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HOW INDIANA WAS CAPTURED IN 1860.

A Columbus, Ohio, correspondent of the New York Times has been giving an inside view of the management of the Republican campaign fund in Indiana in 1860. According to the most reliable Republican paper, Star Route Dorsey, who manipulated the fund, had \$400,000 supplied him for the purpose of carrying the election, and all can understand by what sort of appliances. Of this sum not over \$55,000 was used. What became of it? We give an extract that is instructive. The correspondent writes:

"The labor was finished before Senator Dorsey and staff arrived in the State, and that the result would have been the same had he remained away in a quiet room, those who were in a position to know. It is generally believed that there was sent to Mr. Dorsey not less than \$200,000 to use in the State, and by others it is claimed that \$400,000 was the amount sent. No record may be traced, but it is charged, should it be placed in the pockets of those in whose hands it was placed for distribution.

Now is not this a most extraordinary confession. Oh, shame where is thy blush? Dorsey having been indicted because of robbing the Government, is now a fit victim for exposure, hence his conduct in Indiana, long known, is brought to light and the country is allowed to look in upon the way Indiana was carried and how the money kings of the North, who furnished the means with which to debase the people of that State, were cheated by one of their agents. But if money that was sent and stolen was not instrumental in carrying the State how was it done? Indiana was lost to the Democrats; how was this accomplished? The Columbus writer to the Times tells us. What is the secret of the success?

According to the article in the Times Mr. Blaine had a hand in the work. He thought Indiana had at least 30,000 more votes than were polled, and he set to work to have these voters, or a part of them brought out. U. S. Marshal Dudley was relied on to do the work and it was done. The great idea lodged itself in Mr. Blaine's head about 1879. Marshal Dudley had the State canvassed. It was found there were 470,000 voters. But a Democratic canvass was made and only 430,000 were found. The Cincinnati Enquirer, Democratic, is said to have lent itself to the scheme. At any rate it was pious enough to employ a fool or rascal to do its work of canvassing the State for the Democrats, and the answers to all of his circulars sent out through the State found their way into the room of the Republican committee. Then what followed? Having got the Democrats committed to an increase of votes, then Dorsey and his pals appeared on the scene. Chauncey Filley and George Gorham were those pals. The correspondent of the Times, Republican, remember, then tells the story as follows:

"Timber agents were brought from Oregon and Washington Territory, from Florida, Mississippi and Alabama; special agents of the Post-office Department from Texas, Arkansas and New England were sent for and even the talented moonshiners in the mountain regions of Georgia and North Carolina were given a holiday, while the Treasury agents formed a picket line on the Kentucky border.

Now all this was Republican work as told by Republicans. Is it not shameful? This too from the party that is prating eternally of fair elections and an honest count. Was there ever before such shameful hypocrisy—such unblushing impudence?

The voters were imported, but something else had to be done. The Democratic poll-book must be secured some way. A dissatisfied friend of Tilden's is credited with the rascality of having procured it. The poll-book was handed to the Republican committee on Saturday. It was examined, compared with their own, and sent to Mentor for Gen. Garfield to inspect. On Monday morning the book was safe in the rooms of the Democratic committee. Now this is very fine—superlatively so. It is worthy of the party of high moral ideas."

The Baltimore Gazette says of the very disreputable business as detailed in the New York Times:

"Many a confession made from the galleys by a condemned criminal has been a creditable record compared with that which is published without a word of denunciation or adverse comment in the leading paper of the party holding power by the success of the criminal conspiracy thus unblushingly described; for, of course, had the Democrats carried Indiana in October they would have carried it again in November, and with it the Presidency. Every step of the proceedings detailed by this correspondent is marked by criminal complacency, the basest intrigue. If the Cincinnati Enquirer, with the consent of its owner, was lent to the scheme, as described, it should be forever infamous amongst newspapers." "The man referred to by the Cincinnati Democrat," who supposedly took a book belonging to the Indiana Democratic committee from their safe, was simply a sneak-thief who should have been put in the nearest convenient penitentiary as his reward for his part in the transaction, and every man, high or low, who handled the stolen property, because his accomplice in the theft, since no Republican could have imagined that such a book belonging to the opposition could have innocently come into his possession."

In all lands bribery in elections is practiced to some extent. It has been from immemorial time practiced on a stupendous scale in England. In this country, prior to the war, it was carried on largely in some sections. We know that it was abused most shamefully in some counties in North Carolina. Men of low morals and corrupt instincts relied upon, and engaged in, such methods for success. But it remained for later times and the peril of the Republic to carry out a scheme of fraud as bold as extensive, as corrupt as ingenious.

In 1876 Mr. Tilden was cheated by old Zach Chandler and his confederates in crime by the rape of two States. In 1880 Gen. Hancock was defeated by the corruption of the vote of one State. Every man of ordinary candor knows and will admit that Tilden was elected clearly. Gen. Hancock would now be President of the United States if Indiana had not been debauched and the Democrats had not been robbed in the manner described by the Times. The deliberation, the care, the treachery, the smartness, the boldness with which the rascality was conceived and carried out pass all belief. The hand of Blaine was seen in the start. Did he lend himself to the carrying out, as well as the planning of the vile and shameful scheme? Gen. Garfield is in his grave and we will ask no questions as to how much he knew of the plan being worked out by Dorsey, Gorham and associates. We hope he did not understand the matter. There is nothing more disgusting, more corrupt, more amazing, more false; there is no greater abuse of power and confidence; there is nothing more wicked, more dishonoring in the dark record of American politics since the war than is contained in the history of the corruptions in Indiana in 1880 as revealed by the New York Times, the greatest of Republican papers. The Gazette closes a long discussion of this phase of politics by saying:

"It is surely a sickening spectacle, but the most sickening feature of it is the deadness of conscience which makes it possible for a party to still receive support, the organs of which make such cynically frank confessions of the villainy to which their party owes its hold on power. Such people do not need to be taught the right, but to be inspired with the will to do it after they do know it. Political argument is wasted upon them, and they should be turned over to the preachers to see if they can do anything to arouse their sluggish and inert consciences in protest against seeking power through criminal conspiracy, bribery and safe-burglary."

Senator Morrill said he wanted home trade and wanted the South to raise no more cotton than would supply the few factories in the South and those of the North. They call that statesmanship in New England. But such nonsense was too precious to be overlooked and Vance "put a head on it" after this sort. He recited a legend that is "not in the Talmsud."

"This legend says that the three Hebrew children, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego, while in the fiery furnace, and excluded from all competition with foreign paupers, swapped jack knives among themselves until each one had made a dollar and a hat, and then the best jack-knife. I commend this illustrious instance of the benefits of a free market," says the Senator, "to the prayerful consideration of the Senator from Vermont."

Here are some of the big tax payers in New York city:

"Wm. B. and John Jacob Astor are rated at receiving \$11,500,000 per annum; Wm. H. and Wm. R. Vanderbilt (excluding the Fifth Avenue residence) \$2,500,000; N. Y. Central & Hudson R. Co., \$9,500,000; the Golet estate, \$5,750,000; shareholders Bank of America, \$6,250,000; Arsenal, Constables & Co., \$2,500,000; Arrol, Constables & Co., \$2,500,000; shareholders Chemical Bank, \$2,000,000; ex-Gov. Morgan, \$1,000,000; Elizabeth Barr, \$1,000,000; shareholders Fourth National Bank, \$3,000,000; Mutual Life Ins. Co., \$1,000,000; Moses Taylor, \$1,750,000; National Bank of Commerce, \$5,500,000; and so on."

Attendants on the sick should frequently rub a few drops of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid on their face and hands, especially when nursing those sick with infectious diseases. Articles used on or about the sick should be disinfected and the atmosphere of the sick-room purified and vitalized by using the Fluid. Its effect is marvellous in checking the spread of contagious diseases.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon; present, H. A. Bagg, Esq., Chairman, and Commissioners Moore, West, Montgomery and Pearce.

The Treasurer submitted his report for the month of February, as follows: General fund: Balance on hand, \$38,143.79 Educational fund: Balance on hand, 14,763.46 Special fund: Balance due Treasurer, 162.75 And exhibited twelve bonds of the denomination of \$15 each, payable March 1st, 1882, attached, which said bonds and coupons were burned in the presence of the Board.

The Register submitted his monthly report for February, showing the amount of \$21.85 collected in fees, and exhibited his receipt from the Treasurer for the same. A number of applications for assistance were referred to the proper committee.

It was ordered by the Board that the Treasurer of the county be authorized to transfer from the general to the special fund one thousand dollars as a loan from the general fund to the special fund. It was ordered that the Finance Committee be authorized to settle with Col. B. R. Moore, Solicitor of the Criminal Court and County Attorney, under the old arrangement, and that the agreement made between him and the Board at the regular meeting in December be rescinded.

The following persons were drawn to serve as jurors at the approaching term of the Criminal Court: O. G. Parsely, Jr., J. W. Robbins, Thomas C. McHenry, Aaron Kellogg, William Moseley, George P. Lamb, B. A. Hallett, Allen Evans, J. H. Mallard, W. C. Orr, Jno. M. Branch, J. T. Foreman, Geo. H. Hazzett, Wm. E. Davis, J. H. Groffin, J. H. Hewitt, D. L. Gore, Jno. A. Everett, S. W. Holden, J. G. Love, Benj. Hall, E. T. Hancock, W. A. Eckel, Jno. E. Lamb, Thos. Beck, C. W. Hurlings, Geo. Brooks, James Corbett, Paschal Gosnell, Geo. F. Alderman.

The Board adjourned to meet on the first Monday in April, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Death of Hon. H. S. French. It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of another of our old and prominent citizens, in the person of Judge Robert S. French, who has been lingering from a severe stroke of paralysis since the 11th of January last. On Saturday last his condition changed for the worse, when the slender hopes that were indulged that he might partially recover from the dreadful malady were abandoned, and he continued gradually sinking until yesterday, at 2 P. M., when he passed into his eternal rest. Judge Robert Strange French was born in Frenchtown, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, on January 8th, 1815, and was consequently a little over sixty-seven years of age. He received his collegiate course at William and Mary College, and when quite young removed to Mississippi, where he commenced the practice of law and became in time the intimate friend and associate of the celebrated S. S. Prentice. In the year 1846 he removed to this State and took up his residence in Robeson county, where he lived until the termination of the late war, holding for a good portion of that time the position of Clerk and Master in Equity of Robeson county. In 1880 he received the appointment from Gov. Ellis of Judge of the Superior Court for North Carolina, which position he filled with much satisfaction and credit until the onset of the military operations in 1865 reduced him once more to the ranks of private life. Shortly after this event in his history Judge French removed to this city, where he entered upon an active practice of his profession, associating himself with that view with the late Hon. Samuel J. Person, and after the death of the latter gentleman he continued the practice alone. Judge French was a first cousin of Judge Strange of Fayetteville, the fiancé of the late Col. Robert Strange, of this City. He was an able and pains-taking lawyer, achieved an enviable reputation in the ranks of the learned profession, and was noted for the noble qualities of mind and heart that made him so popular and highly esteemed among his large circle of friends and acquaintances in this and other States.

His funeral services will take place on St. James Episcopal Church, this (Tuesday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Foreign Exports. We give herewith a statement of the foreign exports from the port of Wilmington for the month of February, together with a statement of the foreign exports of cotton for the quarter ending February 28th:

Cotton—3,321 bales, weighing 1,688,876 pounds, and valued at \$185,721. Rosin and Turpentine—36,529 barrels, valued at \$62,896. Spirits turpentine—86,399 gallons, valued at \$42,088. Lumber—487,000 feet, valued at \$8,878. Shingles—50,000, valued at \$938. Miscellaneous—Value, \$446.

Total exports on American vessels, \$5,707; on foreign vessels, \$294,656. Grand total, \$300,363.

The following comprise the exports of cotton for the three months of December, January and February:

To England—30,799 bales, weighing 13,431,895 pounds.
To Spain—1,530 bales, weighing 707,800 pounds.
To Germany—4,900 bales, weighing 2,401,687 pounds.
Total, 36,229 bales, weighing 17,141,382 pounds.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Lecture on the Life, Character and Public Services of General Robert Howe, a Hero of the Revolution.

A very interesting lecture upon the life and character of Major General Robert Howe, of Brunswick county, was delivered before the Historical Society on Monday night, by Mr. J. B. Belamy, Jr. This lecture is of peculiar interest to our people because of the fact that the subject of it, though so deserving, has received so little attention at the hands of the historians of the State. Headly's "Washington and His Generals" pays but little respect to this truly great man, doubtless deeming him of little worth or ability because his people seemed to know so little about him. For this reason, among others, the papers on the local history of our section of the State, which are from time to time being put forth by members of our Historical Society, deserve and should receive more attention from our people, and every encouragement should be given the Society in the labor of love in which they are engaged, which has for its object a perfect and accurate record of the history of the State. The Society intends hereafter to publish the lectures delivered before it in pamphlet form, beginning with this one now under consideration. It is desired to make these publications worthy the notice and encouragement of our people, and it is hoped they will be aided in their unselfish work at least to the extent of seeing a becoming interest aroused in the community with reference to their proceedings. The ladies and young people are always cordially welcome to the meetings of the Society on the first Monday in every month.

Below we sketch briefly some of the important points of the lecture: Gen. Robert Howe was born in the precinct of Clandon, now Brunswick county, about the year 1725; the exact year not being definitely known. He was a lineal descendant of Sir John Yeamans, the first permanent settler on the waters of the Cape Fear. He was one of the triumvirate—composed of Quincy, Harnett and Howe—who formed the scheme of the American Revolution at Hilton in March, 1773; was a member of the General Assembly at Newbern in the same year; had command of West Point, New York, before the traitor Arnold assumed the position, for whom he was removed; was a member of the Court-martial that tried Major Andre; commanded at the battles of Norfolk and Savannah, and was present at the engagements at Fort Moultrie and Sullivan's Island; was a member of the Committee of Safety of Brunswick county, and of the Committee of Safety of the District of the Cape Fear in 1775. The lecturer gives an interesting account of a duel between General Howe and Gov. Gadsden, of South Carolina.

The lecture is a very full one, and it would be impossible to do it justice in so short a synopsis as we are compelled to give of it, but those who are interested can soon read the lecture in pamphlet form, when they will not doubt find the lecturer in the opinion that the subject of it did more than any other man in North Carolina to precipitate the revolution which culminated in the liberty of the colonies from the dominion of the mother country.

THE MEETING AT CLINTON IN THE INTEREST OF THE CLINTON AND POINT CASWELL RAILROAD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad was held in Clinton on the 2d inst. Hon. A. A. McKoy was chosen chairman and E. T. Boykin secretary. The presiding officer and Messrs. E. W. Kerr and O'Hanlon made spirited and able speeches, urging the necessity of an outlet from Clinton and showing the ability of the people to build the road contemplated. Messrs. J. L. Stewart, J. D. Kerr and E. T. Boykin also addressed the meeting briefly.

A committee, consisting of O. Patrick, W. M. Draughton and Thomas Hobbs, was appointed to solicit subscriptions and to report in Wilmington on the 15th inst. A resolution requesting Messrs. F. W. Kerber, Rufus Hicks, J. J. Hedrick, A. Adrian, Roger Moore, W. B. McKoy, Jr., and Wendell Moore to act as a committee on the part of the Clinton and Point Caswell Railroad was adopted. Said committee to report in Court House in Wilmington on the 15th inst. The Morning Star and Daily Review were requested by resolution to publish this proceeding.

The people generally since the meeting, as we learn from the Secretary, are hopeful that the road will be built. We are informed that subscriptions aggregating \$10,000 were secured. It is certain that this will be largely increased. If the places mentioned in the list above were secured, especially if Wilmington, the point most to be benefited, will respond liberally on the 15th, the road, in the opinion of its friends, is a certainty.

Funeral of the Late Judge French.

The funeral of the late Hon. R. S. French, which took place at St. James' Church yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, was largely attended. The services on the sad occasion were conducted by Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., assisted by Rev. T. D. Pitts, of St. John's Church, Rev. Mr. Morris and Rev. Mr. Meares, and the remains of the eminent gentleman, whose familiar form and face will be seen no more in our midst, were followed to their last resting place in Oakdale Cemetery by a large number of mourning relatives and friends.

The following gentlemen officiated as pallbearers: Hon. George Davis, Hon. O. P. Meares, Col. D. K. McKrae, Col. B. L. Moore, Capt. Joseph Price, Capt. A. L. DeRosset, and Messrs. J. L. Holmes, DuBray, and A. D. Brown and Marsden Belamy.

—Rev. W. M. Kennedy will preach at Myrtle Branch Baptist church on Friday and Saturday next, March 10th and 11th.

How to Secure Health. It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when ROSADALIS will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strength-giving, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Marasmus, Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious Complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, &c.

Supreme Court.

From the Raleigh News-Observer we learn that appeals from the Fourth Judicial District were called and disposed of in the Supreme Court on Tuesday as follows:

Wm. Griffin et al. vs. Josephine Griffin, from Robeson; put to the end of the district.
Duncan McFarley et al. vs. J. T. Coucil et al., from Bladen, argued on motion for judgment by W. W. Fuller for the plaintiff; no counsel for the defendants.
The U. S. Attorney vs. Thomas M. Smith, executor, from Columbus; put to the end of the district.
R. N. Fairley vs. Chas. W. Ballard from Richmond; put to the end of the district.
A. J. Norris vs. Thomas Fowler, from Harnett; put to the end of the district.
Allen & Caudle, executors, vs. Thomas Jackson, from Anson; adjourn; court took adjournment.
John E. Wescott, treasurer, vs. Rufus Galloway, et al., from Brunswick; put to the end of the district.
M. T. Leach vs. town of Fayetteville, from Cumberland; argued on a motion for reference, by Hinsdale & Devereux for the plaintiff; no counsel for the defendant.
Charles Malloy et al. vs. T. J. Breddon et al., from Richmond; argued by Burwell Walker for the plaintiffs, and McNeill & McNeill and Battie & Mordcaid for the defendants.
James McLeod vs. C. W. Bullard et al., from Richmond; petition to rehear; called and left open.
Z. F. Long vs. McLean & Leach, from Richmond; continued by consent.
State vs. George Watson, from Richmond; argued by Attorney General Kenan for the State, and Barwell & Walker for the defendant.

Foreign Shipments.

The foreign shipments yesterday comprised the following: The German barque Bernard & August, Capt. Steen, for Liverpool, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 1,293 bales of cotton, weighing 699,300 pounds, and valued at \$65,153; the Norwegian barque Walle, Capt. Walle, for Hamburg, Germany, by Messrs. E. G. Barker & Co., with 4,890 barrels of rosin and 304 cases of spirits turpentine, valued at \$18,783.96; the schooner City of Chelsea, Capt. Stanwood, for Arecebo, Porto Rico, by Messrs. Northrop & Cumming, with 114,000 feet of lumber and sundries, valued at \$3,073.16; and the schooner John R. Ingraham, Capt. Packard, for Ponce, Porto Rico, by Messrs. Edward Kilder & Son, with 231,986 feet lumber, valued at \$3,662.56. Total valuation of foreign exports for the day \$90,743.68.

A Tramp Drowned in the Cape Fear.

While the steamer D. Marchison was on her last trip up the river, and when she had reached a point about seven miles above this city, R. Havenor, a white tramp, hailing from Texas, who was going to Fayetteville to seek employment in a cotton factory, rolled overboard while asleep on a bale of hay. Boats were launched immediately and every possible effort made to discover and rescue the poor fellow, but without avail, as he was never seen to rise to the surface after the first fatal plunge, and it is supposed that he struck the lower deck in falling and was stunned. A hat and bundle belonging to the unfortunate man remain on the boat. We hear further, that a body answering to the description of Havenor was seen by the watchman, and was taken out of the water about half a mile further up the river.

FOREIGN.

Denial of the Reported Convention Between France and Germany. The meeting of the French and German Catholic Cardinals to be created in London, Russian Affairs.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.)
LONDON, March 8.—The Daily News announces that the report published in the St. James Gazette yesterday about a convention between France and Germany for the annexation by the latter of Luxembourg, is a pure invention.

The Times deprecates the bi-metallic meeting to be held at the Mansion House today, at 10 o'clock, to foster a delusion abroad that England intends to tamper with the currency.

The would-be assassin McLean has been identified as the man who last summer frequented the vicinity of Windsor Castle, and acted in a suspicious manner.

The Manchester Guardian confirms the report of the arrest of Ragusa of Evans, his Dalmanian correspondent. It appears that an order was just issued for his expulsion and he was about to embark with his wife when he was taken to the barracks of the gendarmes, apparently because he was suspected of inciting the people to insurrection.

LONDON, March 8.—At the bi-metallic meeting at the Mansion House, letters of approval of the objects, from Ministers from France and Germany were read. United States Minister Lowell, and the Ministers from Greece, Holland, Roumania and Chili were present. The Governor of the Bank of England and Messrs. Arthur J. Balfour Williamson and Sir George Campbell, members of the Institute, spoke in support of the measure. The value of silver and the objects of the Paris Conference, which were carried. About 1,900 persons were present, including many prominent business men.

A Times correspondent at Rome says: At the meeting of the Cardinals, the Pope will create seven new Cardinals, including the Most Rev. Dr. McCabe, Archbishop of Dublin. It is understood that this expresses the Pope's approval of the efforts which Archbishop McCabe made in the cause of law and order in Ireland. The Archbishops of Seville and Algiers, and the Patriarch of Venice will also be included.

The London Times prints a letter from St. Petersburg which it says is the best reason for knowing accurately the situation. The letter declares that Gen. Skobelev's speeches were prearranged between him and Gen. Ignatoff. It is said that the object of the letter is to embroil matters to such an extent as to create an opportunity for him to offer his services to the Czar as Minister of Foreign Affairs in order to straighten them.

A Berlin correspondent says that the Czar has expressed a desire to avail himself of the approaching birthday of the Emperor William to make a public manifestation of the continuance of friendly relations between the two Empires.

WASHINGTON.

Conking Decrees. An Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and Outable Sugars, &c., &c.

Washington, March 8.—President Arthur has received from Mr. Conking a letter declining the Associate Justiceship of the Supreme Court.
Postmaster Peairsall, at Vicksburg, Miss., telegraphs to the War Department that the levee broken along the river front. Many persons were drowned.

Mr. Scoville has submitted to District Attorney Corbitt a bill of exceptions in the Ghisno case. The District Attorney signs them. The voluminous document and will require several days of examination, but that he would certainly complete it by the end of the present week. Although Mr. Scoville could not be found this morning, it is thought that up to the present nothing has been done by either Butler or Merrick with respect to his assistance. The warden said that to the best of his knowledge nothing had been heard to day from either of the gentlemen mentioned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Political Aspirants—An Alleged "Independent" Movement.
(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
New York, March 6.—A. Charleston, S. C., speaks of Col. H. Cunningham as having transferred to the News and Courier, his public laurels to announce himself publicly to-morrow as an independent candidate for Congress at the next election. Cunningham's announcement is a rich source of portmanteau. He states that the independent are more thoroughly organized than outsiders suspected, and their pronouncements of principles is now in the hands of the printers and will be given to the public shortly. W. W. Russell, a prominent Democrat, is said to be another rising leader in the new movement, and efforts, it is said, are on foot to induce Congressman Alken to become an independent candidate for re-election.

Festivities on the Restoration of the State Military School Property—The War Cadets Hold the State Flag.
New York, March 8.—A Charleston (S. C.) special to the Times gives the following: A salute of twenty-one guns was fired to-day by the Lafayette Artillery, on Citadel Green, in honor of the formal recapture by the State authorities of the Citadel, which, since the war, has served as barracks for Federal troops. A special guard of Citadel soldiers, with the flag of the South twenty-one years ago to join the Confederate army, hoisted the State banner on the flag-staff from which lately floated the stars and stripes, in the presence of the State officers and many other prominent citizens. A supper was given to gratify the battle-scarred veterans of the "lost cause" by the graduates of the institution. The limited appropriation allowed by the State will not provide a full faculty, and only the lower branches will be taken up the reopening of the Academy on the 1st of October.

CATHOLIC COUNCIL.

Imposing Gathering at Cincinnati—Grand Procession and Services on Sunday.
CINCINNATI, March 8.—The Provincial Council of the Catholic Church of the United States made its preliminary organization in private Saturday at Cincinnati. The bishops ten Dioceses, all of which, except that of Nashville, which is without a Bishop, are represented by their Bishops. It is thought the question of education will receive important consideration. The exercises yesterday were most imposing. At 10 A. M. there was a grand procession of altar-boys, sub-deacons, deacons, priests and bishops, from the Arch-Episcopal residence to the Cathedral, the bishops in non-liturgical robes and the priests in cassocks and white surplices. As the procession entered the Cathedral all the Catholic church bells in the city rang. During Pontifical High Mass in the Cathedral, a choir exclusively of priests chanted the services. The Arch-Episcopal throne stood empty, a cross leaning against it. Bishop Bergess, of Detroit, preached the sermon.

WASHINGTON.

The Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund before the House Committee on Education and Labor—His Suggestions.
WASHINGTON, March 8.—Rev. J. L. M. Curry of Richmond, Va., General Agent of the Peabody Educational fund, addressed the House Committee on Education and Labor to-day, on the question of National aid to public schools on the basis of literacy. He laid down two postulates: First, that the perpetuity and prosperity of our free republican representative institutions depends upon the intelligence and integrity of citizens. Second, to secure universal education, governmental authority and aid are indispensable. The duty to furnish education chiefly and primarily devolves on the States. The latter has been assumed and nobly performed, in the opinion of the South is acting heroically in the same direction; but from pecuniary inability and other causes is not furnishing adequate means of instruction for all. The Government, therefore, National aid is imperative. Literacy, as exhibited by the census of the white citizens, and more largely of black citizens, is appalling. As a means of self-preservation and as a condition of peace, it is imperative that ignorant voters are unsafe depositories of free government and uncertain guardians of national honor and interests.

Without favoring any particular measure Mr. Curry said that National aid should supplement and not supersede State systems of education. It should be immediate and adequate to correspond with the peevishness for free and rudimentary education.

A. J. Chalmers, of New Haven, Conn., addressed the committee on the bill providing for an appointment of a commission of colored men to inquire and report upon the material, industrial and intellectual advancement and the present status of the colored people of the United States, and making appropriations for the same.

THE A. & C. AIR-LINE CO.

Stockholders' Meeting—Election of Officers.
(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.)
New York, March 8.—At the annual meeting of the A. & C. Air-Line Co., held in this city to-day, 38,166 votes were cast, electing the following directors: Hiram W. Sibbey, Eugene Kelley, Richard Irving, W. H. Fogg, P. P. Dickerson, Hiram Sibbey, Skipwith Wilmer, R. Lancaster, Jas. W. Young, B. R. McAlpine, James Gamis and Robert Stebbins. The directors elected Hiram W. Sibbey, President.

CATARH of the Bladder. Stinging, smarting, irritation of the urinary passages, diseased discharges, cured by Buchpayn's, Druggists, Depot J. C. McPhay, Wilmington.

Spirits Turpentine.

Salisbury Watchman: Sheriff Baker, of Ashe county, was here Tuesday night with two prisoners for the pen—both white. While on their way to the jail, one of them slipped his hands out of the brackets, jumped out of the wagon and made his escape. The Sheriff tracked down the man together, and offered an "X" for his capture. In the course of a few hours the fugitive was again safely on his way to Raleigh.

Elizabeth City Falcon: Rumor says that a young couple boarded the train at Berkley yesterday, bound for these parts to be married. The old gentleman (father of the girl) got an inkling of what was going on, however, for they reached Snowden station and went to the meeting in the morning, however. Col. F. B. Long, principal agent of the Postoffice Department, has been down in these parts investigating the defalcation of John H. Eason, postmaster at Berkley. Eason is short in his accounts some \$3,100.

Toisnot Home: We learn that W. J. Carr, of Saul's X Roads, Wayne county, being rather heavily involved, and thinking, perhaps, he might avoid paying his honest debts, left home several days ago for parts unknown, not leaving his wife a cent, but giving her a check on Norfolk Bank for \$1,400, he having deposited that amount there some weeks previous. A few days after Mr. Carr's departure, Mrs. Carr visited an old friend at the mill, and the money, but as she was not of leaving for home she was overtaken by an officer, who informed her that her husband was wanted by his creditors in that city. Mrs. Carr, after handing over the \$1,400 to the merchant, was allowed to return home.

Lumberton Robbery: We learn that a gentleman named G. B. started in Whiteville, of which Messrs. McEachern & Lovell, principals of Whiteville High School, are to be the proprietors. One night last week, as Mr. A. J. Branch, of Whitehall, who was at the store, came from Messrs. Woolen, Marsh & Co.'s mill, some one fired a gun or pistol near him. Regarding it as a random shot, he exclaimed, "look out here," when the person fired again, but the charge just missed him. There was no sound of a double-barreled gun, but he was unarmed. Mr. Branch had no other alternative but to extend a pressing invitation to his legs to preserve his body.

Goldsboro Messenger: "Rev." Mr. Patterson, of Goldsboro, was in Wilmington last week, applying to meet the Opera House for a lecture in Goldsboro, and was told that he was not wanted. We learn that Col. Pope, General Immigrant Agent for the State of North Carolina, has received notice from the State authorities of the shipment of quite a large number of Swiss immigrants. Mr. John Robinson was stricken with paralysis last week. His condition is very feeble, but hopeful. We were told by Mr. Robinson that he had deferred from making contracts with tenants and croppers because of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Reynolds against Pool, which it is assumed makes such agreements void. It is a question of partnership before it is not one now. The case was decided a year ago, and it does not at all modify the former law. It was a very peculiar case, the agreement being an

Washington Press: Capt. D. N. Boggs was relieved from State duty to pay off the members of the Washington Light Infantry for their services during the time they were called by the Governor to quell the riot at Plymouth. The same pay was allowed for the United States troops, which per day is as follows: Captain, \$5.00; 1st Lieutenant, \$4.16; 2nd Lieutenant, \$3.81; Sergeant, 56c; Corporal, 50c; Privates, 43c cents and privates. This is the rate for the time their services were required.

A difficulty occurred aboard the steamer Greenville, on her upward trip, on Friday last, between Mr. John Clark, clerk, and an agreement that was made on hand, which resulted in the slightly wounding of one Dupree. It seems that the matter grew worse after their arrival at Greenville, and while the steamer was unloading her cargo, a colored body was given and blows passed, when Clark, after being knocked down, ran and secured a gun and fired, as he thought, at Gaylord as he passed through the warehouse, but without effect. Dupree was injured as Gray Dupree; but fortunately Dupree received only a flesh wound.

Concord Sun: Five persons, all negroes, are to be tried for their lives, on the charge of murder, at the present term of Mecklenburg Court. Our Stanny friends cannot see a body of five on a day. A line of covered wagons, numbering thirty, gave the streets a lively look. Many of them brought shingles, cotton, poultry and other commodities to sell. The wagons went back, however, principally laden with fertilizers. About last Christmas we told of the departure of several families of Cabarrus negroes for Liberia, their ideal of the promised land. They sold their little farms, their horses, cows and cabin furniture to raise money to pay their way there, and a happier set of darkies never left the depot at Concord. They arrived in Liberia on the 10th of January, and the glad days thereafter they sent back the ship which carried them over piteous letters to their white friends in Concord for money to bring them back to the old home. It is to be remarked here that while they were carried to Liberia they sent back a different thing to get back, costing about double the money. A good many people in Concord thought Rev. Paterson a crank, and it was with painful misgivings that he was carried off to Liberia, and punched nickles in the hat when the heathen-bearer started it around.

Louisburg Times: On Wednesday morning as the jailer, N. D. D. May, Esq., opened the outer jail door to give the prisoners their breakfast, to his great surprise he was confronted by two of the prisoners, Sim Stamper and Frank Leonard, both colored, who had succeeded in getting out of their cell into the passage. He had a double-barreled shot gun, but had set it up against the wall to unlock the door. As soon as he had done this they fell upon him, pounding him over the head with bricks. Both of the prisoners broke and ran, when Mr. May made for his gun and took