

WILMINGTON, N. C .:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1873

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TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE. In the trial of Marshal Bazaine for treachery in the surrender of Metz all the bitter memories of the most disastrous period in French history are revived, and the drama of crimination is carried to the verge of tragedy if not to tragedy itself. Old and rancorous rivalries and jealousies are enhanced. The fierce resentment of a grief-stricken military people finds vent in the outcry against the man who gave up one of the keys of their territory. Metz, they say, should have been held at any peril of life or cost of property, and the favorite Marshal of the Empire basely surrendered it before the culmination of the hour of trial.

The Marshal has been under charges for more than two years, or since the close of the war. These charges are:

"First. Of having capitulated with the enemy and surrendered the fortress of Metz, of which he had the superior command, without having exhausted all the means of defence.

"Second. Of having, as the head of the army before Metz, signed a capitulation in the open field, the result of which was to cause the troops to lay down the their arms; and of not having, before treating verbally and by writing, done everything which he was bound to do by duty and honor-offences provided for and punished by articles 209 and 210 of the code of military justice."

The punishment for these offences is degradation from army rank and death. Therefore the trial excites the

them, was successful in attaining the objects of that ill-starred campaign, Marshal Bazaine commanded one of the main divisions of the French army when the Franco-Prussian war commenced. Only a small portion of his command took part in the battle of Forbach, where Gen. Frossard was so thoroughly defeated by the Prussian Commander Von Goben. Oneof the charges against the General is that he omitted to advance to Frossard's aid in sufficient strength to be of any use.

If we were asked sudden, who is the biggest fool, Thomas Nast or the editor of the Washington Republican? we would probably commit suicide out of pure mor-tification, at not being able to decide at once which one of the two should take precedence.-Index and Appeal.

We don't know so much about Nast; but ever since the editor of the Washingeon Republican undertook to elucidate Virginia politics we have thought him a centenial jackass.

AWFUL. The telegraphic reports we received vesterday from Memphis represent the reign of the pestilence there as mournfully complete. The dead are too numerous for the capacity of the undertakers, and the bodies lie neglected to breed new cases. Nurses and money are wanted. Nine huninstant. dred people have died.

In view of the approaching crisis and the dark outlook for Republicanism in France the French Republicans appeal to the sympathies of Americans, and ask that clubs and public meetings be organized in behalf of their unuse. SAh, Messieurs, we can't attend to the sort of Republicanism we have here.

In alluding to the sad condition of Dr. Mansey, who is probably the most eloquent Methodist minister since the great Whitfield died, the Alexandria Sentinel says his friends have known for some time that his mind was unhinged.

" The Honorable Beaverie Brand



COTTON AND THE, PANIC.

One important result of the finan-cial panic is the delay in the bringing of cotton to market, the receipts of this staple at most of the cotton centers throughout the South having about. fallen off very much. The planters will keep their cotton at home until they can get the currency for it, parting with it only in case of necessity.

The Coming Wheat Crop. The Commissioner of Agriculture recently published the results of the wheat crop returns of the Union, and finds that it is very nearly an average one. He gives the total as ninetyfive-hundredths, or only five per cent. below the average. But what we lose on this slight decrease of average is more than made up by the increased acreage. The figures show that the falling off has been in the extreme



liveliest interest.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine commenced in Versailles, the seat of Government, last Monday, and has been continued day by day since. Two hundred and seventy-two witnesses were summoned, nine of these ladies. Nearly half of these witnesses are from the army. Among those who have testified or who will testify during the progress of the trial are Gambetta, Riviere, Rouher, L'Amirault, Favre, Regniere. Riviere's testimony, read on Tuesday and continued through the succeeding days until yesterday, was strongly against Bazaine. Riviere lays great stress on Marshal Bazaine's failure to move from Metz when notified of Mc-Mahon's advance, and claims that there is proof that the former personally received notification on the 23d of August. The friends of Bazaine have always claimed that he only received this notice on the 29th, when it was too late to avail himself of it. The report generally stigmatizes as insufficient all efforts made from Metz to co-operate with Mc-Mahon, and charges Bazaine with purposely remaining in that city to await political events; with endeavoring to shift the responsibility; with propagating unfavorable and withholding favorable news and otherwise spreading discouragement among the beseiged; with entering into negotiations with Prince Frederick Charles before making a final effort to break his lines, which is declared unprecedented in history; with confiding the date at which he was willing to surrender to Regniere, who was a stranger, and at the time in relations with the enemy.

The man thus on trial for his life: and whose honor was hitherto without impeachment, was one of the most brilliant generals of the mushroom Napoleonic regime. He is 64 years old. He entered the army when 20 years of age, distinguished himself in Africa, won the cross of the Legion of Honor at 25 years of age, served in Spain against the Carlists, and was promoted to be a captain of Algeria three years afterwards. During the siege of Sebastopol, he conducted himself with such bravery as to merit honorable mention in the dispatches of Marshal Canrobert and

Speaker of the House of Commons, is not coming to this country, and has not intended to." We are afraid Bouverie is a bad Brand of the Speaker article.

That Alexander among cities, Philadelphia, now talks about her busy and prosperous suburb, meaning Wilmington, Delaware, which is twenty-five miles distant.

Five States vote on the 14th, but there is a straight Democratic ticket in but two.

Grevy has declared for the Republic. The Republic needs something more than gravy.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

- Three deaths reported in Newberry for the week.

- The Newberry Herald is in mourning for Col. Robert Moormon. - Rev. Dr. Plumer, Professor in the Theological Seminary, Columbia, read a paper on the subject of family religion in the session of the Evangelical Alliance in New York, on Tues day.

Mr. Bradlaugh on the Irish Question. Mr. Charles Bradlaugh gave on Monday evening at Steinway Hall, New York, an exposition of an Englishman's view of the Irish question. A large audience received Mr. Bradlaugh with prolonged applause. He said he agreed with Mr. Fox that if England cannot hold Ireland by love it is certain she has no right to do it by force. He said that between 1849 and 1850 he was a private soldier in the British army. He was at one time one of a troop detailed to protect the law officers in evicting a number of tenants in the county of Cork, Thirty or forty of the miserable dwellings had been torn down, when a woman ran out of a hut and asked that the dwelling be spared for a while, as

her husband was dying. The petition was refused. The husband was car-ried out and died in a few moments. Three days after Mr. Bradlaugh found the widow a raving lunatic, with a dead baby in one arm, and another clinging to her breast for the sustenance it could not get. And he would ask them if rebellion was not the best gospel to preach in such a case. Mr. Gladstone's land bill erred in that while it gave the tenant the right to buy land the landlord was not compelled to sell it." Mr. Bradlaugh said he was against separation of England and Ireland, but he ad-

South and extreme Northeast States. In some of these wheat is not very extensively grown. In the heavy wheat districts there is about the usual crop, and in some cases much superior to last year. Illinois, for instance, which returned an average of ninety-five hundredths last year, gives ninetythree this; Michigan, 95 last year, and 96 this; Ohio, 84, this year 97; Iowa a full average, 100 last year, is also 100 this: Texas, which last year boasted of the enormous average of 120, reports this year 15 below the average, or 85; while Pennsyl-vania and New Jersey, last year modestly claiming but 89 and 76 respectively, now call for 105 and 102. This is pretty well for States in which we have heard the cry that "Wheat will grow no more" by weak-kneed farmers the past two or three years, and sets aside the wise reasons given for past failures, that the soil had worn out, and similar excuses, for they were little more; and yet some of the farmers of Pennsylvania seem to have, as they say, poor luck yet. The Commissioner says one county reported fifty, or but half an average crop, while nearly one-third of the whole number of counties set themselves down for various figures from this to ninety-seven. Twelve counties, however, go ten above the aver-age, among which, says the Commissioner, are York and Lancaster, which together will give more than three millions of bushels. The system of averages, though the best one probably that can be adopted, affords but an approximation to the full capacity of the crop, says the Philadelphia Press. A county in

which very little is grown may have a poor crop, and a county giving a large acreage may yield a heavy one, as well as the larger extent, in the average. The heavy grain-producing districts of the Union are the ones to make the crop. Taking these States from the others, and taking their average, we find a few counties more reporting below than above the aver-

From all we can learn we are disposed to believe that there is quite as much, if not a little more, wheat in proportion to population raised this year than last. The wheat crop of Europe at last accounts was not quite so good. The probabilities are that prices will be about the same.

A Learned Jadge.

The Covington (Ga.) Enterprise is to be credited with the following bit of negro justice. It is the sentence written out by a Justice of the Peace in Gwinnett county:

let the prisoner Stand Up, sir, you has bin Found Guilty, & tried uv the vised a union of the masses of both Offense uv shutin at your Nabor. Yu countries that all might obtain their shall then be took from the bar uv

to his country and kin.

zation.

of five years.

- Dr. John Lord is lecturing on Michael Angelo, in San Francisco. His audiences are large, curiosity to know whether Michael belonged to the Piutes or the Modocs being the most effective magnet.

- Many centuries ago a college was established in Salerno, Italy, where classes were instructed and graduated in medicine. Among the students were women. . The exclusion of women from medical colleges and the medical profession was an innovation; the original custom was other-wise.—Dr. Wilder, before the N. Y. Eclectic College.

France-A Discouraging View. "A superficial observer," writes a correspondent of the Nation, and we infer a Frenchman:

lieve that France is now absolutely calm, but under this apparent torpor the most profound and almost painfully active passions are at work. France feels herself drifting, as in an irresistible current, toward the future, without having the force to direct her own movements; a superior will seems to direct her, to destroy her hopes, to humble her pride, to choose her for a mere instrument. The country of Voltaire sends thousands of pilgrims to Paray-le-Monial, to Lourdes and to La Salette. The captive of the Vatican still considers Revolutionary France as the "eldest daughter of the Church." The motto of the revolutionary days, "liberty, equal-ity, fraternity," is still seen on the walls, but the faith in the principles of 1789 has nearly died ont in every heart, Renan," who is probably the most advanced representative of free thought, has no other advice to give to his country. than to renew the pact with its old dynasty; just as Strauss, in his "Old and New Faith," throws Germany at the feet of the Hohenzollern. The Commune has destroyed our faith in fraternity. We have become Darwinians in politics, and ceased to be-lieve in equality. Liberty needs the protection of the state of siege, and of some newspaper, of the interdiction of some meeting. The whole, fabric of the old Liberal school has fallen to the ground, and some reluctantly, some with an eager impatience, Republicans as well as Monarchists, all call for a strong government.

Again : We have lost the illusion of our invincibility, but this illusion was crush-ed by the brutal hand of the enemy. What shall we say of so many other illusions which are gone also? How many idols of popularity have become objects of pity and contempt and ha-tred! France feels almost as much

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