

In writing to change your address, always give former address as well as full particulars as to where you wish your paper to be sent.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for in ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance.

Remittances must be made by Check, Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post-masters will register letters when desired.

Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Specimen copies forwarded when desired.

Publication Tuesday, November 7th, 1892.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: BIRDEN TYLER BENNETT, of Anson.

FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT: WHARTON J. GREEN, of Cumberland.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE: THOMAS RUFFIN, of Orange.

FOR JUDGES: 1st Dist.—JAMES P. KEEFER, of Beaufort.

2d Dist.—FREDERICK PHILLIPS, of Edgecombe.

3d Dist.—ALLMAN A. MCKAY, of Sampson.

4th Dist.—JAMES C. MACRAE, of Cumberland.

5th Dist.—JOHN A. GILMER, of Guilford.

6th Dist.—WILLIAM M. SHIPP, of Mecklenburg.

FOR COLLECTORS: 1st Dist.—JOHN H. BLOUNT, of Perquimans.

2d Dist.—WILLIAM C. BOWEN, of Northampton.

3d Dist.—SWIFT GALLOWAY, of Greene.

4th Dist.—JAMES P. HAYES, of Moore.

5th Dist.—FRED K. STRIDWICK, of Orange.

6th Dist.—FRANK I. OSBORNE, of Mecklenburg.

NOTE.—Solicitors are voted for by District. The other nominees will be voted for throughout the State.

A REBELLION.

There is a rebellion going on among the more intelligent colored voters. We have noted evidences of this in New York, Washington, Virginia, South Carolina, and some little indication in our own State.

The Philadelphia Times has this to say: "The rebellion in the colored vote against Bosses and machine methods is one of the gravest problems the leaders have been called upon to meet. It is all the more grave because it was wholly unexpected, and when it is remembered that the colored vote of Philadelphia holds the balance of power between the two parties and that it is also the balance of power in the State, the Bosses are justly alarmed at the formidable defection in the machine line."

In this State in the past this could not be said. Any attempt at independent action has resulted in a free distribution of "foot money," and opposition on the part of the negro has been quieted.

We have met with a paragraph in an exchange that shows how the revolt is widening. "Turner is one of the best educated and ablest of colored men, and was minister to Liberia," we believe. The paragraph is as follows:

"Missouri newspapers say that it is the intention of J. Milton Turner and other leaders of the negro element in Missouri to place independent tickets in the field whenever the opportunity presents itself, as a means of bringing the Republican and Democratic parties to their knees."

Col. Cash, of duelling fame, spoke at Rock Hill on Saturday. He was interrupted in his speech by a fight between two young men right under him. He rushed to his room, armed himself and returned, but did not finish his speech. A special to the Charleston News and Courier says:

"He panders to the prejudices of the negroes by expressing abhorrence of the oppression which he alleges are heaped upon them by the State government, and by charging Hampton with violating his pledges to these people. He is opposed to an influx of 'lager beer drinking Dutchmen and spotted faced Italians,' but is in favor of bringing the negroes from Virginia and North Carolina down here, as making them of South Carolina, as he expressed it, 'A Black New York.' His presence excited curiosity, but his speech has aroused an intense disgust for the man."

The new freight rates for the South go into effect on the 10th of September. The New York Tribune says: "Some freight agents, however, think that the advance in cotton rates is too great to have much permanency. From the principal Southern points the old rates were as follows: To Baltimore 65 cents per 100 pounds; to New York and Philadelphia, 70 cents; to Fall River, Providence and Boston, 82 cents. The new rates, corresponding respectively to the old schedule, are above, are 80 and 94 cents and 81. The advance, thus, is 24 cents to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, and 18 cents per 100 pounds to New England."

The members elected to the next House of Representatives may have the deciding of the next Presidency. It is no time for fooling among Democrats. It may be that upon the choice of the Third District will actually depend whether some good and true Democrat shall be President, with all of his vast patronage to dispense, or some Radical of the Arthur or Jim Blaine type. Vote for principles. Stand by your party.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

As a nerve food. Dr. J. W. Smith, Wellington, O., writes: "I have used it advantageously in various cases."

THE RADICAL LEGISLATURE OF 1868-69.

As we have had occasion to say often, there is nothing comes home to a people more nearly than excessive and oppressive taxation. The reason why the whole people have been so tolerant of the tariff is that they have paid \$1.50 tax on their \$3 hat and \$1.25 tax on their \$3 shoes and have not known it. It is so, too, with the revenue tax to the majority. They have been heavily taxed, but did not feel it, because they paid it to the dealer instead of the tax collector.

"He that is taxed, not seeing how you tax him, Let him not know it and he's not taxed at all."

We may extend the remark and say that the people of North Carolina have been far more tolerant of Radicalism than they would be if they had imprinted upon their minds precisely what it has done against them in their pockets. If every honest laboring man and hard-pressed taxpayer in the State knew the extent of the plundering of the old Radical party; if they knew the actual excess of taxes they had paid because of these plunderings, we feel certain that two things they would never do—forgive the plunderers and vote to put them and their successors in office.

It is the duty of the public press to recur to the past and to remind the over-burdened taxpayers what they have suffered in the past. Reminded of these things they will understand better what they may expect in the future if the plunderers are restored to power. In matters of government nothing is more important than to recur to first principles and to examine into the management of parties. The test of the worth of principles is to reduce them to practice. Politicians as a class are not careful as to what they promise. They go for winning. Parties in convention may declare that they favor this or that principle or measure, but may fail in their practice. Let us bring the opposition to the only safe test. Let us examine into their record and see how they did when in possession of the State Government.

In 1868 the Radicals got full possession. No one can ever forget those times. A visit to Raleigh was enough to give a patriot the blues for a twelve-month. Corruption lifted its unblushing head in the capitol. Peculation, fraud, bribery, debauchery, were the order of the day, and marked the progress of the night. It was a time of political prostitution. Littlefield and his set were masters of the arena, and North Carolina was prostrate. Predatory beasts and human lions held carnival in the halls of debate and in the chambers of conference. But no pen can draw the lines; no brush can deepen the colors enough.

What did the Radicals when they got into power? In the first place the Legislature sat for nearly an entire year. The exact time was 304 days. This useless, foolish, corrupt long session resulted as might have been expected. It cost the poor people—the stripped and peeled and hard-worked, tax-oppressed whites, \$430,958.68—four hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents. This is what the Radical Legislature of North Carolina of 1868-69 cost you, the people. As long as memory lasts this period of wholesale plunder and corruption should never be forgotten. Let the honest taxpayer never forget that when the Radical party had full sway in North Carolina that they spent upon themselves \$430,958.68 during one Legislature.

In contrast take the Democratic Legislature. The total expenses of the two sessions of 1870-80 were \$71,293.80. We see that the sum wasted by the Radicals in paying themselves for one Legislature would last for nearly twelve years under Democratic rule.

Do not lose sight of this important fact. Cut it out and paste it in your hat. The Legislature of 1880-81 cost but \$56,259.26. At this rate of expense the sum expended by the Radicals in paying themselves during the Legislature of 1868-69 would have been sufficient to meet the expenses of legislation under Democratic rule for nearly sixteen years. Be sure to remember that for Legislators are to be elected this year. We shall show next what the Long Legislature did—how the men who paid themselves \$430,000 handled the people's money in other things.

EXPERIENCE THE BEST GUIDE.—The reason why women everywhere use Parker's Ginger Tonic is, because they have learned by experience—the best guide—that this excellent medicine overcomes dizziness, periodical headaches, indigestion, pain in the back and kidneys, and other troubles of the sex.—Home Journal.

IN ONE WEEK TWO RADICAL EMPLOYEES OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT CAME TO GRIEF IN NORTH CAROLINA: PENNINGTON, POSTMASTER AT ROCKY MOUNT, AND POOR SHERWOOD, POSTMASTER AT HUBBS.

The latter took his own life under a sense of disgrace. Pennington has determined to "chuck" it out. An honest and faithful Democratic official was turned out through Hubbs to make room for Pennington. This is Radicalism. Young Devereux, who is trying to beat Cox and who is highly indorsed by the bribe-taker, Jim Harris, has declared that he will vote for Harris for the Legislature in preference to Mr. Fab Busbee, a young Democrat of real talents and high character.

We give the Democrats full warning that it is the purpose of the Arthur Administration to resort to any measure that will bind the South to the chariot wheels of Radicalism. It is now known in Washington that the game is anything to beat the white man's party. Do you doubt this, then read the following from the New York Times's letter from Washington:

"It is reliably stated that the understanding was reached that every Congressional district in the South which could possibly be saved from the Democrats was needed, and no stone should be left unturned to secure the election of Republicans or anti-Bourbons in every doubtful district. The plan of assistance determined upon has not leaked out in all its details, but enough is known to authorize your correspondent to state that the work will be in charge of heads of the Department of Justice and the Navy Department. * * * It is proposed now to put the machinery of the Department of Justice in operation to afford them such legal advice and assistance as may be requisite. In the hands of men of the ability and experience of Attorney General Brewster and Secretary Chandler something may be expected from the new movement."

Frauds, bulldozing, judicial tyranny, bribery and rascality generally are the cards to be played. White men, do your duty.

"A Newport correspondent says that Gen. Arthur has decided not to make use of the 'President's flag.'—Exchange. Sensible Arthur. He knows a bill by his horns, and he can tell where lightning strikes. The paragraphers perforated that gorgeous flag before it ever flopped and flouted in the breezes of old ocean. No, Chet will not make himself a target if the flag has been ripped."

NAVAL STORES.

A Comparative Statement of Receipts, Stocks, &c., for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82, at the Ports Named.

From a circular issued by S. P. Shoter & Co., of Wilmington and Savannah, printed at the latter place, and dated September 1st, we find the increase in naval stores the last year estimated as follows: Wilmington—Spirits turpentine 11 per cent.; rosin 11 per cent.; Savannah—Spirits turpentine 41 per cent.; rosin 10 per cent.; Charleston—Spirits turpentine 28 per cent.; rosin 14 per cent.; Mobile—Spirits turpentine 39 per cent.; rosin 7 per cent.; Brunswick—Spirits turpentine 55 per cent.; rosin 34 per cent.

The comparative receipts at the ports named from September 1st, 1881, to September 1st, 1892, are given as follows: SPIRITS TURPENTINE. Wilmington, 82,194 casks for 1880-81, as against 91,414 casks for 1881-82; Savannah, 54,708 casks for 1880-81, as against 77,059 casks for 1881-82; Charleston, 51,113 casks for 1880-81, as against 65,461 casks for 1881-82; Mobile, 19,623 casks for 1880-81, as against 27,279 casks for 1881-82; Brunswick 18,490 casks for 1880-81, as against 20,959 casks for 1881-82.

ROSIN. Wilmington, 485,200 barrels for 1880-81, as against 486,879 for 1881-82; Savannah, 292,386 barrels for 1880-81, as against 309,334 barrels for 1881-82; Charleston, 281,384 barrels for 1880-81, as against 264,645 barrels for 1881-82; Mobile, 133,816 barrels for 1880-81, as against 148,791 for 1881-82; Brunswick, 67,593 barrels for 1880-81, as against 90,357 for 1881-82.

TOTAL.—Spirits turpentine, 221,192 casks in 1880-81, as against 283,173 for 1881-82; rosin, 1,150,438 barrels in 1880-81, as against 1,295,070 for 1881-82. The following is a comparative statement of stocks at the ports named at the close of business, August 31st. Wilmington—Spirits turpentine, 5,809 casks in 1880-81, as against 3,506 for 1881-82; rosin, 51,016 barrels in 1880-81, as against 90,979 in 1881-82.

Savannah—Spirits turpentine, 4,416 casks in 1880-81, as against 3,600 in 1881-82; rosin, 68,963 barrels in 1880-81, as against 64,496 in 1881-82. Charleston, 3,836 casks spirits turpentine in 1880-81, as against 1,020 casks in 1881-82; rosin, 38,801 barrels in 1880-81, as against 30,502 barrels in 1881-82. Mobile, 500 casks in 1880-81, as against 800 in 1881-82; rosin, 9,000 barrels in 1880-81, as against 14,000 in 1881-82. Brunswick, 1,100 casks spirits turpentine in 1880-81, as against 2,474 casks in 1881-82; rosin, 8,092 barrels in 1880-81, as against 21,929 barrels in 1881-82.

TOTAL.—Spirits turpentine, 14,405 casks in 1880-81, as against 11,360 in 1881-82; rosin, 146,343 in 1880-81, as against 211,898 barrels in 1881-82.

The first bale of new crop North Carolina cotton, which was sold here to Mr. A. H. Greene for 154 cents, and was by him shipped to Messrs. Rountree & Co., of New York, was sold there for 164 cents. It was classed as "strict good middling."

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings in Regular Session.—The Board of County Commissioners met in regular session yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer submitted his report, as follows: General fund, showing a balance on hand of \$21,451 88. Special fund, showing a balance due the Treasurer of 148 93. School fund, showing a balance on hand of 10,040 49.

The Register of Deeds submitted his report for August and exhibited the Treasurer's receipt for the sum of \$13.35. A communication was received from G. J. Boney, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of New Hanover county, recommending one additional polling place in each of the First and Fifth Wards.

Also a petition from S. H. Morton and others, from the First Ward, asking for an additional polling place in the First and Fifth Wards; whereupon the following order was made: All that part of the First Ward beginning at the Cape Fear river and lying north of Bladen and Moore streets, to constitute the 1st Division of the First Ward; all that part of the First Ward beginning at the river and running with Campbell street to Fourth, down Fourth to Red Cross, out Red Cross to Rankin, and out Rankin street to the city limits, to constitute the 2nd Division of the First Ward; and all that part of the First Ward beginning at the intersection of Red Cross and Fifth streets, running south with Fifth to Walnut street, east with Walnut to MacRae street, south with MacRae to Mulberry street, east with Mulberry to Tenth street, south with Tenth to Dock street, and out Dock street to the city limits, to constitute the 3rd Division of the First Ward.

All that part of the Fifth Ward west of Seventh street to constitute the 1st Division of the Fifth Ward; and all that part of the Fifth Ward east of Seventh street to constitute the 2nd Division of the Fifth Ward.

The Board revised the jury list for the ensuing year, and the following good and lawful men were drawn as jurors for the next Criminal Court, to be held the first Monday in October: J. R. Fowler, Andrew Hill, A. J. Hill, W. E. Craig, E. G. Polly, W. H. Bradley, E. G. Whitney, T. J. Mote, DeWitt C. Love, Ben. J. Zarrow, Stephen Bowen, James Bryant, C. H. Legg, B. L. Hoskins, L. J. Otterbourg, A. Shrier, Geo. Brooks, Abram Mosley, H. B. Sholar, C. Schulken, T. A. Shepard, Josiah Merritt, Geo. Z. French, W. Barnes, John W. Hewlett, F. Behrens, Wm. Buchanan, S. W. Holden, W. D. French, D. W. Trask.

C. Stephens, on application, was relieved from the payment of double tax. The Board then adjourned.

Southern Ore Company—New Enterprise in Wilmington.

A company of gentlemen, embracing New York and foreign capitalists, have, we understand, secured from F. J. Lord, Esq., the property on South Water, near the foot of Ann street, as a location for their business, in this city, and that they intend at once to erect works with the view of purchasing and treating sulphureted gold ores. It is expected that the company will hasten the necessary preparations and be ready for business in about sixty days from this date, when they will appear in the market for the purchase of any quantity of sulphureted ores at fixed schedule prices, according to assay value or average samples.

The parties interested in this enterprise claim to have ample capital wherewith to operate, and say they will pay cash for all the ores purchased by them. We hail with satisfaction all such evidences of progress and enterprise in our midst, and congratulate those interested in this mineral product of the State on the prospect of having a market for their ores so convenient and accessible.

Crops in Onslow.

A farmer from the Wolfpit section of Onslow county was in the city yesterday, and gives a cheering account of the condition of the crops. He says they will make enough corn down there to last for two years, and they have some of last year's crop on hand yet. The cotton has been fully injured, but the planters will make fully an average crop. And as for melons, he says there is no use talking. They are more plentiful and finer than when the famed legislator in yore old time represented the products of the eastern counties to "tar, pitch and turpentine, and mullets in abundance."

Lightning.

The dwelling house of Mr. J. W. Childress, at Summerville, Brunswick county, was struck by lightning on Sunday afternoon last and badly damaged. The lightning struck the northeast corner of the house, shattering and splintering boards and timbers, tearing carpets and breaking furniture in one of the rooms. No one was injured.

Foreign Wines.

A car-load of wine, of foreign importation, came through to this city in bond a few days ago, to one of our city dealers. This is the first instance of the kind that some of our oldest railroad officials know of, and is but another indication of Wilmington's progressiveness. The car was loaded in New York.

The steamer Lidon is now running up the Northeast river, and, being of light draught, it is thought she will be able usually to go up as far as Shaking Creek, some distance above Bannerman's Bridge. She takes the place of the steamer Clinton, that was burned last Saturday night, though she had been placed on the line before the accident happened to that steamer.

It is Toughness. SOZODONT toughens the gums and makes them healthy, so that they hold in the teeth firmly. It removes the tartar, gives comfort, is economical of health and money, and when once used will never be given up. Try SOZODONT.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

Cincinnati Greenback Arguing for Free-trade Basis on Sugar, Molasses and Hops. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) CINCINNATI, September 5.—A deputation from the Greenback Association of Cincinnati, consisting of James M. Glenn, David A. Keever, James H. Leavelle and David A. White, came before the Tariff Commission this morning and presented a paper on the question of duties on sugar, molasses and hops. The paper advocated a continuing protection for those staples of the South and Southwest. It urged strongly that no change be made in the duties on those articles that would afford less protection than the now extended tariff. The present tariff gave no more protection than was necessary to encourage their production and stimulate their increase. It expressed the opinion that the agricultural people of the Mississippi Valley are in sympathy with the protection of those great Southern interests, because they fully appreciated the advantages to be derived from the establishment of large permanent home markets for their products. In the event of any modification of the tariff in sugar they suggested that grades No. 14, 15 and 16 should not as now be soled so high above refining grades as to exclude them, but that they should be graded so to allow their importation; they also recommended the use of the polariscope as the test of grades of sugar. In reply to a question by Mr. Keener, Mr. Keever stated that the views in this paper were those of the entire group-trade of Cincinnati, and that the association had no connection whatever with sugar refining interests. Mr. Laws stated in reply to Mr. Oliver, that there was no general feeling in the community in favor of any radical change of the tariff, and it would be better to let the tariff remain as it is, than to have it materially interfered with in either direction.

M. B. Daley, representing the steamboat interest between Cincinnati and New Orleans, made an argument against the reduction of duties on sugar, molasses and rice, saying that it would operate against the protection of the staples in the South, and consequently against the interests of transportation companies. His company owned ten or eleven pinnacled steamers. They made eight or ten trips each season, taking up sugar, molasses and rice, and returning, taking down the manufacturers of the Northwest. Trade would be ruined by free trade; there should be no changes in the existing tariff.

There being no other persons present who desired to present any views, the Commission adjourned to meet to-morrow in Louisville.

LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

Parades and Processions of Industrial Organizations. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, September 5.—At the great labor demonstration in this city to-day, fully one hundred and fifty organizations were represented, and there were at least twenty thousand men in line. The procession was composed of three divisions, and the first march was up Broadway to Union Square, where it was reviewed by John Swinton, Rev. Dr. McGinn, Dr. A. Donan, Louis F. Post, and others; thence to Fifth Avenue, and thence to Rector Square, where it was dismissed.

NEWARK, N. J., September 5.—The jewelers turned out five hundred strong, the piano makers and cigar makers two thousand each, and the bricklayers one thousand. There were many red flags in the line, and many of the bands played the Marseilles. The following mottoes were carried: "Pay no rent! All men are born alike and equal!" "Labor built this Republic; Labor shall rule it!" "No man can make a fortune no individual shall own it!" etc. At the conclusion of the parade the organizations proceeded to Wendell's Elm Park, where a monster picnic was held. Speeches were delivered by John Swinton, Robert Blissard, and others, and the Socialistic Glee Club sang. Financially, the great demonstration will be a success.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Convention of Greenbackers at Columbia. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) COLUMBIA, September 5.—The State Convention of the Greenback Labor Reform party met in the hall of the House of Representatives at 12 o'clock to-day, about 125 delegates being present, many of them colored. As far as can be ascertained by a glance over the assemblage there are about 100 delegates from the State of various kind. Rev. J. D. Durham, (white), of Aiken, was chosen temporary chairman; Dr. V. P. Clayton, (white), of Fairfield, and Dr. Brown, (white), were appointed secretaries. A committee of one from each Congressional District was appointed on constitution.

Nominations for State Officers and Congress by the Greenback Labor Reform Party. COLUMBIA, September 6.—The Greenback Labor Reform Convention made the following nominations: Secretary of State, Thomas Backus, of Sumter; Comptroller General, Simon Carley, of Lexington; Attorney General, C. B. Farmer, of Colleton; Treasurer, W. H. Stanton, of Oconee; Adjutant and Inspector General, J. F. Johns, of Darlington; Superintendent of Education, Rev. J. D. Durham, of Aiken. J. B. Campbell, of Charleston, was nominated for Congress from the First District; T. H. Russell, of Anderson, from the Fourth; D. R. Elkin, of Fairfield, from the Third; T. J. Mackey, from the Fifth; Lon Bowen, of Marion, from the Sixth. Adjourned, after a collection was taken up to defray expenses. Fishburn, a constitutional member, was forcibly expelled.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Peruvian Advice—Arrests by the Chilean Government. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, September 5.—Rear Admiral Beuchamp, commanding the Pacific Squadron, reports to the Navy Department from Payta, Peru, August 30th, that the latest advices from Lima announce that the Chilean government has ordered the arrest of Peruvians who accompanied Trecoat on his visit to Montero, at Huaraz. J. A. Garcia and Y. Garcia, with several others, have been sent to Chill, and Gen. Lynch has posted a decree around Lima for five or six miles to give themselves up at once or they will be treated as Montero. Most of the Chilean troops have been withdrawn from the interior, and are now centered in Lima and Callao.

COTTON FREIGHTS.

The New Rates Established by General Freight Agents. NEW YORK, September 6.—The following rates on compressed cotton have been established by the joint executive committee of general freight agents, in connection with Southern lines, to take effect on the 15th inst., uncompressed, with the privilege to carrier of compressing, originating at points named to New York, without any difference to other seaboard cities, the rates named being per 100 pounds, all rail: Memphis, Tenn., 72c; St. Louis & Hannibal, Mo., 64c; East St. Louis & Hannibal, Ill., 60c; Cairo, 62c; Evansville, Ind., 50c; Louisville, Ky., 63c; Jeffersonville, Ind., 58c; New Albany, Ind., 58c; Cincinnati, O., 58c.

Puny, weak and sickly children need Brown's Iron Bitters. It will strengthen and invigorate them.

FOREIGN.

The Porte's Proclamation Against Arab Pasha—An Affair of Outposts at Khasassin—The Case of Meany, the Imprisoned Irish-American—Deaths from Cholera at Manila. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 6.—The Porte's proclamation against Arab Pasha declares that the maintenance of the authority and prestige of the Khedive is indispensably necessary and that the designs of Arab Pasha justify his being described as a rebel. Derwish Pasha, Serva Pasha, Baker Pasha and Libah Effendi are to start for Egypt Saturday.

MADRID, Sept. 6, 6 P. M.—The British outposts were strongly reinforced to-day and drove the enemy back. Lieut. Holland, of the 13th Hussars, was wounded in the engagement. MANRILA, Sept. 6.—An official dispatch from Manila states that 253 natives and four foreigners, including the American consul, died there yesterday of cholera. In eighteen villages in the province of Manila there were 868 deaths.

ALEXANDRIA, September 6.—A council of ministers is now engaged with the question of indemnifying inhabitants for losses sustained by incendiarism or pillage. It is almost certain that the ministry will propose to the Powers to appoint an international commission to settle the claims, the decisions of the commission to be final.

DUBLIN, September 6.—Acting upon instructions from the American government, Stephen J. Meany, American newspaper correspondent, who was recently arrested at Ennis, has taken the most decisive course for the purpose of testing the legality of the detention of large numbers of his countrymen. He has notified Purcell, the magistrate at Ennis, that he surrenders his recognizance to be of good behavior and keep the peace entered into on August 11th. His communication to Purcell says: "I am a citizen of the United States, and I cannot, as an American citizen, carry the stigma of a British bondsman, and unaccused or unconvicted of offenses, continue to be held in custody. I demand the continuance of bonds would involve, I thus place myself in the position occupied at the police barracks in Ennis prior to the execution of my recognizances; but I shall say that I will hold myself on parole for your action."

Meany's surties have likewise notified Purcell that at the instance of Meany they refuse to hold themselves obligated by bonds, and that they are freed from all further responsibility in this regard. They state that at Meany's request and by his consent they are prepared at any time within thirty-six hours to surrender him into custody. He is a noteworthy fact that while surrendering himself to the magistrate Meany was the guest of another, namely, Mr. Orgoman, justice of the peace of Bueragry. Meany's friends intend to publicly entertain him.

WASHINGTON.

Preparations for Gen. McDowell's Re-Interment—The Star Route Trial. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, September 6.—Gen. Sherman has asked that Maj. Gen. John M. Schofield be ordered to San Francisco to relieve Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell of the command of the Military Division of the Pacific, and that Gen. A. H. Miles be ordered to his home in New York preparatory to his retirement from active service in October next. The matter will not be acted upon until the return of Secretary Lincoln.

He was in the latter town when the Star Route trial to-day, and after some discursive discussion with the court, he addressed himself to the examination of Walsh's testimony, though he thought it better to ground it on the fact that hence no individual shall own it," etc. At the conclusion of the parade the organizations proceeded to Wendell's Elm Park, where a monster picnic was held. Speeches were delivered by John Swinton, Robert Blissard, and others, and the Socialistic Glee Club sang. Financially, the great demonstration will be a success.

At the conclusion of Mr. Diggersoll's speech a recess was taken until 1 o'clock. During the intermission the court room presented an animated scene, suggestive of the Gaither trial. Many of the lady spectators producing lunches and calling them without leaving their seats. Some time before the re-opening of the court the Attorney General entered, followed by messengers carrying a large mass of notes and half a dozen law books.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Particulars of the Last Moments of Hon. George A. Reeves, of Texas, who Died from the Bite of a Mad Dog. NEW YORK, September 6.—Referring to the death, yesterday, of Hon. George A. Reeves, Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, a Dallas special to the Star says: "He was bitten by a mad dog several weeks ago. At the time he tried to apply a plaster to the wound, but it could not be made to adhere. He did not suffer from an animal attack of hydrophobia until a few days ago, when he was seized with the disease. He instructed his friends to lash him to his bed to prevent his harming any of them. His agonizing ravings and his frothing became horrid, all day yesterday, last night, and up to the time of his death to-day, his suffering and frenzy were indescribable. He expired at 1 o'clock this evening. He has been for years one of the most prominent men in Texas, and was a candidate for reelection to the United States to represent Cork and Grayson counties as a free-soiler."

YELLOW FEVER.

Slow Progress of the Epidemic in Pensacola—A Hopeful Feeling Reported. PENSACOLA, Fla., September 5.—One case of yellow fever was reported to-day, and another to-night, but they will not be officially announced until to-morrow. No deaths to-day. Young Frank McConaughy, a colored man, will not probably live through the night. Several suspicious cases are under observation and will be reported when the character of the disease has more clearly defined. This is the ninth day of the fever, and only one case has been reported in twenty-four hours. The slow progress the fever is making has restored the confidence, even of the timid and cautious measures were not necessarily taken to restrict the progress of the disease. The President of the Board of Health (Dr. Hargis) declared this evening that in his opinion the yellow fever in Pensacola would be merely a matter of history. A relief committee has been organized.

THE INDIANS.

Cheyennes and Arapahos on the War-Path—The Poisons Burning Prairies. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) NEW YORK, September 6.—A special dispatch, dated Dodge City, Kas., reports that the Cheyenne and Arapahos Indians have broken out of their reservations and are attacking freighters, who have taken flight. It is also stated that there is no military in the neighborhood and the cattle men are arming. Advice previously received from Gen. Ainslie, Sept. 4th, reported that 40 Cheyennes had taken refuge in Indian Territory without permission, were peacefully camped within 80 miles of that place, en route to their reservation in the north.

A special dated Helena, Montana, says that the Piegan Indians have fired the prairies and the whole country is ablaze. Thousands of cattle are perishing. From China to Peru and back again a thousand times a night will the mind of the nervous sufferer travel, while blessed sleep forsakes his eyes. He can enjoy sweet rest by the use of Dr. Benson's Cherry and Chamomile Pills. Sold by all druggists.

Spirits Turpentine.

Raleigh Recorder: Wake Forest opened with seven ninety and one hundred students. A note from Mr. De Pritchard, states that he and his family reached Louisville, Ky., safely and well. Rev. J. E.