

**PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.**

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Mondays, at 100 cents per month, \$3.00 for three months, \$10.00 for six months, and \$18.00 for a year. The rate for single copies is 5 cents.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.25; five days, \$4.00; one week, \$7.00; two weeks, \$12.00; three weeks, \$16.50; one month, \$28.00; two months, \$50.00; three months, \$72.00; six months, \$120.00; twelve months, \$200.00. For longer periods and for larger space, special rates will be made.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements inserted on a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. For one day or less, 75 cents per square.

Notices under head of "City Items" 25 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

**THE MORNING STAR.**

WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 5, 1879.

**THE DEBATE ON THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS.**

The delayed and dreaded debate has come off and no damage done save to the windy Bragg. The Southern members, notably Chalmers, of Mississippi, and Mills, of Texas, hit the foolish fellow some hard blows, but they said nothing that can be tortured into disloyalty, or that can possibly injure the South. They took a position that fairly represents the most intelligent portion of the South. Nearly all of the Mississippi members had something to say, and all spoke moderately and wisely. The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette* says of the debate:

"In all the remarks made there was nothing to indicate that the Confederate brigadiers meant to make any fight on their Northern colleagues. The question of the whole question, and their emphatic remarks tucked away the Southern claims bugaboo in its little bed. To the ordinary observer it might appear that this was the sum and substance of the debate, but any such conclusion would be far from the truth. Aside from the simple question of war claims, which the Southerners do not want paid, the debate has been a shadowy policy which is likely to have grave results. Gen. Chalmers and his colleagues read an unexpected riot act to their Northern friends. It was not precisely a threat, but it was a prophetic, but stated in such emphatic terms that there could be no double meaning. He said in substance that ever since the close of the war and the success of reconstruction the Northern Democrats had been relying for success in all national issues on the solid support of the South. This they had uniformly received, especially in the last campaign, and would receive it in future only on certain conditions. The question had now resolved itself into a very simple case, as follows: The South does not desire payment of any description of war claims. This sentiment has been expressed in the Senate by Southern members, and in the House by all Southern men of any prominence. So far, therefore, as this question is concerned they have done all in their power to set the mind at rest, and have not been drawing the line. The real animus of the attacks on Bragg yesterday was because he had attempted to include the payment of Southern war claims and appropriations for internal improvements in one and the same proposition. On this point the two sections of the Democracy are likely to have a rupture. The Southern members, who have been laboring ever since the war to obtain from the National treasury some of the same benefits granted the North for internal improvements, and uniformly with success, now propose to force an open issue upon the Union. The reply to General Bragg indicated this and nothing more. They substantially served notice on the Northern Democracy that they had been pulling their chestnuts out of the fire long enough without reward, and were heartily sick of the business."

The Southern members in Congress with very few exceptions, if any—will oppose the payment of all claims set up by so-called Southern loyalists—for people who went against their country when all was at stake and showed the spirit of a traitor to honor and manhood. We are rejoiced to see this position taken, for we have seen, as we thought, more danger to the Democracy in this spook which had been conjured out of the fertile brains of some of our enemies than in any other. It will be so exposed and silenced and driven in shame to its covert whence it issued that it can do no damage in the great contest that is just ahead. The North will see from the utterances of such men as Mills and Chalmers, and of Hill, Morgan and

**OTHERS THAT THE SOUTH ASSERTS NO INTEREST IN THESE LAYALISTS' CLAIMS, BUT IS DETERMINED RATHER TO RESIST ALL FURTHER ASSAULTS ON THE TREASURY FROM THAT DIRECTION. THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES SAYS:**

"We have no doubt that such men as Hill and Mills speak not only for themselves but for their constituents, the real people of the South, when they denounce these raids upon the Treasury for the benefit of strollers and camp-followers. There has been all along more danger from Northern liberalism, misdirected, than from Southern rapacity in this matter. The cry of danger from rebel claims was not raised until a Republican Congress had voted millions on this account, without any regard to equity, and it was feared that a Democratic Congress would follow in their footsteps and go further in the same direction. The worst is over. All war claims will be pretty closely scrutinized hereafter. Meanwhile it will do no harm for a few more Southern men to put themselves in line with Senator Hill as opportunity may offer."

The last suggestion is a good one. Let other Southern representative men speak out plainly on the subject. Let North Carolina's voice be heard, and on the sensible and prudent side. The charge brought by the *Times*, in the words we have italicized, is no doubt true. Some hundred millions have been voted away already in payment of the claims of men who were in no sense representative or true Southerners. The *New York Sun* says that at least ninety millions were paid for fraudulent claims. It says, and mark well the words:

"Republican claim agents, speculators, patriotic members of Congress, and professional politicians, all intensely loyal and Northern by birth, were the chief beneficiaries of this enormous plunder. Only the scraps that fell from the official tables were given to the hungry applicants who were really from the South."

Moreover, the great bulk of the present claims, which excite so much virtuous indignation, are made up and urged by Northern attorneys, or owned by Northern speculators. The fact is notorious that most of the class known as cotton claims is now in Northern hands, and that a ring of Northern lawyers, some of them, too, of the most stalwart stamp, is organized and active at this very time in procuring legislation to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to decide them."

In the face of such well known facts there are such papers of wide influence in the North as the *Tribune*, that will ring the changes on these claims, and swear that the South, through its "Confederate Brigadiers," means to make a constant raid on the United States Treasury, until the country is robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Senator Hill voted against a claim, and in his able speech said:

"I vote against the bill, because, in my judgment, it is what we call per se a bad law, and I am against the payment of all war claims, whether they be loyal or disloyal, unless it be, perhaps, some few exceptions in favor of religious, education, and charitable institutions; and there are very few cases of that character that I will except. I vote against their payment on principle."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, also said:

"When we propose to reward loyalty I want to reward the pure article. I do not want to reward any article of loyalty that seems to be in the least degree under suspicion; and I am determined in my conduct in the Senate, when men come from the South or from the North either, claiming the rewards of their loyalty, that they shall prove it to a demonstration before I will undertake to reward them on that account."

These are the views of the thinking men of the South. The South has no idea whatever of depleting the Treasury and burdening the country to pay men for whose characters they have no respect and in whose honesty they have no sort of confidence.

Senator Hill laid down a platform that ought to be met, it appears to us, the hearty approbation of honest and patriotic men in every section. Here it is:

"I will not pay war losses, loyal or disloyal."  
"I will vote no more of the public money and no more of the public lands to build up or enrich mammoth monopolies in the shape of railroad corporations."  
"We will in good faith pay every dollar of the public debt, principal and interest."  
"We will restore the Constitution of the country and honesty and economy to its administration, confining the general government to its limited and assigned powers to promote the general welfare, and leaving the States unmolested in the exercise of their reserved sovereign powers to promote the local welfare of the people."

Ex-Governor Pinchback, colored, of Louisiana, is in Washington. He says the newly elected Senator Jonas is a great improvement on Eastman—an able man with broader views. Does Pinch know? He says the Radicals will harmonize in Louisiana and make a good fight with some show of success in the next campaign. He thinks the Nicholls government might have done more in recognizing his race, but complains of no outrages or invasions of their civil and political rights.

Thus far the legislation of Congress has not been marked with any important measures that are calculated to improve the country. It has made, however, one capital blunder that is well calculated to increase taxation and to add to the burdens of the people. We refer to the back-grab pension law. The passage of this bill is another instance of legislation originating in party policy and not from a profound conviction of justice and necessity.

**SEVERAL OF OUR STATE EXCHANGES ARE IN FAVOR OF SELLING THE PROPERTY NEVER AGAIN FIRE THE NORTHERN HEART, OR FRIGHT THEIR BABES TO SLEEP. IN HIS LATEST PUBLIC UTTERANCE HE THUS PICKED HIMSELF: "PERSONALLY A DISINTERESTED OBSERVER, I STAND UPON THE POLITICAL RYER, EARNESTLY WATCHING WHATEVER IT MAY BEAR, BUT WITHOUT ANY PURPOSE EVER AGAIN TO LAUNCH MY BARQUE UPON IT." HE HAS BEEN A MAN TRYED BY ADVERSDITY; AND HAS BORN HIMSELF WITH HEROIC PATIENCE TO THE END, AND KEPT THE FAITH.—RICHMOND (VA.) STATE.**

"We always have opposed the erection of these branch institutions and we always shall. If the Legislature had taken Dr. Grison's advice and enlarged the Asylum at Raleigh ample provisions could have been made for all the insane of the State, and it would not have taken one-half the money that has already been used in simply laying the foundations of these outside institutions. Our idea of economy is to concentrate our public institutions and let as much work be done by one set of officers as possible. The fewer officers we have the less money it will take to pay them."

At the time the measure for constructing a Western Asylum was before the Legislature, we took occasion to express a conviction that it would be wiser to enlarge the Raleigh Asylum, which is so well managed, than to erect one or two additional at other points.

We have no doubt that every Northern Democratic member of the present and coming Congress fully agrees with Messrs. Lockwood and Bragg. And these Democratic Congressmen only reflect the views of their constituents, who are "solid" upon this claim question.—*Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier, Dem.*

The Southern Democrats are probably just as "solid upon this claim question" as are the Northern Democrats. They do not fancy to be lectured, however, by such fellows as windy Bragg. They will not vote to pay the fraudulent claims of men whose only merit consists in being false to themselves and their country in the hour of trial.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* states the case truly, exactly, and in few words, when it says:

"Eastern North Carolina asks no legislative discrimination in her favor. She asks only that the great commercial advantage of her geographical situation shall not be lost to the State, and to herself, by the control and management, by foreign corporations, of railroads built to promote the convenience and welfare of her State. This, and nothing more, induces us to oppose the combination. We see its bad effects on all sides of us."

We find in the last Richmond *Dispatch* an extract from some utterance of Mr. McCulloch that is judicious enough to be copied in the *STAR*. It is good advice as well for North Carolina as for Virginia:

"First, if the debt question be now settled, do not keep it before the public; let it rest; and second, do not run down your lands and do not speak of the poverty of your State, but be hopeful and cheerful, and the future will be bright."

There is but little prospect of the bill on army reorganization passing this session. The next Congress will have to regulate the matter and correct abuses. There seems to be a general opinion that something must be done not long hence to regulate and adjust army matters.

**CURRENT COMMENT.**

President Davis will probably never again fire the Northern heart, or fright their babes to sleep. In his latest public utterance he thus picked himself: "Personally a disinterested observer, I stand upon the political river, earnestly watching whatever it may bear, but without any purpose ever again to launch my barque upon it." He has been a man tried by adversity; and has borne himself with heroic patience to the end, and kept the faith.—*Richmond (Va.) State.*

The fact being established that the Republican cipher were equally as voluminous as those that have been credited to the Democrats; that they were of sufficient importance to justify the theft, such as Bullock admits he committed, we are at liberty in law and good morals to attribute the worst possible meaning to them. There is not a particle of doubt that they would show that five hundred thousand dollars were raised in New York to purchase the State of Florida alone. Taken altogether, we do not at all regret the energy of the *Tribune* in bringing to light the evidences of Democratic wrong-doing. Even if all that it alleges be true, it has killed but one man, while the Democratic gun is loaded with grape and bids fair to mow down leading Republicans by platoons. Call Tyler, Brady and the two Chandlars, but more especially Zachariah.—*Wash. Post, Dem.*

Mr. Hooker, in his reply in the House last Saturday, to the coarse and foolish speech of General Bragg, gave, we hope, a fatal stab to the "Southern Claims" foolishness, by showing that the "Southern Claims Commission" was created by a Republican Congress and endorsed by a Republican President. He might have shown further that this Commission was intended to help carpet-baggers to rob the Treasury for purposes of divvy with the Radical members of Congress. It is a mere juggling with words to suggest that the Southern Democrats have any hopes from "rebel claims," or any share in the infamies that were wrought in the way of "Southern Claims" when the Radicals had majorities in both branches of the National Legislature, when Blaine and Colfax were the presiding officers in their respective Houses, and "the old man was at the White House to sign the bills.—*Baltimore Gazette, Dem.*

**TWINKLINGS.**

Twins are the paroquets of a house.—*Whitehall Times.*

The penny's mightier than the sword.—*Whitehall Times.*

Inquirer—What was the name of the father of *Inquirer*, the Barbarian? Answer—Thenia was his father. Does't he often mention his Parthenia?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

A gentleman stopping in Hartford a short time since saw what he supposed was a boat-hook, but was informed that it was a Hartford gin-house-buttoneer.—*Western man in the Yale News.*

We have about decided to sail for Europe after this issue of the paper goes off. Paris mothers cox distinguished Americans to kiss their pretty grown up daughters.—*Norristown Herald.*

An exchange says: "Kerosene will make tea-kettles shine as bright as new." Yes; kerosene will do wonders. It will make a whole house shine so it can be seen for miles, but it is dreadfully destructive paint.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

There were 19,995 persons killed in 1877 in British India by wild beasts and poisonous snakes, as compared to 19,278 in 1876. The number of cattle destroyed in the same year in 1877 was 88,195, as compared with 54,890 in the previous year.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Our quotations, it should be understood, represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

**ARTICLES. PAICES.**

BAGGING—Guany... 00 12  
Standard... 11 1/2  
BACON—North Carolina... 00 00  
Hams... 00 00  
Shoulders... 00 00  
Sides... 00 00  
Western Smoked... 14 1/2  
Dried... 00 00  
Sides... 00 00  
Shoulders... 00 00  
Live weight... 1 1/2  
BARRIS—Spirits Turpentine... 1 1/2  
New York, each... 00 1 1/2  
New City... 00 1 1/2  
BROOKS—Wilmington, N.C. M... 7 50  
SOUTH—... 12 1/2  
SUTTER—Northern... 12 1/2  
CANNED... 12 1/2  
Tallow... 11 1/2  
Adamantine... 11 1/2  
CHAMPAGNE—Northern... 11 1/2  
Dairy cream... 11 1/2  
SUGAR... 11 1/2  
COFFEE—Java... 11 1/2  
Rio... 11 1/2  
CORN MEAL—... 11 1/2  
CORN—... 11 1/2  
LARD... 11 1/2  
FISH—No. 1... 11 1/2  
No. 2... 11 1/2  
No. 3... 11 1/2  
Mellita... 11 1/2  
N. O. Herring... 11 1/2  
DRY... 11 1/2

**WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.**

**BUTTER, STRAITS, & HICKS.**

Exchange (night) on New York... 11 1/2  
London... 11 1/2  
Boston... 11 1/2  
Philadelphia... 11 1/2  
New Orleans... 11 1/2

Exchange 30 days 1 1/2 cent.  
Bank of New Haven Stock... 100  
First National Bank... 100  
Wilmington Building Stock... 100  
Mechanics... 100  
Navassa Guinea Co... 100  
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex-Compon... 14  
Do. Funding 1868... 15  
Do. 1868... 15  
Do. Specie... 15  
Do. N. O. Railroad... 49  
Do. N. O. Bank... 49  
Carolina Central R. R. Bonds... 40  
W. I. Col. & Ang. R. R... 45  
Wilmington City Bonds... 100

**WILMINGTON FURNITURE MARKET.**

God... 10  
Exchange (night) on New York... 11 1/2  
London... 11 1/2  
Boston... 11 1/2  
Philadelphia... 11 1/2  
New Orleans... 11 1/2

Exchange 30 days 1 1/2 cent.  
Bank of New Haven Stock... 100  
First National Bank... 100  
Wilmington Building Stock... 100  
Mechanics... 100  
Navassa Guinea Co... 100  
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex-Compon... 14  
Do. Funding 1868... 15  
Do. 1868... 15  
Do. Specie... 15  
Do. N. O. Railroad... 49  
Do. N. O. Bank... 49  
Carolina Central R. R. Bonds... 40  
W. I. Col. & Ang. R. R... 45  
Wilmington City Bonds... 100

**WILMINGTON MISCELLANEOUS.**

**KEEP MOVING!**  
**Brown & Roddick**  
45 Market St.  
**GREAT Annual Clearing Sale!**

IT HAS BEEN OUR ANNUAL CUSTOM TO...  
Our patrons will find every article marked in plain figures...  
We cannot enumerate every article, as it would occupy too much space, but the following will give quite a general idea.

**Winter Dress Goods,**  
**Blankets, Flannels,**  
**Also,**  
**Children's Underwear.**

ONE PRICE TO ALL!  
**Special Sale.**

We have decided to make a **CLEAN SWEEP** of all our **LINEN GOODS**, such as  
**LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,**  
**NAPKINS AND TOWELS.**

In order to make it a success they are marked down to the **LOWEST NOTCH**. Be assured they are reduced just as represented.

**YOU ARE INVITED TO CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.**

We have no desire to deceive or misrepresent anything. Our policy has never been to get as much as we could for our merchandise, but to sell as low as possible, in order to increase our outlet and keep the trade at home.

**CALL EARLY.**  
**BROWN & RODDICK,**  
45 Market street.  
Jan 12 1/2

**THE MORNING STAR.**

WILMINGTON, N. C. WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 5, 1879.

**THE DEBATE ON THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS.**

The delayed and dreaded debate has come off and no damage done save to the windy Bragg. The Southern members, notably Chalmers, of Mississippi, and Mills, of Texas, hit the foolish fellow some hard blows, but they said nothing that can be tortured into disloyalty, or that can possibly injure the South. They took a position that fairly represents the most intelligent portion of the South. Nearly all of the Mississippi members had something to say, and all spoke moderately and wisely. The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette* says of the debate:

"In all the remarks made there was nothing to indicate that the Confederate brigadiers meant to make any fight on their Northern colleagues. The question of the whole question, and their emphatic remarks tucked away the Southern claims bugaboo in its little bed. To the ordinary observer it might appear that this was the sum and substance of the debate, but any such conclusion would be far from the truth. Aside from the simple question of war claims, which the Southerners do not want paid, the debate has been a shadowy policy which is likely to have grave results. Gen. Chalmers and his colleagues read an unexpected riot act to their Northern friends. It was not precisely a threat, but it was a prophetic, but stated in such emphatic terms that there could be no double meaning. He said in substance that ever since the close of the war and the success of reconstruction the Northern Democrats had been relying for success in all national issues on the solid support of the South. This they had uniformly received, especially in the last campaign, and would receive it in future only on certain conditions. The question had now resolved itself into a very simple case, as follows: The South does not desire payment of any description of war claims. This sentiment has been expressed in the Senate by Southern members, and in the House by all Southern men of any prominence. So far, therefore, as this question is concerned they have done all in their power to set the mind at rest, and have not been drawing the line. The real animus of the attacks on Bragg yesterday was because he had attempted to include the payment of Southern war claims and appropriations for internal improvements in one and the same proposition. On this point the two sections of the Democracy are likely to have a rupture. The Southern members, who have been laboring ever since the war to obtain from the National treasury some of the same benefits granted the North for internal improvements, and uniformly with success, now propose to force an open issue upon the Union. The reply to General Bragg indicated this and nothing more. They substantially served notice on the Northern Democracy that they had been pulling their chestnuts out of the fire long enough without reward, and were heartily sick of the business."

The Southern members in Congress with very few exceptions, if any—will oppose the payment of all claims set up by so-called Southern loyalists—for people who went against their country when all was at stake and showed the spirit of a traitor to honor and manhood. We are rejoiced to see this position taken, for we have seen, as we thought, more danger to the Democracy in this spook which had been conjured out of the fertile brains of some of our enemies than in any other. It will be so exposed and silenced and driven in shame to its covert whence it issued that it can do no damage in the great contest that is just ahead. The North will see from the utterances of such men as Mills and Chalmers, and of Hill, Morgan and

**OTHERS THAT THE SOUTH ASSERTS NO INTEREST IN THESE LAYALISTS' CLAIMS, BUT IS DETERMINED RATHER TO RESIST ALL FURTHER ASSAULTS ON THE TREASURY FROM THAT DIRECTION. THE PHILADELPHIA TIMES SAYS:**

"We have no doubt that such men as Hill and Mills speak not only for themselves but for their constituents, the real people of the South, when they denounce these raids upon the Treasury for the benefit of strollers and camp-followers. There has been all along more danger from Northern liberalism, misdirected, than from Southern rapacity in this matter. The cry of danger from rebel claims was not raised until a Republican Congress had voted millions on this account, without any regard to equity, and it was feared that a Democratic Congress would follow in their footsteps and go further in the same direction. The worst is over. All war claims will be pretty closely scrutinized hereafter. Meanwhile it will do no harm for a few more Southern men to put themselves in line with Senator Hill as opportunity may offer."

The last suggestion is a good one. Let other Southern representative men speak out plainly on the subject. Let North Carolina's voice be heard, and on the sensible and prudent side. The charge brought by the *Times*, in the words we have italicized, is no doubt true. Some hundred millions have been voted away already in payment of the claims of men who were in no sense representative or true Southerners. The *New York Sun* says that at least ninety millions were paid for fraudulent claims. It says, and mark well the words:

"Republican claim agents, speculators, patriotic members of Congress, and professional politicians, all intensely loyal and Northern by birth, were the chief beneficiaries of this enormous plunder. Only the scraps that fell from the official tables were given to the hungry applicants who were really from the South."

Moreover, the great bulk of the present claims, which excite so much virtuous indignation, are made up and urged by Northern attorneys, or owned by Northern speculators. The fact is notorious that most of the class known as cotton claims is now in Northern hands, and that a ring of Northern lawyers, some of them, too, of the most stalwart stamp, is organized and active at this very time in procuring legislation to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to decide them."

In the face of such well known facts there are such papers of wide influence in the North as the *Tribune*, that will ring the changes on these claims, and swear that the South, through its "Confederate Brigadiers," means to make a constant raid on the United States Treasury, until the country is robbed of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Senator Hill voted against a claim, and in his able speech said:

"I vote against the bill, because, in my judgment, it is what we call per se a bad law, and I am against the payment of all war claims, whether they be loyal or disloyal, unless it be, perhaps, some few exceptions in favor of religious, education, and charitable institutions; and there are very few cases of that character that I will except. I vote against their payment on principle."

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, also said:

"When we propose to reward loyalty I want to reward the pure article. I do not want to reward any article of loyalty that seems to be in the least degree under suspicion; and I am determined in my conduct in the Senate, when men come from the South or from the North either, claiming the rewards of their loyalty, that they shall prove it to a demonstration before I will undertake to reward them on that account."

These are the views of the thinking men of the South. The South has no idea whatever of depleting the Treasury and burdening the country to pay men for whose characters they have no respect and in whose honesty they have no sort of confidence.

Senator Hill laid down a platform that ought to be met, it appears to us, the hearty approbation of honest and patriotic men in every section. Here it is:

"I will not pay war losses, loyal or disloyal."  
"I will vote no more of the public money and no more of the public lands to build up or enrich mammoth monopolies in the shape of railroad corporations."  
"We will in good faith pay every dollar of the public debt, principal and interest."  
"We will restore the Constitution of the country and honesty and economy to its administration, confining the general government to its limited and assigned powers to promote the general welfare, and leaving the States unmolested in the exercise of their reserved sovereign powers to promote the local welfare of the people."

Ex-Governor Pinchback, colored, of Louisiana, is in Washington. He says the newly elected Senator Jonas is a great improvement on Eastman—an able man with broader views. Does Pinch know? He says the Radicals will harmonize in Louisiana and make a good fight with some show of success in the next campaign. He thinks the Nicholls government might have done more in recognizing his race, but complains of no outrages or invasions of their civil and political rights.

Thus far the legislation of Congress has not been marked with any important measures that are calculated to improve the country. It has made, however, one capital blunder that is well calculated to increase taxation and to add to the burdens of the people. We refer to the back-grab pension law. The passage of this bill is another instance of legislation originating in party policy and not from a profound conviction of justice and necessity.

**SEVERAL OF OUR STATE EXCHANGES ARE IN FAVOR OF SELLING THE PROPERTY NEVER AGAIN FIRE THE NORTHERN HEART, OR FRIGHT THEIR BABES TO SLEEP. IN HIS LATEST PUBLIC UTTERANCE HE THUS PICKED HIMSELF: "PERSONALLY A DISINTERESTED OBSERVER, I STAND UPON THE POLITICAL RYER, EARNESTLY WATCHING WHATEVER IT MAY BEAR, BUT WITHOUT ANY PURPOSE EVER AGAIN TO LAUNCH MY BARQUE UPON IT." HE HAS BEEN A MAN TRYED BY ADVERSDITY; AND HAS BORN HIMSELF WITH HEROIC PATIENCE TO THE END, AND KEPT THE FAITH.—RICHMOND (VA.) STATE.**

"We always have opposed the erection of these branch institutions and we always shall. If the Legislature had taken Dr. Grison's advice and enlarged the Asylum at Raleigh ample provisions could have been made for all the insane of the State, and it would not have taken one-half the money that has already been used in simply laying the foundations of these outside institutions. Our idea of economy is to concentrate our public institutions and let as much work be done by one set of officers as possible. The fewer officers we have the less money it will take to pay them."

At the time the measure for constructing a Western Asylum was before the Legislature, we took occasion to express a conviction that it would be wiser to enlarge the Raleigh Asylum, which is so well managed, than to erect one or two additional at other points.

We have no doubt that every Northern Democratic member of the present and coming Congress fully agrees with Messrs. Lockwood and Bragg. And these Democratic Congressmen only reflect the views of their constituents, who are "solid" upon this claim question.—*Buffalo (N.Y.) Courier, Dem.*

The Southern Democrats are probably just as "solid upon this claim question" as are the Northern Democrats. They do not fancy to be lectured, however, by such fellows as windy Bragg. They will not vote to pay the fraudulent claims of men whose only merit consists in being false to themselves and their country in the hour of trial.

The Goldsboro *Messenger* states the case truly, exactly, and in few words, when it says:

"Eastern North Carolina asks no legislative discrimination in her favor. She asks only that the great commercial advantage of her geographical situation shall not be lost to the State, and to herself, by the control and management, by foreign corporations, of railroads built to promote the convenience and welfare of her State. This, and nothing more, induces us to oppose the combination. We see its bad effects on all sides of us."

We find in the last Richmond *Dispatch* an extract from some utterance of Mr. McCulloch that is judicious enough to be copied in the *STAR*. It is good advice as well for North Carolina as for Virginia:

"First, if the debt question be now settled, do not keep it before the public; let it rest; and second, do not run down your lands and do not speak of the poverty of your State, but be hopeful and cheerful, and the future will be bright."

There is but little prospect of the bill on army reorganization passing this session. The next Congress will have to regulate the matter and correct abuses. There seems to be a general opinion that something must be done not long hence to regulate and adjust army matters.

**TWINKLINGS.**

Twins are the paroquets of a house.—*Whitehall Times.*

The penny's mightier than the sword.—*Whitehall Times.*

Inquirer—What was the name of the father of *Inquirer*, the Barbarian? Answer—Thenia was his father. Does't he often mention his Parthenia?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

A gentleman stopping in Hartford a short time since saw what he supposed was a boat-hook, but was informed that it was a Hartford gin-house-buttoneer.—*Western man in the Yale News.*

We have about decided to sail for Europe after this issue of the paper goes off. Paris mothers cox distinguished Americans to kiss their pretty grown up daughters.—*Norristown Herald.*

An exchange says: "Kerosene will make tea-kettles shine as bright as new." Yes; kerosene will do wonders. It will make a whole house shine so it can be seen for miles, but it is dreadfully destructive paint.—*Chicago Commercial Advertiser.*

There were 19,995 persons killed in 1877 in British India by wild beasts and poisonous snakes, as compared to 19,278 in 1876. The number of cattle destroyed in the same year in 1877 was 88,195, as compared with 54,890 in the previous year.

**WHOLESALE PRICES.**

Our quotations, it should be understood, represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

**ARTICLES. PAICES.**

BAGGING—Guany... 00 12  
Standard... 11 1/2  
BACON—North Carolina... 00 00  
Hams... 00 00  
Shoulders... 00 00  
Sides... 00 00  
Western Smoked... 14 1/2  
Dried... 00 00  
Sides... 00 00  
Shoulders... 00 00  
Live weight... 1 1/2  
BARRIS—Spirits Turpentine... 1 1/2  
New York, each... 00 1 1/2  
New City... 00 1 1/2  
BROOKS—Wilmington, N.C. M... 7 50  
SOUTH—... 12 1/2  
SUTTER—Northern... 12 1/2  
CANNED... 12 1/2  
Tallow... 11 1/2  
Adamantine... 11 1/2  
CHAMPAGNE—Northern... 11 1/2  
Dairy cream... 11 1/2  
SUGAR... 11 1/2  
COFFEE—Java... 11 1/2  
Rio... 11 1/2  
CORN MEAL—... 11 1/2  
CORN—... 11 1/2  
LARD... 11 1/2  
FISH—No. 1... 11 1/2  
No. 2... 11 1/2  
No. 3... 11 1/2  
Mellita... 11 1/2  
N. O. Herring... 11 1/2  
DRY... 11 1/2

**WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.**

**BUTTER, STRAITS, & HICKS.**

Exchange (night) on New York... 11 1/2  
London... 11 1/2  
Boston... 11 1/2  
Philadelphia... 11 1/2  
New Orleans... 11 1/2

Exchange 30 days 1 1/2 cent.  
Bank of New Haven Stock... 100  
First National Bank... 100  
Wilmington Building Stock... 100  
Mechanics... 100  
Navassa Guinea Co... 100  
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex-Compon... 14  
Do. Funding 1868... 15  
Do. 1868... 15  
Do. Specie... 15  
Do. N. O. Railroad... 49  
Do. N. O. Bank... 49  
Carolina Central R. R. Bonds... 40  
W. I. Col. & Ang. R. R... 45  
Wilmington City Bonds... 100

**WILMINGTON FURNITURE MARKET.**

God... 10  
Exchange (night) on New York... 11 1/2  
London... 11 1/2  
Boston... 11 1/2  
Philadelphia... 11 1/2  
New Orleans... 11 1/2

Exchange 30 days 1 1/2 cent.  
Bank of New Haven Stock... 100  
First National Bank... 100  
Wilmington Building Stock... 100  
Mechanics... 100  
Navassa Guinea Co... 100  
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex-Compon... 14  
Do. Funding 1868... 15  
Do. 1868... 15  
Do. Specie... 15  
Do. N. O. Railroad... 49  
Do. N. O. Bank... 49  
Carolina Central R. R. Bonds... 40  
W. I. Col. & Ang. R. R... 45  
Wilmington City Bonds... 10