry, and how prompt we were to combat the selfish views of certain New England writers of the Atkinson school who thought they could see great reason for doubting if the South could compete with the North in advantages, &c. We have at much pains, from time to time, answered all of the objections that have been urged. But so convincing are facts and figures that some of the New England sceptics have either modified their views or changed front entirely upon the subject of cotton manufacturing in the Southern States. The success of the Georgia mills has done more than all else combined to relieve some of the said writers of their prejudices and change their views entirely Theory can not survive one well established contradictory fact. Dr. Lardner could prove by very ingenious argumentation that it was simply impossible that a steamboat could ever be constructed that would be able to cross the Atlantic Ocean Whilst he was delighting his London audience with his elaborate nega tions, a steamer was actually making the trip and in a few days thereafter reached England.

Mr. Atkinson and his associates who doubt will have to give way before the plain facts. That shows how imperfect and inconclusive was the theory. Large profits-much larger than those of New Englandhave established the fact that well managed factories pay first rate. This is encouraging. It is so encou raging that Northern capitalists are taking hold of cotton milling in Georgia and other Southern States. The practical men of the North have seen for themselves, and are satisfied this we may affirm: if the death rate in | that it is a good investment to carry the mills to the cotton. In Georgia where the Exposition was held, and where cotton milling is carried on with more success and on a larger scale than elsewhere in the South. the investment of Northern capital is more marked. The Augusta Chro

> "There is no better indication of what is thought of the matter outside than the inthought of the matter outside than the investment of a large amount of Northern capital in our mills. Many of those at a distance—in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati—who have thus invested their money, have never been to Augusta in order to inspect its great natural advantages, but they had seen the figures and drew their own conclusions therefrom. Practical business men are not apt to be led off by chimeras nor can they be induced by ful; hence our Northern friends did no hesitate to invest in the Enterprise, Sibley and the King, and to invest largely. The future will show the wisdom of the invest-

In Augusta four large new factories are either completed or in course of erection. This shows confidence and courage. Where the cotton milling business thrives other mills spring. up. What Augusta does other towns may do if favored with equal natural advantages, equal enterprise, equal industry.

The Guiteau jury, after being out less than an hour, returned a verdict of guilty, This disappoints thousands. The country will say well done. Now the hanging comes next

No patent required to catch the rheuma-tism. A cold and inattention to it, and you have it—the rheumatism. We cure ours with St. Jacobs Oil .- Chicago Inter-Ocean

His Eightieth Birthday. Our venerable friend, Mr. Geo. R. French Sr., having attained yesterday to the good old age of eighty years, celebrated the event by a pleasant social gathering at his resiand Dock streets, last evening. A large number of his friends, and especially members of the First Baptist church, with whom Mr. French worships, were presen to congratulate him and to wish him many more days of life, health and prosperity.

Clarkson N. Potter was in his 57th year. He was a son of the late shop Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania, and grandson of the late Rev. Dr. Eliphat Nott, President of Union Theological College.

Mr. Levin P. Collins, a wealthy gentleman of much personal worth, and highly respected generally, died in Philadelphia of grief-of a broken heart over the robberies of his son, a dissipated young book-keeper.

PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR PREMATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR may be entirely prevented by the use of BURNETT'S COCOAINE. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It softens the hair when harsh at dry, It workes the irritated scalp. It at the richest lustre. It prevents the hair mouth. It promotes its heart when a disagreeable pair.

Michigan Philosophia 12,1800.

We have received a letter from Rev. Dr. G. D. Bernheim, formerly of St. Paul's atheran Church, of this city, in which, after referring to his recent unaning election as President of North Carolina College, located at Mt. Pleasant, Cabarra county, already mentioned by us, and his acceptance of the position, says his term of ffice will not commence until the 25th of May next, when the present scholastic year has expired. In the meantime, he will take a trip to Florida and Southwestern Georgia, in the interest of his publication-At Home and Abroad. Dr. B. adds: "This new position will not in the least interfere with the prospects of our magazine, but rather promote its interest and prosperity."

Safe Robbery at Magnolia: Chief of Police Brock received a telegram esterday morning, from Messrs. Southerand & Newberry, of Magnolia, Duplin county, announcing that their safe had been broken open the previous night, and equesting him to have a lookout for the burglars. They don't mention the extent of their loss, but as there is no bank in the town the presumption is that there was a considerable amount of money in the safe. possibly including deposits made by other parties. However, this is only conjecture, and we may have fuller particulars before

Later intelligence from Magnolia reports the amount taken from the safe as \$6,000: but no further particulars are given,

The Safe Robbery at Magnolia. From a letter from Mr. Newbury, of the firm of Newbury & Southerland, of Magnolia, to his brother, Mr. F. A. Newbury, of this city, we have some additional particulars of the safe robbery mentioned in yesterday's paper. Mr. Newbury says the robbers got \$150 or \$200 in currency, \$400 or \$500 in silver, and the notes of the firm; policies, deeds, mortgages, receipts, etc.; also, deeds and papers belonging to other parties; one gold watch, six or seven silver ones; a pistol, gold ring; and, in fact, everything they could pocket. Messrs. Newbury & Southerland scoured the woods in the vicinity the next day with the hope of finding their papers, but with no success

It is thought the thieves did not come in this direction. The conductors say that no inknown or suspicious looking characters boarded the trains coming this way.

The appearance of the safe indicated that the robbers were experts in the business, although the stealing of the papers would ead to a different conclusion

Referring to the meeting of the General Conference of the M. E. Church South in Nashville next May, and the fact that a Bishop is to be elected by that body, the Beaufort Telephone nominates Rev. Dr. Yates, formerly of this city, for the position in the following words: "We think there is as good material in the North Carolina Conference as there is in the Virginia Conference or in any other Conference within the bounds of the connection, to make a Bishop out of. Further, we think North Carolina is entitled to at least one, and, so believing, we declare our choice to be the distinguished Pastor of Edenton Street Church, Raleigh-the Rev. E. A. Yates, D. D."

For the Star. RAILROAD MEETING AT POINT

CASWELL. According to advertisement a very large crowd of people from the surrounding country met at this place, and at 12 o'clock the meeting was called together. On motion, Mr. Owen Alderman was called to the chair and Mr. E. A. Hawes was requested to act

The Chairman, after making a very forcible speech, called on Capt. R. P. Paddison to explain more particularly the object of the meeting, and to tell what the people of Sampson county and Wilmington were doing to help this great local enterprise, which bids fair to be of so much benefit to the people along the line from Clinton to Point Caswell and also to the merchants of Wilmington, which he did to the satisfaction of mington, which he did to the satisfaction of mington, which he did to the satisfaction of all present. Stirring speeches were made by Dr. Jas. F. Simpson and R. B. Frayser, Esq., which had a good effect on all present. The subscription books were then opened and Dr. Jas. F. Simpson came forward and headed the list with \$1,000, which was followed up by others until nearly \$5,000 was subscribed (And now, Mr. Editor, let me right here say that if your city will make a liberal subscription the road will be a success). It was the general opinion of a success). It was the general opinion of those present that at the next meeting the sum of ten thousand dollars would be raised.

The Secretary was requested to send a copy of the proceedings to the Wilmington STAR and Review and request their publica-On motion, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

E. A. HAWES, Secretary. EDITOR STAR:—"A Note from the County Superintendent" received more consideration than I had any idea it would. Please accept my thanks. It would be a great help to me to speak now and then to some of my co-laborers through your paper. Will you allow me to submit to you a few brief notes on education, over the signature "N. M. P."? If they do not meet your approval, or you have not space for them, will you please quickly give them room in your waste basket, and obline

> III, JOHNSTON. IAE NOTES.

ark between man and the other animals. Education is the development of this mark; it is the polishing up the vital spark, the burnishing into beauty the divine particle. Success as an educator is worthy the ambition of our best young men and young women. The teacher is a leader: dux, a leader, from the root of e-duc-are: hence the English Duke. And some of our own teachers are Dukes, noble men of the highest rank, and some more than Grand Duchesses. All of these educational postrums and school appliances are not to be seized upon as such good things; there is too much of the wooden nutmeg about some of them; "the vonceit of knowledge without the reality," as Bacon has it. Every pupil of our public schools should be at least taught to speak, read and write correctly the English language, to know the main points in geography and the leading events in our country's history, and to hadde prescipally the four rules, and to hadde prescipally the four

That serveth not anothers will.

Those army is his honest though
And simple truth his unmost at Respectfully, N. N. P.

Guiteau, as usual, had the opening speech for the day, in the course of which he served the following notice upon Judge Porter:
"Now, in regard to Judge Porter, I want to say, as he is to have the closing of the case, if he attempts to mislead the Court or jury I and my coursed will stop him. He jury I and my counsel will stop him. He came on this case under a misapprehension on the part of Gen. Arthur; otherwise he would not be in the case. He don't properly represent the Government. He only repre-

Judge Porter's bodily weakness was plain to every one, and he could scarcely be heard except by the jury and those immediately around him. "Thus far," he said, "the trial has practically been conducted by the prisoner and Mr. Scoville. Every one has been dehounced at their will, and even now am informed that I will be interrupted by them both." Judge Porter briefly recited the scenes of disorder, the abuse and slander to which every one upon the case had for two months been subjected, and "yet," he said, "of the three speeches which have been made by the defence, I will do the prisoner the justice to say that his was the least objectionable." After sketching the circumstances leading up to the crime and painting with fervid language the damning wickedness of its execution, Judge Porter turned his attention to the prisoner and proceeded to depict his character. 'Beg gar, hypocrite, robber and swindler; a law

jury, failed to see in him a dishonest rogue; and such men cannot win causes. He has left his trail of infamy in a hundred direc tions. A man who, as a lawyer, had such notions of morality that when he had taken debts to collect and collected them by dog-ging a debtor, he held them against his clients. A man who was capable of blast ing the name of the woman with whom he had slept for years and still recognized as his wife; a man who, when tired of this woman, pretending to be a Christian and a believer in the Bible, looked in the book and read, 'Thou shalt not commit adultery, and then went out and deliberately com mited adultery with a street walker; a man who pushed himself into the fellowship of Christian Associations as a follower of the Saviour when fresh from six years of fornication in the Oneida Community, Guiteau—"That lie ought to

As Judge Porter proceeded with a resist less torrent of denunciation and invective the prisoner occasionally called out, "That's a lie," "That's absolutely false," or "That

After showing who and what was the murderer, Judge Porter next described the victim, paying a glowing tribute to the President, and pronouncing a most touching ulogy upon his memory.

Judge Porter's Argument Resumed Disputes Between Counsel-The Prisoner Gets in a Number of Remarks. [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

Washington, January 24.—In the Gui-teau trial to-day Judge Porter resumed his argument, and charged that while the de-fence had been a sham and imposture, that he prisoner was a liar, a swindler and murderer, and had grown worse from year to year. The usual disputes between coun sel took place, and the prisoner interjected a number of remarks during the delivery of

Judge Porter rose to address the jury soon as the Court opened, but was obliged to give way to Guiteau, who, as usual, made an opening address. This time to repudiate a letter which he said is publishrepudiate a letter which he said is published to-day over his signature, and to warn other cranks against attempting his life. The first serious outbreak of the morning occurred when Judge Porter, adverting to the statement of the prisoner's counsel and the reiterated assertions of the prisoner himself, that the notes of Stenographer Bailey were destroyed by the prosecution because they would have benefitted the defence, denied the right of the defence to expect or demand, to see papers. pect or demand to see papers prepared by the prosecution solely for their own use. "Furthermore," said Judge Porter, "there was not contained in them anything as as-serted by the defence that would have im-

proved their standing in this case."

Mr. Scoville insisted upon being heard and demanded that the Court should stop counsel from making any such statement on his own authority as to the contents of papers that had not been in evidence before

he jury, Judge Porter insisted that he had a right to deny statements of the same character made by the other side. Judge Cox thought counsel had no right to make any statement as to the conte

such papers.

Judge Porter, with much feeling, protested that he had been a practitioner longer tested that he had been a practitioner longer than the Judge and had never before heard such a ruling. He (Porter) was of course, debarred from taking legal exceptions, but he must protest against the unfairness of the position which would admit all sorts of statements from the prisoner and from his counsel, and yet would debar the prosecution from all concertants of refutation

tion from all opportunity of refutation.

Mr. Reed, with considerable excitement, but without rising from his seat, said, 'If I were Judge, I would put him under arrest. Such insolence to the Court should

Judge Porter resumed his argument, and proceeded to discuss the question of reconable doubt, as an element of the defence sonable doubt, as an element of the defence, of insanity; referring to the decision of Judge Martin, of New Jersey, which had been minforced by a decision in Ohio, he was again interrupted by Mr. Scoville, who desired to know if arguments were to be heard again upon law points. A short collegue between counsel ensued, when the Porter removed the objection by hearding his authority to the Judge, saying (it will answer every purpose of mine, your Honor, if you should have occasion to rule upon the point."

udge Porter's Argument Continued— Violent Interruptions by the Prisoner Small Habel-Judge Cox's Charge-The Jury's Verdiet "Guilty as In-

agreement the law shall be that a political assassing tuge on the face of the earlie of Garfield knew that age the law of God he was breaking with bloody ands into the house of life; but he did not The grave of the cowardly assorting and the murderer." He that the hand that aimed that pistol against his life wrote the name of James A. Garfield in characters of living light upon the firma-ment as radiant as if every letter was traced in living stars."

Judge Cox then read his charge to the jury. He commenced by saying that the constitution provides that in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right of a speedy and public trial by an im-partial jury, in the State and District where the crime shall have been committed; that he shall be informed of the cause and nature of the accusation against him; that he shall be confronted with the witnesses against him; that he shall have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor, and that he shall have the assistance of counsel in his defence. These provisions were intended for the protection of the innocent from injustice and oppression, and it was only by their faithful observance that guilt or innocence could be fairly ascertained. Every accused person was presumed to be innocent until the accusation was proved. With what difficulty and trouble the law had been administered in the present case the jury had been delly witnesses. It was jury had been daily witnesses. It was, however, a consolation to think that not one of these sacred guarantees of the con-stitution had been violated in the person of the accused. At last the long chapter of proof was ended, the task of the advocate was done, and it now rested with the jury to determine the issue between public jus tice and the prisoner at the bar. No one could feel more keenly than himself the just responsibility of his duties, and he felt that he could only discharge them by a close adherence to the law as laid down by its highest authorities. Before proceeding further, he wished to notice an incident which had taken place pending the recent argument. The prisoner had frequently taken occasion to pro-claim that public opinion, as evidenced by the press and correspondence, was in his fa-vor. These declarations could not have been prevented except by the process of gagging the prisoner. Any suggestion that the jury could be influenced by such lawless clattering of the prisoner would have seemed to him absurd, and he should have felt that he was insulting the intelligence of the jury if he had warned them not to regard it. Counsel for the prosecution had felt it necessary, however, in the final argument, to interpose a contradiction to such statements, and an exception had been taken on the part of the accused to the form in which that effort was made. For the sole purpose of purging the record of any objectionable matter he should simply on either side in reference to pub-excitement or newspaper opinions was not to be regarded by the jury. The indictment charged the defendant with having murdered James A. Garfield and it was the duty of the court to explain the nature of the crime charged. Murder was committed where a person of sound memory and discretion unlawfully killed a reasonable being, in the peace of the United States, with malice aforethought, It had to be proved, first, that death was caused by the act of the accused, and further that was caused with malice aforethought; that did not mean, however, that the go vernment had to prove any ill-will or hatred on the part of the accused toward the de-ceased. Wherever homicide was shown to have been committed without lawful authority, and with deliberate intent, it was sufficiently proved to have been done with malice aforethought, and malice was not disproved by showing that the accused had no personal ill-will to the deceased, and that he killed him from other motives, as, for instance, robbery or through mistaking him for another; or as claimed in this case, to produce a public benefit. If it could be shown that the killing was done in a heat of passion or under provocation, then it would appear that there was no premedi-ted attempt, and, therefore, no malice aforethought, and that would reduce the crime to manslaughter. It was hardly necessary, however, to say that there was nothing of that kind in the present case. The jury would have to say either that the defendant, was guilty of murder or that he was innocent. In order to constitute the crime of murder, the assassin must have a reasonably sane mind
—in technical terms, he must be "of sound
mind, memory and discretion." An irre
sponsibly insane man could not commit
murder. If he was laboring under disease of his mental faculties to such an extenditate he did not know what he was doing or did not know what he was doing, or did not know it was wrong, then he was wanting in that sound mind, memory and discretion that was a part of the definition of murder. In the next place, every defendant was presumed innocent until the accusation against him was established by proof. In the next place, notwithstanding this presumption of innocence, it was equally true that the defendant was presumed to be sane, and to have been so at the time the crime was committed; that is to

say, that the Government was not bound to show affirmatively, as a part of its proof, that the defendant was sane. As insanity was the exception, and as a majority of men are sane, the law presumed the latter condition of every man until some reason was shown to believe to the contrary. The burden was, therefore, on the defendant who set up insanity as an excuse for the crime, to produce proof, in the first instance, to show that that presumption was mistaken, so far as it rejated to the prisoner. The crime, therefore, involved three elements—

killing, malice, and a responsible mind in murder. After all the evidence was before the jury, if the jury, while bearing in mind of these presumptions—that is, that guilty, and that he is sane till the contrary appears—still entertained what is called a reasonable doubt on any ground, or as to any of the essential elements of crime, then the defendant was entitled to the bene fit of that doubt and to an acquittal

he gave a number of illustrations, convey g an approximate idea. He then pro-eded to say that the jury would find little fficulty in reaching a conclusion as to all all the elements that made up the crime By Telegraph, to the Morning Star, Wanned his argument and reviewed the testimony of John W. Gniteau. The prisoner laterrupted him continually with exclamations. "Thats a lie." You're a bloody man," &c. He became so violent and noisy that it was with the greatest difficulty the bailiffs could quiet him. The laterruptions of the prisoner increased in violence and frequency till, reinforced by an objection from Mr. Scoville, the clamor and din for the moment resembled a small Babel.

Judge Porter continued his argument amid a continued struggle to make his voice heard against the clamor and vile abuse of the prisoner. He closed at 6 o'clock, and in conclusion said: "He who has ordained that human life be shielded by human law from human crime, presides over your deliberations, and the verdict which you will give to-day will be recorded where we are all to come at the great day. I trust the vendet will be prompt and will uphold the majesty of law and reflect credit upon your integrity, and that the warning shall reach all lands that pulitical murder shall not be permitted to avenge political wrongs or ere was a debatable sanity and insanity and difficulty in de

generally seemed to be in full vigor, but where on one single subject he seemed to be deranged. A man was possessed, per-haps, by the belief of something absurd which he could not be reasoned out of— what was called an insane delusion—or he ingly in harsh discord with the rest of his ctual and moral nature. These were cases which for want of a term were called and sometimes its limits were doubtful and undefinable, and in these cases it was difficult to determine whether a patient had passed the line of moral or legal accountability for his actions. The jury would bear in mind that a man did not become irresponsible by the mere fact of his being partially in the line of th ially insane. Such a man did not take leave of his passions by becoming insane. He might retain as much control over them as in health. He might commit offences, too, with which his infirmity had nothing to do. He might be sane as to the crime he committed; might understand its nature, and might be governed by some mo-tives in relation to it as other people, while on other subjects having no relation whatever to the crime he might be the vic tim of delusion. Whenever this partial in-sanity was relied on as a defense it must appear that the crime charged was the pro-duct of delusion or other morbid condition, and connected with it as an effect with the cause, and that it was not the result of sane reasoning which the party might be capable of, notwithstanding his limited and circumscribed disorder. Assuming that that in-firmity of mind had a direct influence on the crime, the difficulty was to fix the character of the disorder, which fixed the responsibility or irresponsibility in law. The outgoing of judicial minds on that subject had not been always entirely salisfactory, nor in harmony with the conclusions of medical science. Courts had in former times passed upon the law in regard to insanity without regard to the medical aspect of the subject, but it would only be pro-perly dealt with by the concurrence of harnious treatment between the two sciences of law and medicine. The courts had, therefore, adopted and again discarded, one theory after another in the effort to find some common ground on which to stand, and his effort would be to give to the jury the results most commonly accepted by the courts. It would be well to say a word to the jury as to the kind of evidence by which courts and juries were guided in this diffi-cult and delicate inquiry. That subtle es-sence called mind defied, of course, ocular inspection; it could only be known by its manifestations The test was as to whether the conduct of the person and his thoughts and emotions conformed with those of per-sons of sound mind, or whether they contrasted harshly with them. By that judgment was formed as to a man's soundness of mind, and for that reason evidence was that would indicate to the general mind some morbid condition of the intellectua powers. Everything relating to his mental and physical history was, therefore, relevant, because any conclusion on the subject must often rest on a large number of facts, and letters spontaneously written afforded one of the best indications of mental condition. Evidence of insanity in a parent was always pertinent, but juries were never allowed to infer insanity in the accused from the mere fact of its existence in ancestors. When, however, there was evidence tending to show insane conduct on the part of the ac-cused, evidence of insanity in ancestors was admissible as corroborative of other evidence. Therefore it was that in this case the defence had been allowed to introduce evidefence had been allowed to introduce evidence covering the whole life of the accused and reaching also his family antecedents. In a case so full of detail, he should deem it to be his duty to call the attention of the jury to particular points of it, but he wished the jury to distinctly understand that it was their province, and not his, to decide upon the facts, and if he at any time seemed to express or intimate an opinion on facts, which he did not design to do, it would not be binding on them, but they must draw their own conclusions from the evidence. Instructions which he had already given to the jury imparted that the true test of criminal responsibility, where the defense of insanity was interposed, was whether the accused had sufficient use of his reason to understand the nature of the act with which he was charged, and to understand that it wrong for him to commit it. If these were facts, he was criminally responsible for the act, whatever peculiarities might be shown of him in other respects. On the other hand, if his reason were so defective in consequence of brain disease that he could not understand what he was doing, or could not understand that what he was doing was wrong, he ought to be treated as an irresponsible lunatic.

Judge Porter concluded his speech late this afternoon, when it was suggested that the Court adjourn until to-morrow. Judge Cox submitted to the jury the question whether they would prefer to remain and hear his charge to-day or wait until to-morrow. They chose to hear the charge at once. Judge Cox accordingly delivered his charge and at 4.40 P. M. the jury retired and came into Court again at 5.36 tired and came into Court again at 5.36-P. M. and rendered a verdict of "Guilty as

COUGHS. - "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will allay irritation, which induces coughing, giving oftentimes immediate relief in Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness Consumptive and Asthmatic Com-

WASHINGTON.

The Contested Case of Lynch vs. Chalmittee-The Charleston Collectorship -Raiph P. Buxton to be Appointed Judge of the Eastern District of

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The case of Lynch against Chalmers was called before the sub-committee of the Elections committee this morning. Mr. Chalmers filed some exceptions to the additional testimony some exceptions to the additional testimony offered by Mr. Lynch. The exceptions were ordered to be printed, and will be argued at the hearing of the case. Mr. Lynch was allowed forty days to file his brief, but will probably have it ready within ten days. Mr. Chalmers was allowed thirty days to file his brief, in reply, after the delivery of Mr. Lynch's brief to him. Mr. Chalmers will probably not file his brief until the last of the thirty days, and the case may, therefore, be expected to be heard before the sub-committee about the 9th of March. It is generally understood that the Secretary of the Treasury favors the appointment of Col. T. B. Johnston as Collector of thep ort of Charleston, S. C. Also, that the name of Ralph P. Buxton will be sent to the Senate for Judge of the Eastern District of North Carolina.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, TENN.

—As a disinfectant and detergent, Prof. Darby's Prophylactic Fluid is superior to any preparation with which I am acquainted. H. T. Lupton, Prof. Chemistry.

Darby's Prophylactic Fluid purifies a foul atmosphera, destroying the infectious germs, gives relief and comfort to the sick and protection from contagion to those nursing. In all cases of small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid, yellow and relapsing fevers its use will stop the spread of infection.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, TENN.

Continued Rise of the Rivers-Large

Numbers of People Briven from their Homes-Great Loss of Property-Over Twelve Inches of Rain Since First of January-The Great Flood of 1847 [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NASHVILLE, January 21.—The river has arpassed the flood of 1847, and is still rising half an inch per hour, forcing an additional large number of people from their homes to-day and to-night. There seems to be no telling to what point the flood

The mill men have lost much lumber and three rafts since last night. The merchants have been forced to remove their goods from a large number of the cellars of stores ion which the bakewaters were en-

A portion of the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad is under water, but not so deep as to stop the running of trains. One train day is run on the N rthwestern division of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway for passengers, who are floated across the waters between Camden and Johnsville News from Point Burnside, on the Cum-

berland, is to the effect that the river is thirty-five feet above low water mark and is rising at the rate of eighteen inches per The river at Clarksville is six inches

above the rise of 1847. There have been no arrivals or departures of steamers.

The Signal Service Bureau reports 12.8-100

inches of rain since January 1st.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22, P. M.—The river has reached a point of seven inches above the rise in 1847, making fifty-five feet three inches. A large amount of drift is floating down the river, with now and then small bridges which spanned the streams in the upper country. A large amount of lumber was carried out from here this morning. Sandbags were placed across Woodland street early to-day to prevent the current from setting through northeast Nashville, and carrying away lumber and houses. The river rose to such a point as to force a large additional number of families out of their

The people are gratified that the river has reached a stand to-night, and hope in will be falling by to-morrow morning. The Tennessee river is rising at Johnson ville, and is within a few feet of the railroad bridge at that point. NASHVILLE, Jan. 22.—The river com-

menced to fall slightly at midnight. CINCINNATI, January 23.—A Nashville pecial says: "The river has fallen fifteen special says: "The river has fallen fifteen inches within the last twelve hours. Estimates are being made of losses. The whole damage to the lumber interest is over \$150,000. The damage to the city sewer will amount to \$5,000. At a rough estimate the losses to individuals will aggregate \$500,000. The fund for the relief of sufferers from the flood reaches over \$8,000.

Johnsonville Submerged-Houses Undermined and Washed Away-Large Numbers of Live Stock Drowned-Great Suffering Among the People.

NEW YORK, January 25.—A Johnson ville special says every house in the settlement is partially submerged; some have overturned and some floated off. Houses are daily floating down the river, and some have lodged against the railroad bridge where they were broken up by the inhabit ants to preserve the bridge from destruc-tion. A large number of live stock have been drowned. Many people have found refuge on rafts and boats, with some live stock. There is already much suffering, and it must necessarily increase.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE IN DEBILITY, ETC .- I have found Hors ford's Acid Phosphate particularly serviceable in treatment of women and children in debility and loss of appetite.

W. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D. New Orleans, La.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Late Terrible Railway Collision-Great Indignation in Charleston Relative to Carelessness of Officials-The Dead and the Wounded-Rigid Investigations to be Made by the

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] New York, January 24.—A Charleston, South Carolina, special dispatch says great indignation prevails in this city owing to the carelessness of railroad officers, which led to the terrible collision on the Charleston & Savannah Railroad on Saturday. State ments obtained from Superintendent Gads den, the conductors, engineers and passen gers on the wrecked train show that the orthward-bound train left Adams' Run in lefiance of a specific order. Conductor Pinckney throws the blame upon the loose management of the road. Being on time and the other train thirty minutes behind ime, he thought he could reach the next tation in advance of the other train. Of the wounded, chief clerk Mansfield and assistant clerk Craft, of the postal service, are doing well and will recover. Assistant postal clerks Burbridge and Osborne are in a very precarious condition, and it is be-lieved they will die. The body of postal elerk Harry A. Fox will be taken to Wash ngton by his brother. He was a cousin of Fox, the mail-weigher, who was burned at his post in the Tioga disaster a year ago. Bradley Scott, the fireman, who was killed outright, was buried in this city on Sunday by the colored Odd Fellows. Rigid investigations have been ordered by the Postoffic Department and the State authorities

SEE HERE .- You are sick; well, there is just one remedy that will cure you be youd a possibility of doubt. If it's Liver or Kidney trouble, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Debility, Wells' Health Renewer is your hope. 18. Druggists. Depot J. C, Munds, Wilmington.

NEW YORK.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, Makes an Address before the Young Men's [By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

NEW YORK, January 24.—Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, in his address before the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, aid in his visit to New York he was struc by the wonderful intensity of the struggle for life; the pressure of business as though each man was in pursuit of a visible for-tune, and feared it might elude him. It was a vast city with vast opportunities, and it was no wonder so many young people came here to enter on life's race. They left many anxious hearts behind them. The inquiry of the old people, down in Geor or of her wealth, but whether their sons were safe; and if those parents could only know of the efforts being made to save the strange young men in this great city, they would say "God bless the Young Men's Christian Association."

Referring to a remark by Dr. Brooks, who welcomed the Governor as one who had once been arrayed against us but who was now indeed a brother, Gov. Colquitt was now indeed a brother, Gov. Colquitt said he was "glad to be so greeted, and if the graces and virtues of the Christian religion, the love of our fellowmen which it teaches, and the hope of a life to come which it promises, could not break down and bridge over sectionalism, then God help our country."

Lieutenant Commander Gorringe in bringing the Obelisk to New York has performed indeed a monumental work. So has Dr. C. W. Benson, of Baltimore, in curing the nervous disorders of the world, with his Celery and Chamomile Pills.