

MORNING STAR.

PUBLISHED DAILY.
By WM. H. BERNARD,
Office, No. 3 South Water St.
THE STAR is mailed, or delivered to subscribers in all parts of the City, at \$2.50 per six months, or \$1.25 for Three Months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
The square one day..... 1 25
" two days..... 2 50
" three days..... 3 75
" four days..... 5 00
" five days..... 6 25
" one week..... 10 00
Advertisements taken at proportionately low rates.

RAILWAY DIRECTORY.

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER R. ROAD.
WILMINGTON—Henry M. Drane.
President—John Dawson, Henry Nutt, O. G. Drayton, J. DeLoach, D. B. Cowan, Geo. J. Parry, A. E. Mills, James G. Burr, Richard W. McCall, W. E. Hill, George.
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Secretary and Treasurer—W. L. Alderman.
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WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE & RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD.
WILMINGTON—Robert H. Cowan.
President—Robert H. Cowan.
Directors—S. J. Person, A. H. VanBrockelen, Jno. A. McDonald, Robert S. French, Walter L. Steele, Stephen W. Cole, Samuel H. Waikup, E. S. Hutchinson, Haywood W. Armon, C. C. Henderson, A. G. Logan, A. H. Holmes, J. Everett.
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WILMINGTON & WELDON RAIL ROAD.
WILMINGTON—R. R. Bridgers.
Directors on the part of the Stockholders—W. A. Wright, S. J. Person, Eli Murray, Alfred A. Williams, H. VanBrockelen, Geo. Harris, J. H. W. Smith, John Everett, of Salisbury.
Directors on the part of the State—W. I. Henderson, of Wilmington, N. C.; John Norquist, of Darby, and Thomas D. Hogg, of Raleigh, N. C.
Chief Engineer and General Superintendent—S. L. Fremont.
Master of Transportation—Wm. Smith.
Secretary and Treasurer—J. W. Thompson.
Master of Machinery—A. M. Hankins.
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RAIL ROAD LINES.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.,
OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER AND GEN'L SUP'T.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 11, 1868.

THROUGH FREIGHTS

AIR LINE,

Baltimore and Wilmington

AVOIDING THE DANGERS OF CAPE HATTERAS AND THE N. C. COAST NAVIGATION.

All the Benefits of a Daily Steamer Line Guaranteed.

THE INLAND AIR LINE HAS DETERMINED to put their route of inland transportation so low that the dangers of the sea may be avoided and money saved.

In addition to the low rates now charged on the following articles will be transported daily by Express Freight Trains and Passenger Steamers on the Bay at the following rates:

Cotton, per bale of 100 lbs..... \$2.50 per bbl.
Beacon in casks..... 45 per 100 lbs.
Pork..... 1.00 per bbl.
Corn..... 90 per bbl.
Flour..... 15 per bush.
Rosin and Turpentine..... 60 per bbl.
Spts Turpentine and Oil..... 1.00 per bbl.
Special Contracts for large lots of Freight or new articles of trade, as shingles, will be made by the undersigned.

The foregoing rates as well as the regular rates on Dry Goods cover all INSURANCE RISKS as common carriers.

Through Bills of Lading will be given each way, which binds the whole line in the matter of losses or damages.

Only forty-eight hours required to perform the transportation, unavoidable accidents excepted.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and General Sup't.
Jan 11-68-7

Wilmington & Wel. R. R. Co.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER & GEN. SUP'T.,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 11, 1867.

ON AND AFTER THE 12TH OCTOBER,

the following Schedule will be run over this Road:

DAY PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN.
Leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted), at 5:30 A. M., arrive at Weldon, 5:30 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily (Sundays excepted), at 6:30 A. M., arrive at Wilmington, 5:30 P. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS, MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN.
Leave Wilmington at..... 9:30 P. M., daily.
Arrive at Weldon at..... 4:30 A. M.
Leave Weldon at..... 4:30 P. M., daily.
Arrive at Wilmington at..... 9:30 A. M.

EXPRESS FREIGHT TRAIN.
Leave Wilmington daily (Sundays excepted), at 4:30 A. M., and arrive at Weldon at 5:30 P. M.
Leave Weldon daily (Sundays excepted), at 5:30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington at 6:30 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 2:30, 10:15 P. M., and 10:30 A. M., going South, connecting with Trains to Raleigh and Newbern, at 10:30 A. M., and further points at 2:30 P. M.

52 Papers on the line of the Road copy lists and omit all other Schedule not as above.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Eng. & Gen. Sup't.
Oct 12-18-7

Wilmington, Charlotte and RUTHERFORD RAIL ROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 9, 1867.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, August 13th, the Passenger Train on this Road will leave Wilmington on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock A. M.

Arrive at Sand Hill same days, at 3 P. M.
Leave Sand Hill same days, at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Wadesboro (Stage), at 10 o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Leave Wadesboro (Stage), on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4:30 A. M.
Leave Sand Hill (Stage), Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Wilmington same days, at 3 P. M.

W. L. Alderman,
Gen. Sup't.
Sept 2-18-7

Good Opening.

WE HAVE SEVERAL GOOD LOCATIONS for Stores and Turpentine Mills for sale or lease.

Parties desiring to do so, call on or apply to

P. S. Farms and Turpentine Lands, boxed and not boxed, for sale, &c.

Conservative Washington, N. C. Published Weekly, by A. Satterly, Proprietor.

W. H. BERNARD, Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THE MORNING STAR.

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—AT—
WILMINGTON, N. C.

BY WM. H. BERNARD.

No. 3 South Water Street.

THE CHEAPEST

DAILY NEWSPAPER

—IN—
North or South Carolina!

THE STAR

CONTAINS

Latest Telegraphic Dispatches,
Local News, Market Reports,
and General Intelligence.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
To City Subscribers, delivered in any part of the City.

50 Cents per Month.

MAILED TO SUBSCRIBERS AT

\$2.50 for 6 Months,

1.25 for 3 Months.

ADVERTISING RATES

Lower than those of any Daily

Newspaper in either of the Carolinas

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W. H. BERNARD, Agent,
Wilmington, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALL

AND

WINTER GOODS,

Wholesale and Retail.

M. M. KATZ & CO.,

23 Market Street.

WILL OPEN A LARGE AND WELL

SELECTED STOCK OF

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Suited for the Present Season.

OUR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES

us to buy from Importers and Manufacturers DIRECT, and can therefore offer our Goods as low as they can be purchased in Northern markets. This is no boasting. All we ask is a TRIAL TO CONVINCE OUR PATRONS.

We call attention to a full line of

CALICOES, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

AND SHEETINGS,

SILKS, POPLINS,

MERINOS, and all the

POPULAR DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

BLANKETS, HOSIERY and GLOVES.

MENS' AND BOYS' WEAR.

BROADCLOTHS,

DOESKIN CASSIMERES,

SATINETS and JEANS

Hair Nets, Notions & Fancy Goods,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Hats & Men's Furnishing Goods.

MILLINERY.

We will open on THURSDAY, October 2d, a full assortment of the latest shapes

BONNETS, HATS,

FLOWERS, VELVETS,

SILKS, RIBBONS, &c.

To Wholesale Buyers we offer LIBERAL TERMS.

M. M. KATZ & CO.,
Oct 1-8-7f
23 Market Street.

THE TEMPLE

—OF—

FASHION!

—o—

PRICES REDUCED,

PRICES REDUCED,

PRICES REDUCED,

TO SUIT THE TIMES,

TO SUIT THE TIMES,

TO SUIT THE TIMES,

At Guthman's Temple of FASHION,

At Guthman's Temple of FASHION,

At Guthman's Temple of FASHION,

36 Market Street,

36 Market Street,

36 Market Street.

MR. GUTHMAN,

OF THE

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING

to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he will now sell the balance of his extensive

WINTER STOCK

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

Gent's Furnishing Goods

At Astonishingly Low Prices.

And he invites every body to give him a call. He is determined to sell lower than the lowest in the city. Don't forget to give him a call, at

TEMPLE OF FASHION,
36 MARKET STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

WEDDING CARDS AND VISITING CARDS printed in the most elegant style, at W. H. BERNARD'S, No. 3 South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

W. H. BERNARD, Proprietor.

W. H. BERNARD, Agent,
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GORILLA-BAYONET

CONVENTION.

Called by Act of the Congress of the Northern States to Frame a Radical Constitution for the State of North Carolina.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, was next upon the floor. He seemed to think that all of Mr. Durham's allusions to the Republican party were leveled at him, and launched out into one of his characteristic speeches. He denounced the late rebellion as a wholesale murder, and the men engaged in it as murderers. Of course he told how many times he had been in the Legislature, and wound up by declaring that he did not wish to trust any one who had fought the rebellion out to the end.

Mr. Durham at once characterized him as a clown and said he would not notice anything that came from such a source.

Mr. McDonald, of Chatham, arose to a personal explanation. He said that in alluding to the late war, he did not mean to classify the masses of the men who had fought in the war, as murderers, but only included such as President Davis, Gov. Vance, &c.

On motion of Mr. French, of Chowan, the House adjourned.

MORNING SESSION.

SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1868.

Mr. Pool moved to suspend the rules and take up the suffrage question. Agreed to, when

Mr. Grant, of Wayne, took the floor. He spoke some time in favor of the majority report, as he did not wish to present a Constitution that savored of a partisan character.

In touching upon negro suffrage, and the rights of that class, he contended that the Declaration of Independence contained no clause that recognized the right of property in man, and the noblest sentiment ever uttered by Madison was when he said that he (Madison) would not permit the word "slave" to appear in the Constitution.

Mr. Durham asked him if it did not contain a pledge not to interfere with the African slave trade until 1808.

Mr. H. replied: "I know very well that the slave trade was permitted to exist until the year 1808, but was then abrogated, as a great moral crime, and those who engaged in it were held to be pirates."

Mr. H. continued for some time, and, in conclusion, was followed by

Mr. Durham, who said that he hoped that Mr. Pool would not, according to his notice, call the previous question at this hour, as he was compelled to reply briefly to the remarks of Mr. Heaton. He (Mr. Durham) thought the invocation of the spirit of Geo. Washington was merely made to hush the mournful death knell that was about to be sounded over the death of the liberties of the people of this State. Washington was, himself, a large slave-holder, and never a word fell from his lips advocating the freeing of those slaves, in order to give them suffrage and privileges, to the degradation of a portion of his own color and fellow citizens.

The real intention of the Radicals in this matter was to persecute all men, who will not swear to support the Republican party. Some of you do not say it directly, but you do indirectly, while Messrs. Candler and Congleton have, with more boldness, come out and said so openly. All of you, in truth and fact, legislate for the same end.—This is a pretty constitution to offer the should-be free and intelligent citizens of this State! You come out and say plainly that, failing to make them come into your measures, by honorable argument, you intend, by infamous test oaths, to keep them from opposing you at the ballot box.

Mr. Candler wished to refer him to the Constitution adopted by Alabama.

Mr. Durham replied that it was as infamous and iniquitous as the measure with which this Convention would outrage the people of this State. The people of Alabama had huffed it back in their teeth, though the negroes had a large majority in the State. It was too monstrous and hellish for even them to swallow.

Mr. Candler replied that loyal men had framed it.

Mr. Durham: "Loyal? Loyal? There goes that perverted word again! It did not come well from a man who had deserted from the Confederate cause, after he had, of his own free will and accord, volunteered in its service."

Mr. Candler replied that he was a young man, not of age, when he did it, and he soon found that he was in the wrong party.

NIGHT SESSION.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1868.

The Suffrage question was again taken up.

Mr. Rich, who was entitled to the floor, this morning, he hoped to have recovered from his hoarseness, but, as he had not, he must request the Secretary to read his remarks. He had condensed them so as only to detain the House a few minutes.

The Secretary read the paper. It contained the usual argument in behalf of universal negro suffrage, and opposed the disfranchisement of any class of white men.

Mr. Durham said that, at first, it was his intention not to speak, as he regarded this matter of negro suffrage as a settled thing, for the present, and he well knew that nothing that they could say would stop Radicalism in its blind and mad career. He had been surprised and amused at the direction the debate had taken. It was extraordinary in the extreme. For the last three days and nights, this measure had been discussed in purely a party point of view,—not, as it should be, in a high minded, statesmanlike manner, with an eye single to the good of the country. It had been discussed solely for the advancement of the Republican party.—At the same time, he was amused to see how frightened the gentlemen on the other side were, and how they kicked the poor old dead "rebellion" when there was no coming danger. A stranger into this Hall, would have supposed the rebellion just in its incipency, instead of having been dead for three years,—and that life and death for at stake to crush it out. It had become his duty to defend his honest white constituents, and the Conservative gentlemen, who thought and acted with him, from the unjust and unfounded insinuations that rebellious sentiments were lurking in their bosoms. He (Mr. Durham) did not know whether Mr. Pool had been a slave-owner or not, but he would venture the assertion that six years ago Mr. Pool advocated and believed in the right of holding slaves, as much as any other man in the State.

Mr. Durham, after demolishing the various shallow arguments of Mr. Pool proceeded to draw a faithful picture of the existing state of things, in regard to colored suffrage, in the Northern States. If it is a great moral right that you wish the negroes to have, why do not the Northern Republicans, who have controlled the Northern States, for the last 25 or 30 years, give to the negro suffrage? No, they will not do it, but for purposes, they use you (the negroes) for their tools.—They laugh at you in their sleeves, and, for your suppleness and servility, they look upon you with disgust.

Mr. Durham entered into a long argument, showing the fallacy of the arguments advanced by the Republican party on the floor, in regard to the constitutionality of the reconstruction acts.

Mr. Durham, in alluding to the brave men that had fallen in the defense of their country, said that if any member on this floor dared to impugn their patriotism, or reflect in an improper manner, upon their motives in fighting for that cause, he would tell them, one and all, that they were cowards.

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Mr. Durham at once characterized him as a clown and said he would not notice anything that came from such a source.

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