

W. M. H. BARNER, Editor and Proprietor

THE CIRCULATION OF THE MORNING STAR IS LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

PHILOSOPHER AND COXOMB.

Though struggling hard to preserve its neutrality between the warring factions of Radicalism, and trusting in the possibility of an early opportunity of tending the olive branch to the Radical Montagues and Capulets, the New York Tribune at last loses hope.

The deposition of Sumner was not pleasant to Greeley, and the New Hampshire election was quite fatal to the philosopher's peace of mind.

In New York politics, Greeley is allied with Senator Fenton, who leads one wing of the New York Radicals, and who is in embittered personal antagonism to Senator Conkling, the especial darling of the Administration.

Conkling must have relished this comparison of himself to a meritorious but not over-attractive domestic animal. Like all coxcombs, Conkling is morbidly sensitive to such shafts of ridicule as this Parthian arrow from Greeley.

"If they are to be answered, it will not be by the sheer force of lungs wherewith Mr. Sumner's opponents yesterday sought to bellow him down.

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A NEW DEPARTURE.

A portion of the Republican party of Ohio, under the lead of ex Secretary Cox and others, are taking a new departure from the beaten track of Radicalism.

They begin to see (strange that they didn't make the discovery sooner!) that the policy of disfranchisement is not in accordance with the fundamental principles of the Government and sound statesmanship.

At a recent meeting in Cincinnati a declaration of principles was adopted, of which the following article forms a part. They say: "We believe further continuance of the policy of disfranchisement to be incompatible with the respect for the fundamental principles of the republican government and sound statesmanship, and while maintaining our determination to maintain the great result of the war, we insist that its causes and resentments be buried; that all remaining causes of irritation shall be removed; that all political disabilities imposed for participation in the rebellion be abolished."

This declaration of principles has been signed by a great number of the leading Republicans of Ohio, and will not fail to make an impression upon the masses of that heretofore intensely Radical State. The New York Tribune, recognizing the importance of the movement, concedes, in the following, that "the leading thinkers of the Republican party" are at the head of the movement, and that "where they point the way, many thousands are ready to follow."

The gentlemen concerned are among the leading thinkers of the Republican party in the West, and where they point the way many thousands are ready to follow. Whatever may be said of the present unsettled and alarming condition of affairs at the South, there can be no doubt of one of the lessons it teaches. The time for holding a large and intelligent class of citizens under the ban has passed, and persistence in the effort must lead to evil, and only evil, and that continually."

THE REASON WHY. In referring to the appointment of Col. John W. Forney to the collectorship of the port of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Age says:

"It is now to be seen whether his paper, the Press, will continue to cry 'Halt' to President Grant, in the San Domingo job. We reckon that Forney will cave in. He was appointed to procure this very result.

The New York Commercial Advertiser describes a handsome block of buildings after the French plan, just completed, in the upper section of that city, to be occupied by persons of moderate means. Each family will have, distinct and separate to its members, a parlor, two bed-rooms, kitchen, bathroom, &c., all on the same floor. The mantles, parlor grates with summer blowers, kitchen ranges, gas chandeliers, and other conveniences usually found in first class houses.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times asserts that Senator Sumner, in private conversation, has styled the President's "colossal ignorance and incapacity." The same correspondent declares that Mr. Sumner has not once "lifted up his voice" against the Ku Klux, but has been "nobbling" with Democratic leaders during the past three weeks.

The Prince Imperial of Austria is a harmless, good-natured lad, whose principal wish is to be allowed to play on his violin undisturbed. He is said to display remarkable proficiency on this instrument.

Vinnie Ream is going to engage upon a fresh work. "Sadness" will be the theme, and the subject will probably be furnished by a view of Grant reading the New Hampshire election returns.

Palmetto Leaves. Only two prisoners in Marion jail. The Columbia Union says a severe frost is reported in the upper counties.

The Germans of Charleston have formed a "Lodge of Knights of Pythias." Mr. Evan Lewis, a highly respected citizen of Marion district, says the Christian, died on the 19th inst.

Senator Leslie, (of Barnwell,) after a residence in Columbia of nearly two years, has returned to Charleston.

There were 26 deaths in Charleston for the week ending on the 25th inst., of which number 13 were whites. Gen. W. Evans, of Marion, was seriously injured on Tuesday by being thrown from his buggy, his horse having run away.

A white man by the name of Finley was attacked and brutally murdered by negroes at the race course in Charleston on Tuesday. Two of the murderers have been arrested.

The Marion Star says: The best feeling exists between the whites and blacks of this county. Radical factionists attempt to create bitterness, but their efforts have so far proved futile.

Five persons confined in the jail at Chester, succeeded in making their escape, a few nights ago, by cutting through the partition with a pocket knife and then jumping from the window.

Says the Marion Star: Robert Miles, colored, was on 1st Friday night, shot by a brother freedman by the name of Charles Godbold. Miles was not mortally but seriously wounded. The affair occurred about twelve miles from this town.

A citizen of Georgia, named Mark Walter, was practicing target-firing, within the sacred precincts of Hamburg, S. C., when he was pounced upon by the vigilant police, severely beaten, and in attempting to escape was fired upon and seriously wounded.

The Charleston Courier says: During the storm on Sunday the front of a wooden building, corner of Roger's Lane and King street, was blown down. The house was occupied by a colored family, all of whom escaped uninjured, but terribly frightened.

FROM WASHINGTON. INCOME TAX QUESTION. It is well known that Congress, in legislating on the income tax, attempted, at its last session, to abolish the inquisitorial features of it.

"Tax payers who prefer not to make a return of income for the year 1870 in detail, as set forth on page two of form twenty-four, will be allowed to make a statement in the form following (and this statement may be made by the proprietor, interlinations and erasures on pages two and three of form twenty-four): State of _____, county of _____, and State of _____, during the year 1870, after making all legal deductions: Taxable income, \$ _____; amount of tax at two and a half per cent, \$ _____."

"Affidavit. State of _____, county of _____, as _____, being sworn according to law, depose and says the foregoing statement contains a full, true, and correct account of his income for the year A. D. 1870, which he has received, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, undivided profits, wages or salary, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from the 1st of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise law of the United States, and that he has not received, and is not entitled to receive, from any other source of income, together, any other sum for the said year besides what is herein set forth, except such amounts as, though justly owing to the affiant, are not good and collective, and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for the said year as made by him in accordance with the true intent of the excise law of the United States, and that the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated in legal tender currency. Sworn to and subscribed this _____ day of _____, 1871, before me, _____, assistant assessor, _____ division, _____ district, State of _____."

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS. The Democratic members of Congress held a caucus Monday night at the Capitol, continuing in session nearly four hours. They interchanged views on the subject of the bill prepared by the House select committee, and criticized its features. A statement was made in the course of proceedings which met with general assent, that most of the disturbances in the South were the result of a bad State or local government, while in not a few instances reports of violations of law, &c., were greatly exaggerated for political effect. The remedy, however, was not to be found in such Ku Klux measures, as had been presented. It was incidentally stated that the relieving of men from their political and legal disabilities would tend to provide general tranquility more than any other proposition. The caucus also discussed the propriety of issuing an address to the people of the United States, and appointed a committee to report on a future caucus.

RETURN OF THE ST. DOMINGO EXPLOSIONERS. The St. Domingo commissioners reached Washington Monday night. They are all well except Mr. Wicks, who is quite ill from an attack of pleurisy. The report of the commissioners is not yet completed, but will be in a few days. It is learned, contrary to the general impression, that the commissioners will report simply on the inquiries authorized by Congress, and will be silent on the question of annexation, thus leaving the subject for future Executive or Congressional action on the facts contained in the report.

THE COMING MARTIAL LAW BILL. Mr. Butler and Mr. Dawes, before leaving Washington, gave their views to their Republican colleagues of the Representatives' Special Committee on the President's Message, and requested them to prepare the bill. The gentlemen thus requested have completed their labor. The bill is substantially Mr. Shellabarger's, though in somewhat different language, and with additions empowering the President to declare martial law in certain cases. It is taken from the bills of Mr. Binham and Senator Wilson, and directing that certain designated offences be considered as offenses against Federal instead of State laws. The committee meets to-morrow, and will be ready to report immediately if the absentees arrive; but it is understood they will not arrive till Tuesday. The Democrats of the committee oppose enacting any bill on the ground that such legislation is unconstitutional and unnecessary. — Wash. Cor. N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 26.

A boy in Detroit had killed sixty-seven of his neighbors' cats to get money to buy his mother a set of false teeth. He had made a quiet neighborhood where once was a howling wilderness.

A German mechanic in Ingolstadt claims to have invented a printing press superior to the best power press now in use.

General Grant Severely Criticized.

WASHINGTON, March 28. SUMNER.—Mr. Sumner's resolution was discussed until adjournment. There were some sharp passages in the debate.

Mr. Howe, speaking against Mr. Sumner's resolution, said, alluding to Sumner, that the mission of the Republican party was not ended, and he would beseech the man who would engage in its destruction to take his position with the common enemy, and not, Judas like, stab in the back the party to which he professed to belong. Carl Schurz said that if it was proven that orders had been issued to our naval commanders, in gross violation of the Constitution, then something more than mere rhetorical flourishes about Gen. Grant's services, or about the Secretaries of State and Navy, would be required to answer the proof. Mr. S. proceeded to argue that under the constitutional clause, investing in Congress the war-making power, the Executive could not commit an act of war unless in case of actual invasion of the territory of the United States or by express Congressional authority. The instructions of the President to our naval forces, directing them to certain contingencies to fire upon the vessels of Hayti—a power with which we were at peace—was most clearly a usurpation of the war-making power.

In reply to questions by Messrs. Howe and Stewart as to whether discretionary power was vested in the President, Mr. Schurz added that if these Senators would turn to the debates of the Senate in February, 1859, they would find that President Buchanan had asked for discretionary power to protect our citizens in transit over the Isthmus of Panama, and that the Senate had indignantly refused it. It was most audacious to contend (for that was the logic of it) that the President had the power to deal with Hayti as if he had the power to deal with France. The fact was that President Grant had fallen into the mistake of supposing that he was the United States of America. It smacked very strongly of what was called in France "personal government."

Troops in South Carolina. The Carolina Spartan, in noticing the arrival of a company of United States soldiers at Spartansburg, on Thursday, says:

"We are certain they have never seen a more quiet place than our town has been since their arrival. We are not informed at whose instance they were sent here, or the cause of their coming. Our county has been very quiet for several weeks, so far as we know, and we had concluded that bayonets were hardly necessary to preserve law and order here. However, we do not object to their presence, as they are a gentlemanly and well-disciplined body of men, under the command of an accomplished officer, whose stay among us we hope will be pleasant."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST. The efficacy of Hostetter's Cathartic Broom, each Bitters as a specific for purifying the feeble body and cheering the dejected mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvellous tonic has borne down all opposition and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years; until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachic combined. Eminent members of the medical profession, and hospital surgeons, without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopoeia of the faculty contains no preparation that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility, and nervous diseases as Hostetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York: "The Bitters are the purest stimulant, and the safest tonic we have." But the best of the great vegetable antidotes are much more comprehensive than such phraseology imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic diseases, a general stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an aperient, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hostetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnitude of science recognizes its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sale.

AN IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION. DR. TUTT'S LIVER PILLS ARE PURELY VEGETABLE, and are adapted to young and old, male and female, and may be taken at all seasons, without restraint of diet or change of living, without doing any harm, and without taking cold, during any season of weather, and in all climates. THEY CONTAIN NO MERCURY.

PAIN KILLER. WE ASK ATTENTION TO THIS UNUSUAL. The Pain Killer is by universal consent, allowed to have won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medicinal preparations. Its instantaneous relief of pain, its safety, and its efficacy in the treatment of the human family, and the indisputable relation and verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been established by the most eminent and distinguished of the Faculty. It is the only medicine that has been so widely and so rapidly adopted by the masses of our people for nearly a quarter of a century, and a portion of the time it has been the only relief afforded to suffering humanity.

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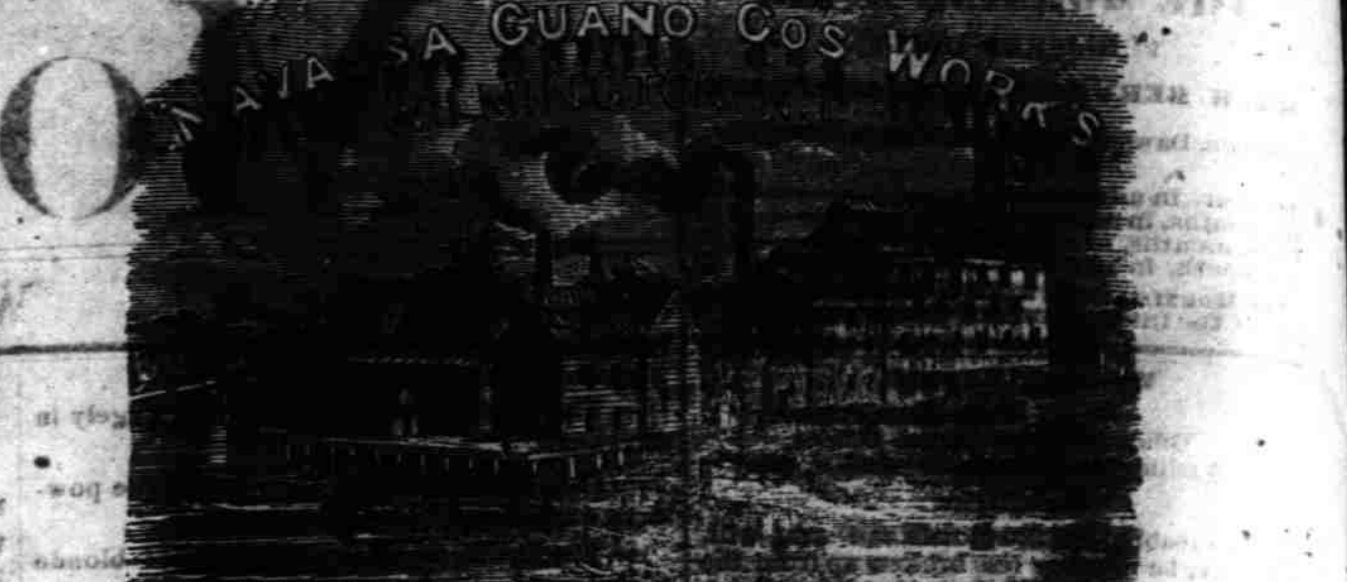
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NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY, OF WILMINGTON, N. C., Manufacturers of the Patent Ammoniated SOLUBLE NAVASSA PHOSPHATE, A Complete Manure, Rich in Ammonia, Nitrogen, and Soluble Phosphoric Acid. A STANDARD FERTILIZER. It has given entire satisfaction on Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, and all small grain, root crops and vegetables, to which it has been applied. Price, \$55 00 Per Ton, Cash, or \$65 on Credit.

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