

# The Morning Star.

W.M. H. BERNETTE,  
CICERO W. HARRIS,  
Editors.

WILMINGTON, N.C.  
FRIDAY MORNING, June 12, 1874.

## Conservative Nominations.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC IN-

STRUCTION:

STEPHEN D. POOL, of Craven

County.

FOR CONGRESS, THIRD DISTRICT,

THOMAS P. WADELL,

of New Hanover County.

FOR JUDGE, 6TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:

A. A. MCROY, of Sampson Co-

united.

FOR SOLICITOR:

W. S. NORMAN, of Robeson Co-

united.

FOR CONGRESS, 6TH DISTRICT,

THOS. S. ASKE, of Anson

County.

FOR JUDGE, 5TH JUDICIAL DISTRICT:

BARTHOLOMEW FULLER,

of Orange County.

FOR SOLICITOR:

S. J. PEMBERTON, of Stanly

County.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

FOR CLERK OF BANKRUPTCY:

JAMES L. LAWRENCE,

of New Hanover County.

sum of ten thousand dollars. At the present term of the Court the avaricious plaintiff was not-suited; and thus ends the Griffin farce.

**NOTES.**  
It seems that Senator Conkling is the champion in the upper house of Congress of the army of spies and informants who have so fearfully prayed upon the revenue service, or rather upon the merchants of the large cities by using the revenue service to cover their designs and assist them in their capacity. On Tuesday the "money bill" was discussed until a late hour in the afternoon, or until a quorum was wanting, in the Senate. It is stated that since the action of the Committee on Elections, of which Mr. Lamar is a member, in the case of Sheridan and Pinchback, the resolution reported by the majority declares the evidence not sufficient to entitle either to a seat, but allows a continuance of the contest by hearing more testimony. The "affidavit report," signed by Messrs. Land, Crossland, and Speer, is in favor of giving the seat to Sheridan.

Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, made another great speech in the House today, which will not less for its noble tone and sentiments than for its eloquence and sincerity, no doubt receive as much praise and attention as his former speech on the character of Charles Sumner.

The occasion was the report of the Committee on Elections, of which Mr. Lamar is a member, in the case of Sheridan and Pinchback. The resolution reported by the majority declares the evidence not sufficient to entitle either to a seat, but allows a continuance of the contest by hearing more testimony. The "affidavit report," signed by Messrs. Land, Crossland, and Speer, is in favor of giving the seat to Sheridan.

Mr. Boardman Smith, Chairman in presenting the report, made an argument in support of the resolution. He was followed by Mr. Sypher, and Mr. Lamar was the next speaker. The Committee were unanimous in their opinion that Pinchback was not elected. He bases his claim on a certificate signed by Warrington, his Governor, and dated December 1, 1872. That portion of Mr. Damrill's speech relating to the immediate case under discussion was the least remarkable. He treated it with much ability, and made some severe points on Kellogg, and the Custom-house. He might have made a good hit at Mr. Smith by calling his attention to the condition of affairs in New Orleans at the time, the latter was there as a member of the Congressional Committee and joined in asking the President to remove "Casey" and his comrades for being the custodians of a lobby fund. The condition of affairs at the time of the election was the legitimate sequel to the occurrences investigated by the Committee.

Mr. Lamar spoke with severity of the Lynch Board, of the action of Judge Durrell, the course of the Attorney General, the assistance of Federal bayonets to disperse the McEnery Government, and want quite thoroughly into the whole Louisiana question, treating it with much ability. The great strength of his speech, however, was when he strayed away from the question to treat of the principles at stake there, in a national sense. This took him into historical review, and brought him out at the close of the war. His speech was much the same tone as that on Mr. Sumner. It was full of love for the South, and of his party, but its tone was so conciliatory, so many, so statesmanlike, that it displayed a curious indifference concerning him. The poor fellow is a student at Oxford, where he is said to be very much liked. For some weeks he has been "dangerously ill"—so ill that at times was believed to be in danger. The Queen did not visit him, nor did she send for him to come to her. The young man was nothing of the fates at Windsor and London in honor of the Czar and his daughter, and now his mother has gone to Scotland, leaving him in a condition of suffering and danger. Still Victoria is the model and exemplar of all the domestic virtues.

**Romance of a Vermont Optician.**  
There is a decided tinge of romance to the history of Mrs. Perry, widow of Dr. John T. Perry, of Saratoga, who recently died at Rutland, Vt. She was once a patient of Dr. Perry's at Saratoga, and though he was a married man, they became intensely enamored of each other. The doctor finally got divorce from his wife and married his patient. He became a confirmed oculist in the latter years of his life, and his presence was offensive by reason of the odor of the drug; but his wife clung to him to the last, and in less than six months after he died followed him to the grave in consequence of care and anxiety incident to his sickness and death.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The Chief Justice also decided, in conformity to the opinion of Judge Brooke in this State, that the homestead exemption did not apply to debts existing at the time the Constitution went into effect. In this he agrees with the decision of the United States Courts, and the dissenting opinion of Chief Justice Benson in Illinois. Kessler. Fortunately there are few of those old debts yet outstanding, except those between citizens of the State, and which are in great part referred to judgment in our Southern States, except Texas and did not participate in the Presidential election of 1868. Until the matter shall be decided upon very different grounds, our North Carolina bankrupts need not fear.

The