COLINHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT. | Haves demands most imperiously,

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newsp ber in North Carolina, is published daily, exceptionday, at \$7.00 per year; \$4.00 for six months \$3.45 for three mouths, \$4.00 for one month, to main subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday norming at \$150 per year, \$100 for six months, in ents for three months.

cents for three months. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY). -One equipted one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$2.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.50; one months, \$10,00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; \$10,00; two months, \$10,00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten \$10,00; two make one square, \$10,00; two months, \$20,00; two and the square, \$10,00; two months, \$20,00; two and the square, \$10,00; two and the square, the squ

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet-ings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. No advertisements inserted in Local Column a

Notices under head of "City Items" 30 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each any price. equent insertion.

Ac vertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1 00 per square for each insertion. hv-ery other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Re-spect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c. are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Mar-riage or Death.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra ac-cording to the position desired.

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "till forbid, at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontinuance. ued "till forbid."

Advertisements discontinued before the time con-tracted for has expired, charged transient rates for the time actually published.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. -An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple column advertin

Amasement, Auction and Official advertisements

All announcements and recommendations of can-didates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertise-

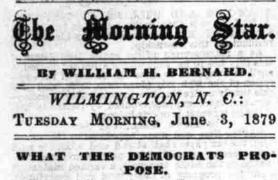
Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise any thing foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, ac-cording to contract.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or is-sues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement, will be inserted in the Daily. Where an advertiser contracts for the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the proprietor will only be responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Pos-tal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letter. Unly such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important gews, or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the scal name of the author is withheld.



The action of the Democrats in

and which clothes him with more than regal powers, is the very essence of centralization. It leads directly to Imperialism. Let Grant be elected in 1880 by the bayonets over a free ballot, and the same bayonets will keep him in power indefinitely. It will be the signal for the exit of the ballot and for the entrance of the soldier in shaping and controlling the destinies of the country hence-

The Democrats further propose to

pass the Legislative, Executive and

Judicial Appropriation bill, the

amounts to be more minutely specified

than formerly, whilst not providing

any pay for supervisors and deputy

marshals of elections. There can be

no sound objection to such a bill.

Hayes will again arbritarily exercise

his right to veto in this as in other

instances. This action on his part

will neither decide the wisdom or

justice of his course nor give the seal

of condemnation to the legislation of

The Democrats also in caucus in

sist, and wisely and correctly, that

withhold his signature from the ap-

propriation bills merely because it

omits to make provision for a partic-

ular object." This is a point well

taken. The President, de facto, can

sign all the bills without crippling in

any way his Constitutional rights or

duties-without impairing in the

slightest degrees his power to use the

army in accordance with the Consti-

tation. In fact, it is his duty to ex-

ecute all the laws-those he may fa

vor and those he dislikes-and no act

of Congress can in any way de

prive him of that duty. The main,

the true object of the proposed legisla-

tion is to remove a dangerous tempta-

tion and pretext to use bayonets and

supervisors and marshals for evil pur-

poses. If Hayes were a patriot, or

if he were really wise, he would gladly

favor a bill or bills that are Constitu-

tional-that do not really invade his

the Democrats.

forth.

for refusing to register parties, as they believed, contrary to law. In Alachua the County Commissioners were also arrested Commissioners were also arrested on frivo on frivolous pretexts. He told of all ca judge, Inomas F. King, a man of high character, who was arrested for giving legal advice tojudges of election, which the Radi-cals declared was not good law. This is the State which in 1876 was robbed of its vote, and in which Conkling & Co. effect to believe that the negroes are oppressed and that white Democrats are their oppressors. Senator Johnston was right when he deared that citizens are in more danger from the Federal Courts, as at present organized, than they are from the army."

A SOUTHERN ABOLITIONIST'S

VIEW OF THE NEGRO. The Boston Herald has a correspondent travelling in the Southern States, who, from time to time, makes reports that are instructive. In a recent letter he gives a conversation between himself and a Kentuckian who fought on the side of the Federals. His father was an emancipationist and set his negroes free in 1853. We quote an instructive paragraph or two which are as full of historical truth as they are of political wisdom. It would be well for the negrophilists-the rabid demagogues of the Windom-Chandler stripe, to ponder the truths contained in the

the President "cannot justifiably following paragraps: "This gentleman had, he said, little con-

fidence in the evolution of the negro race into a self-controlled and reasoning people. Why,' he added, 'the negroes my father emancipated twenty-seven years ago are to-day as thriftless and shiftless as in the days of their slavery. They come to me continually for pecuniary aid, seeming to think they have a claim upon our family. have always been an abolitionist, or mancipationist, as we say in Kentucky, but I have never followed all the steps of your lew England abolitionists. They seem to have taken up all sorts of issues, and have become infidels, and sometimes free-lovers. They, 1 believe, have a theory of the final perfection of humanity. Now I do not believe that men will ever become perfect, and, for that reason, look upon the pre-dicted future intellectual equality of the negro with the white man as impossible. Men transmit their vices as well as their vi rtues to their posterity. Every generation has to fight over again the same old battle between impulse and reason, between that which tends to barbarism and that which tends to civilization. "The Northern Radicals are sentimental

ists. They ascribe to the negro the same sensibilities as the white man possesses. Recollect, my friend, that the negro's ancestors were not reasoning Anglo-Saxons, but slaves sunk in the awful horrors of African slavery. Every African chief is a despot, absolutely and autocratic. Slavery rights in the least, and that would in America, even as it existed in the cotton

cent of this citizen that in Jefferson county | The Tribune, although not recognized the County Commissioners were arrested as a four-in-hand organ, thus speaks of him: "Delancey Kane, Vice President of the Club, wheeled his ca-nary-colored coach into line last, at. tracting general attention by his management of his two brown leaders and two bay wheelers." Next to the skill with which Colonel Kane handles his two brown leaders and two bay wheelers, the thing most to be admired is the modesty which induces the gifted coachman to wheel his vehicle in at the tail of the procession on general parade days. If Colonel Kane were a mob by nature he would have seized upon this occasion to push himself to the front. It is the proud consciousness that he is' more than the equal of Lorillard, Belmont and Jay in all that pertains to coaching-from greasing the axles to cracking the whip-that renders



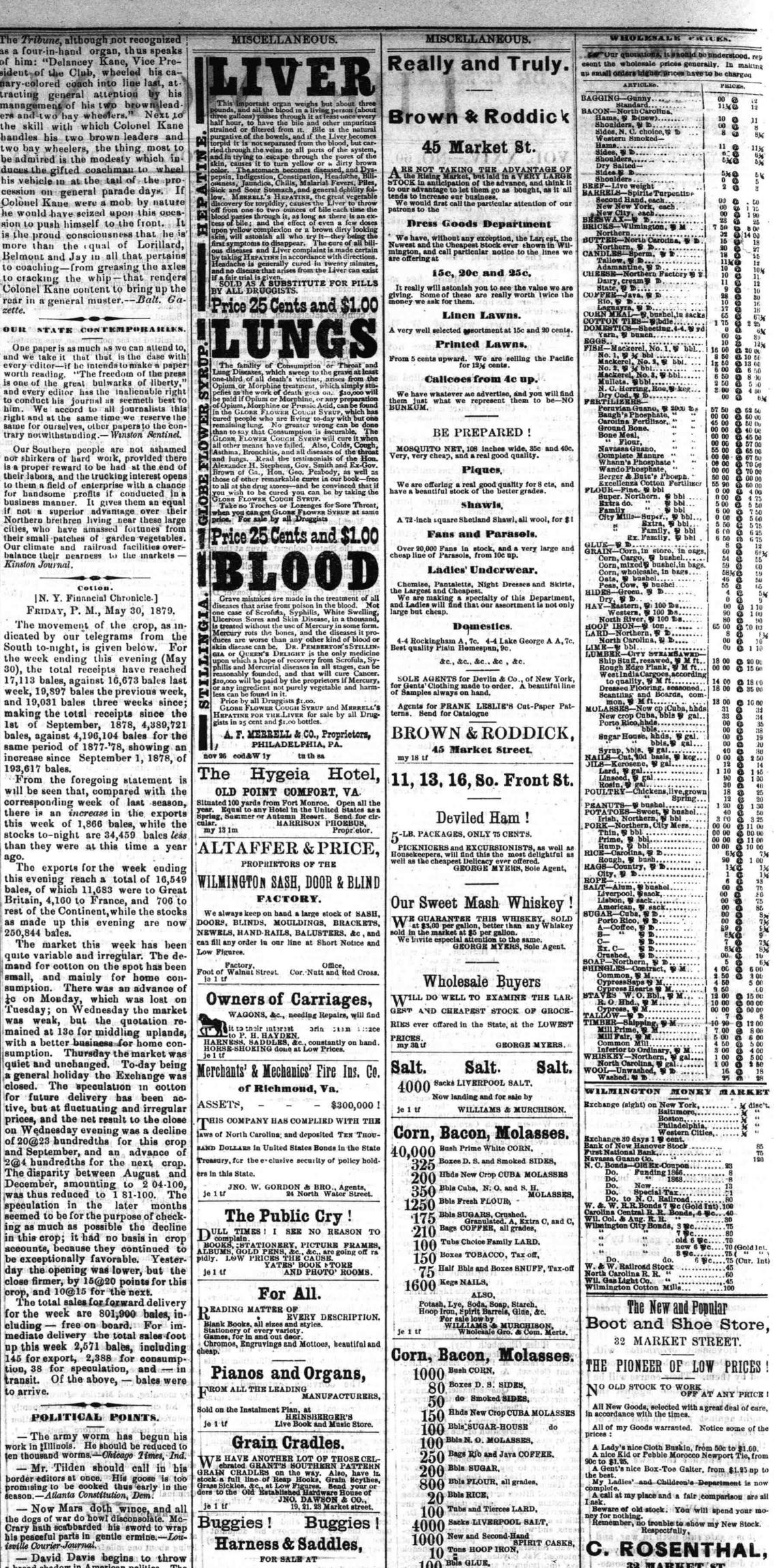
zette.

One paper is as much as we can attend to, and we take it that that is the case with every editor-if he intends to make a paper worth reading. "The freedom of the press is one of the great bulwarks of liberty,' and every editor has the inalienable right to conduct his journal as scemeth best to him. We accord to all journalists this right and at the same time we reserve the same for ourselves, other papers to the contrary notwithstanding .- Winston Sentinel.

Our Southern people are not ashamed nor shirkers of hard work, provided there is a proper reward to be had at the end of their labors, and the trucking interest opens to them a field of enterprise with a chance for handsome profits if conducted in a business manner. It gives them an equal if not a superior advantage over their Northern brethren living near these large cities, who have amassed fortunes from their small patches of garden vegetables. Our climate and railroad facilities overbalance their nearness to the markets -Kinston Journal.

Cotton. [N. Y. Financial Chronicle.] FRIDAY, P. M., May 30, 1879.

The movement of the crop, as indicated by our telegrams from the South to-night, is given below. For the week ending this evening (May 30), the total receipts have reached 17,113 bales, against 16,673 bales last week, 19,897 bales the previous week, and 19,031 bales three weeks since; making the total receipts since the 1st of September, 1878, 4,389,721 bales, against 4,196,104 bales for the same period of 1877-'78, showing an increase since September 1, 1878, of 193,617 bales.



100

300 Kegs NAILS,

caucus, reported in our Sunday's edi tion, will prove disappointing to that class of readers who are willing to take the position that the army should be disbanded or starved outright, forgetting or disregarding the fact that in 1880 there is to be a Presidential election, and that what the Congress shall do now will be so much loss or gain in the approaching important contest. The Democratic leaders have had abundant time for consultation and deliberation. They have no doubt privately canvassed the whole ground as to what is best to be done, as they have publicly and with very marked ability discussed all of the principles entering into the fierce struggle between Stalwarts and Patriots.

After a long discussion and a free conference the Democrats decided to pass the Army bill, but with the important proviso, "that no portion of the money therein appropriated shall be used for the pay, transportation, equipment or sustenance of any troops used for police purposes to keep the peace at the polls."

We take it for granted that Hayes will veto any such bill. He has taken up his position alongside of the Stalwarts. He and his co-conspirators against the rights and liberties of the people have already shown by words and acts that they need and must have bayonets to control elections or they are whelmed and defeated forever. They will not search long or far for arguments to justify their course. Hayes's messages show how the simple truth can be perverted and plain facts misrepresented, that a dying party may be sustained and a desperate cause made plausible.

That Congress has the power to vote or withhold supplies has been made so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein. That Congress has a perfect, a constitutional right to say that the public moneys shall not be applied in a certain direction is equally clear, and cannot be disputed by any one who has the slightest regard for truth. If Hayes vetoes the bill, thus proposed, then the Congress will have this final redress: if the President de facto shall abuse the military power which he insists upon retaining, how-

restore to the country a feeling of safety and peace. It is his duty to approve of appropriation bills which are constitutional. The Democrats have not proposed, and do not propose, to coerce the President, or te essen in any way his constitutional powers.

The Democrats propose to abolish he oppressive system of drawing juries and applying a test oath. It is supposed that Hayes may approve of this. It is of the utmost importance, and many regard it of greater importance even than the other mea sures proposed.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRADE. A gentleman of Wilmington has recently made an extended trip through the Southwest and West and he reports that everywhere he went there were signs of a revival of business. The universal talk was in that direction. The papers for a long time have been assuring their readers that a change for the better had at last taken place. Recently the New York Times published cheering returns from correspondents extending over a large area of the country. From all of the great cities come the tidings of a steady increase in the amount of trade, and a steady

advance in prices. We have from time to time given an epitome of the New York dry goods market. Cotton goods and silks have advanced, as have also many kinds of goods of prime necessity. The Philadelphia Times says:

"The general aspect of trade, and especially the trade that supplies the great mass of the people with their wants, points to a certain and permanent advance in prices, proving that the demand is rapidly growing, and that the ability of consumers to purchase is steadily increasing. This con-dition of the market cannot be in any degree speculative. The marts of business where consumers of fabrics deal, have none of the qualities of gambling stock markets, and the one explanation of increased demand and increased price is the increased prosperity of the country. Unless all signs are to be at fault, we may look for a steady advance of prices, not only for silks and articles of luxury, but for all other goods which enter into the daily wants of the community."

We are unable to say how the signs are in the South. In this portion of it trade is exceedingly dull, and we have yet to see the signs of business recuperation. But we must Gens. Schofield, Terry and Getty,

states, was elysium compared with the ter rible slavery of the blacks in their native Africa. You remember that chief to whom the traveller presented the rifle, which the chief immediately used upon his servants and wives, shooting down these living targets with hellish diabolism. Think of the human sacrifices on the death of a chief. From this hell the poor black was brought to our shores, where selfinterest compelled decent usage, and where cruelty was the exception and not the rule. With all his benighted incestry behind him, the black is handicapped in the race of life. He can never catch up with the white man. I should despair of the negro if he were never to improve upon his present low condition; but I hope for some 250,844 bales. substantial improvement in three or four generations-not sooner.'

That was quite a remarkable address that the late President Lincoln delivered on November 15, 1863, in the midst of the war, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, on the occasion of the dedication of the cemetery. It was about two minutes long. We copy the last paragraph, and it looks like bayonets will destroy the government of which he speaks unless "the people" prevent it. He said: "It is rather for us to be here dedicated

to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

France is steadily improving in almost every way. Her recuperation is indeed wonderful. The Minister of Public Works has outlined a scheme of railway, canal, and harbor extension for 1879, which will cost the enormous sum of \$800,000,000, and will, it is thought, be sanctioned by legislative action.

The Warner Silver bill will come to grief in the Senate. It is said there are certainly eleven. Democrats who will vote against it. They are Messra. Whyte, Groom, Bayard, Saulsbury, Randolph, McPherson, Kernan, Lamar, Eston, Butler and Hampton.

to arrive.

CURBENT COMMENT.

The implacable enemies of Fitz John Porter have not been inactive since the Board of Inquiry in is case recommended the reversal of he sentence pronounced against him by the original court-martial. Some the members of that tribunal have shown peculiar bitterness. They oppose the action' recommended by a broad shadow in American politics. The Illinois Senator and ex-Justice of the Supreme Court is a substantial man-intel-

THE PIONEER OF LOW PRICES NO OLD STOCK TO WORK OFF AT ANY PRICE All New Goods, selected with a great deal of care, All of my Goods warranted. Notice some of the A Lady's nice Cloth Buskin, from 50c to \$1.60. A nice Kid or Pebble Morocco Newport Tie, from A Gent's nice Box-Toe Galter, from \$1.\$5 ap to My Ladies' and Children's Department is not A call at my place and a fair comparison are all Beware of old stock. You will spend your momber, no trouble to show my New Stock. C. ROSENTHAL, 32 MARKET ST. ap 27 th Sign of the Lattle Boot. Furniture! Furniture!

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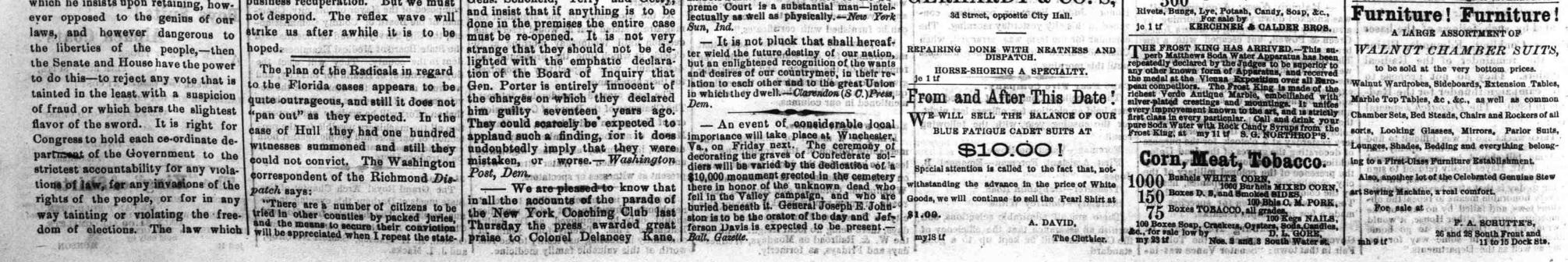
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