THE WEEKLY STAR is published overy Friday morning at \$1.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 54

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Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.: THURSDAY MORNING, June 30, 1981.

WHAT DOES GEN. CLINGMAN'S

We have received the advance sheets of a document to be issued by Gen. T. L. Clingman. It perports to be the speech which Gen. Mahone ought to have delivered when he took his seat in the United States Senate. We have taken time to run over this rather prolix document. It is written carelessly and is common-place in parts. Gen. Mahone is even made to talk bad grammar, but this may be in character.

It is an arraignment of the two old parties. Gen. Clingman first exposes the Republican party and shows up some of its corruption. He shows from David A. Weils, the Commisstoner of Internal Revenue under Grant, and from Freeman H. Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, that one-fourth (Wells said one-half') of the moneys collected for revenue never found its way into the United States Treasury. The following is instructive and will bear copying. Gen. Clingman says

When John Quary Alams was Prostless, Todias Waskins was found to be a defaulter to the extent of four thousand Joilans, and this fact contributed material ly to defeat Mr. Adams. During Van Charen's four years, it was ascertained that ost two defautations amounted to about two millions and a haif, and Mr Van Buren was so signally beaten that he received the vote of only seven States. The Adminisration of Tyler, which succeeded him in ica whole four years, only expended eightydre millions. According, therefore, to the opinion of Grant and his Civil Bervice Commissioners, his subordinates were straing in each year enough to have run this remarkable statement was made, what did you do as a party to correct the evil? Nothing whatever. In fact, though Grant, in his message, asked you to give him strongth to correct the swil, yet you would not do so, and his hands remained so weak that when several of the thieves were conrected he could not help pardoning them out of the penitentiary."

But a considerable portion of Gen. Clingman's document is devoted to a ecathing review of the Democratic party. Much that he says is true, no doubt. The Demograte have shown themselves to be far abler in aggression than in leading or in running the Government when in power. And yet Gen. Clingman only takes a partial view. It is the work of a pessimiss. He ignores the great good they did - the parity that prevails in Washington now compared with what it was six or eight years since, and the vast saving to the country, &c. The comments of Gen. Clingman on the efforts of Senators to die tate to or bargain with the President se to the distribution of the patronage in the States are timely and just. The following is pointed sufficiently.

Says the veteran politician: "Suppose the President should say to a Senator, 'as my salary is ten times as much as yours, if you will stand by me. I will give you five thousand dollars.' Is it not clear that he would commit an impeachable crime? And does any one doubt but that a corrupt Senator from a large State would find the patronage of his State worth much more to him than five thousand dollars a year? Had a President before the war made such as arrangement with a Senator, and the fact been discovered, he would have been impeached by the House on two charges. First, that he had bribed a Sens. | South specially favorable to large | and munitions, both of which Gen,

by a Senator; and any Senate that ever existed before the war, would have convicted him, and ignominiously expelled him from

But what is Gen. Clingman's object? Do you suppose that he is only hitting at Mahone? That is the least important of his purposes, we take it. He does not care for Majone and hits him, but there is an objective point aimed at and Mahone is merely used as a name, an instrument, an occasion to enable the North Carolino for dest insertion, and 13 cents per imp for each na "Confederate Brigadier" to convey his wishes and plans to the pub-

What, then, is he aiming to abcomplish? Read the following and you will understand better the drift of the document and the end in view.

Gen. Clingman says: "What, then, Mr. President, is the great remedy to correct these mischlefs and save our country from general corruption, and the consequent overthrow of its free Institutions? Nothing less, sir, than the descruetion of both these parties. In fact, if one of them to-day were to cease to exist, the other would immediately be pulled to pieces by the peopls. It is merely opposition to one in the popular mind that holds its adversary together. Like the two sides of a brick arch. they sustain each other. Pull one of these sides away and the other will instantly fall, for a majority of the people are ready to condema either on its own conduct. But we hear it said that they have principles which are valuable and ought to be preserved. Was there ever, Mr. President, more stupid and ridiculous claptrap than these de-

Gen. Clingman wishes a new deal.

He is out in the cold. It is necessary that the parties should be broken in pieces. The Democratic party must be destroyed, for it has no principles, according to the Bancombe county politician, who is artful and sagacious and with long experience. Well, the people will have something to say about this hereafter. We do not ropose to go into a discussion of the matter now with the thermometer in the nineties. Whenever we shall feel that the safety of the Democratic party is in peril we shall not be slow in rallying to its defence. It is the political ark of our people. Outside of that party all is chaos and destruetion. Remove the grand constitutional principles which are the mudthe country is lost. The liberties of the people will swallowed up in the maelstrom of centralization. Destroy that party which has a strong minority in all the States, where it does not control, and which has been the very sheetanchor of the Ship of State in all the tumultuous and stormy years that have intervened between 1865 and 1881, and the strides of despotism will be as gigantic as is the ambition of many hungry and disappointed

The Democratic party must be pre-

erved. Break up, disintegrate, wipe out that grand old party in North Carolina, and then what? The Republican party is restored to powerthe very party that Gen. Clingman says stole each year enough mo ney to run the U. S. Government for six years under a Southern President. Let the Democrats follow no unsafe leaders. Let no partial arraignment of the shortcomings of the Democratic party induce any Democrat to desert his colors. Remember the past. Remember how much worse off you and the country would have been if the Republican party had not been conronted from 1865 until now with the old party of the people that has fought many a disastrous campaign, and yet stands numerically Tyler's administration for mx years. After a stronger this day than its old enemy, backed by all of the tremendous patronage of an Administration that does not hesitate to coquette with Southern Repudiationists, to dally with Confederate Generals who have their price, to bribe Senators with an offer of large patronage, and to even promise office as a bribe to members of the Legislature. In the name of public virtue what can any honest Democrat gain by breaking up his party of ideas and principles?

THE MASSACHUSETTS MAN' (THE

It will be remembered that quite recently the STAR took issue with Mr. Atkinson, the Boston writer on cotton, whose views were unfavorable as to the South being adapted to cot. ton manufacturing. We have no doubt that he is hopest in his convictions, but he is not in a position to give an unbiased opinion, as we showed. We have referred to the marked success that had attended the cotton milling experiments in Geor-

gia as a full reply to all he had said. We are pleased to find that what the STAR said is confirmed fully by the statements of Mr. Felix Fentaine, the Georgia Commissioner of Land and Immigration. He believes, as we do, that of all lands the South is the most favored for cotton manufacturing and on the largest scale possible Not only so, but he thinks the

tice, that it is well adapted to the smallest mills. He gives the statistics of two mills at Columbus, and the question directly to him: 'Will he says their profits were greater than the fall of Richmond end the war?" those of any New England mills, according to the statements made by all of the mills concerned. The Columbus mills worked 1,800 operatives, all white and nearly all natives of that section. These mills, as well as those of Augusta, have done a most profitable business. Mr. Fon-

"It is an undisputed fact that no mill in New England can show equal profits with those earned by mills in Georgia, all of them, except a few small mills, being situated in the 'cotton country proper.' "

This contradicts flatly the opinion and theory of Mr. Atkinson, of Massachusetts. Mr. Fontaine says it is absurd to question seriously the superior advantages the Southern mills have over New England. He says in cotton the South has an advantage of 1 9 10 cents per pound over New England. He calculates that a mill with 1,600 looms will save in raw material 9 per cent. on the entire capstal, or \$120,099 each year. With such advantages it is ridiculous to argue that the Southern manufactories cannot sell to Mexico and other countries as well as to our own people at home and throughout the Union goods cheaper really than New England can afford to sell them. The Charleston News and Courier gives the following:

Mr. Fontaine estimates that a crop of 6,500,000 bales would require the work of 2,166,666 farm laborers, and he believes that this vast army of workers will at no distant day be clothed with goods made almost exclusively in the cotton country proper. The Southern mills have, according to the Georgia commissioner, been sell ing heavy sheetings at 62 cents per yard, shirtings at 5\$ cents, and eight-ounce osusburgs of fine finish at 9; cents, making money at a time when no Northern mil could do it. In the construction of their mills, the Georgia companies have in their favor a difference of 33 per cent, in the cost of brick, and of 66 per cent, in that of lumber, while the raw material can be bought \$10 per bale cheaper than the Northern and English manufacturers can buy it. After making his argument, Mr. Fontaine coscludes by asserting that, as in New England, large factories pay best in Georgia-

It says that South Carolina has sills of genuine Democracy and had an experience like that of Georgia. festly improper for the Chief Magis-It says, and the testimony is impor- trate of the country to use the power

> "The profits of the cotton mills are handsome, and there is a healthy cotton-mill revival in the State. Curiously enough, however, the highest rate of profit last year was from a very small mill, working with the 'Clement attachment.' Every mill in the State recently erected and well equipped is

If our own Commissioner of Agriculture could get some reliable statistics from North Carolina cotton mills of all sizes showing precisely what has been done it would probably be encouraging to others. Most of the North Carolina mills keep to themselves what they are doing. All we know is that some men have grown rich out of their factories. There are between fifty and sixty mills in the State, and some of them ought to be willing to give the public the benefit of their experience.

Emory Speer, the young Georgia Representative who is said to be vain of his good looks, is willing to play the Mahone part in Georgia, it is said, and will vote with the Republicans in the organization of the next House. Let him do it. An open foe is to be preferred always to one of your balf-and-half sort.

The punning, genial John G. Saxe, whose verses were so popular once, is in his old age a hopeless hypochondrisc. He has been the Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont several times. He is sixty-five, and is a broken, melancholy, pitiable old

Our friends will please take notice that the STAR has no authorized travelling agents.

Senator Hill on Mr. Davis's Book-The Relations Between Mr. Davis

In a conversation with a newspaper interviewer a few days ago, Senator Ben. Hill, of Georgia, defended in most respects Mr. Davis' "History of the War," and criticised the policy of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in the conduct of his campaign from Dalton to Atlanta. In regard to the reported differences between Mr. Davis and Gen. Lee as to the surrender of the army, Mr. Hill says:

"I have read with a great deal of amusement much of the stuff that has been printed about it. In January, 1865, the two houses of the Confederate Congress created a joint committee to inquire into the condition of the army and the means of continuing the war. I was on the committee upon the part of the Senate. That committee held secret sessions, and examined almost every prominent man in the Confederacy from Jeff. Davis down. When Gen. Lee was on the stand I examined him myself, and in great detail. When asked about his holding Richmond, he said he could do so until Gen. Grant could get the men and the time to push around upon his flanks so as to threaten his communication with the South. He explained that Grant's forces were constantly increasing, and that he had unlimited supplies of men

tor, and, secondly, that he had been bribed | mills, and, we know from statis- | Lee lacked. He said that his army was constantly weakened by desertions. After Gen. Lee had explained the situation about Richmond, I put

"The old hero raised himself in the chair, and with a great deal of feeling said: 'By no means, sir; by no means. In a military point of view I would be stronger after than before such ac event, because it would enable me to make my own plan of cam-paign and battle. From a moral and political point of view the abandonment or loss of Richmond would be a serious, calamity, but when it has fallen I believe I can prolong the war for two years upon Virginia soil. Ever since the conflict began I have been obliged to permit the enemy to make my plans for me, because compelled to defend the capital. When Richmond falls I shall be able to make them for myself."

out and was obliged to."

"Was Davis apgry at Lee's surren-

"Not that I know of. I have talked with Mr. Davis fully once only since the war. Not more than two years ago I spent a whole day with him, and I never heard him say an unkind word or utter a disparagement of Gen. Lee in my life. I believe the relations between himself and Lee were not only barmonious but cordial

-It is somewhat cruel to Mahone just when he is doing his very best to get Garfield's patronage now to reprint his declarations that he is Democrat. He claimed on the floor of the Senate to be "a better Democrat" than Senator Hill, which statement did not advance his cause much with the Republicans. Now a half-forgotten part of his "record" is hauled out on him. He said at an early Readjusters' meeting in Richmond that his reason for desiring to repudiate the State debt of Virginia was that so much of it was "in the hands of Yankee bondholders." How will this read to the Republicans of the North? - Balt. Gazette, Dem.

-- If any party has a right to the support of the Administration it is the Republican party; but it is maniof his high office to secure the triumph of any political organization. The people themselves shall settle who shall be their State officers without any interference from the Federal Government. President Garfield was right to decide to keep from the Virginia contest. - Phil. Enquirer, Rep.

regulated by law."

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The American Union Telegraph Company. In this action the Plaintig claims judgment

1st Monday in September, 1681, and answer or de mur to the complaint filed in this action.

PREMIUM

SAFETY OIL.



FOR SALE BY Adrian & Vollers, cor. Dock & Front sts.

Agents for Wilmington and vicinity. my 14 D&W6m

Good New Butter, FRESH AND SWEET.

COOKING BUTTER.

MOUNTAIN BUTTER,

In Kits and Boxes, For sale low by

& PEARSALL.

"This emphatic statement shaped the report of the committee in favor of continuing the war, and ought to settle the point conclusively that Lea never thought of surrender until he found that he could not get his army

CURRENT COMMENT.

Bad Policy.

Greensboro Patriot. Hon. A. H. Stephens, writing from Liberty Hall, Crawfordsville, Ga., under date of June 25th, to a gentleman in this city, says: * * "I do not hesitate to say, that it would be bad policy for any State to prohibit the manufacture or sale of spirituous and malt liquors. The abuse and evils growing out of the sale and place of drinking liquors may well be

NEW HANGVER COUNTY.

The Carolina Central Railroad Company,

In this action the Plaintig claims judgment against the Defendant for Two Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-two Dollars (\$2241), with interest thereon from the 12th day of January, 1881, for the use from the 22d day of November, 1880, to the 12th day of January, 1881, includes, of one steam engine, twelve flat cars and one shanty car, furnished by the Plaintiff to the Defendant, at its request, for transporting and distributing on and along the line of the Plaintiff's Hallroad, between the cities of Wilmington and Charlotte, in said State, certain telegraph poles, and for work, labor State, certain telegraph poles, and for work, labor and service of the Plaintiff and its service rendered heretofore, to wit, in the month of December, 1880, at the request of the Defendant, in carrying and transporting along the line of said Railroad, in its railroad cars, certain material and fixtures for the Defendant, for making and constructing a Tele-graph line, as is fully set forth in the complaint filed in said action. Warrants of attachment have been issued in said cause from the Court afpresaid, against the property of the Defendant in this State, and are made returnable to said Court at the term and are made returnable to said Court at the term thereof begun and heid for said County, at the Court House, in the City of Wilmington, on the 18th-Monday after the first Monday in March, 1881.

The Defendant, the American Union Telegraph Company, is hereby notified and required to appear at the next Term of the Superior Court of the said County of New Hanover, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington on the 18th Monday after the lat Monday in Neptember, 1881, and answer or do. Given undor my hand and official real, this 22d day of June, A. D. 1831.

S. VAN AMRINGE,

New Hanover County.

New Crop Cuba.

The Finest Cargo this

Season.

536 HEDS. SELECTED

NEW CROP CUBA

50 TIERCES SELECTED NEW CROP CUBA.

Just received and now landing ex Schr Maggie

For sale low by

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Wrightsville Sound, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF

The Table is supplied with the products of the Sound a id Bea. Transient and regular boarders taken at reasona-

F. A. SCHUTTE, Proprietor.

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Brown & Roddic

45 Market St.

20 SUMMER QUILTS AT \$1 00

25 do do AT 125.

Our patrons will find the above very desirable for

Summear Wear We can guarantee the prices to

be as LOW as any in the country. They are easily washed when solled, and the most Popular Brands

9-4 COTTON SHEETING, 25c per yard.

CORSETS.

THE CORRUGATED CORSET-very desirable

CHILDREN'S HOSE

A beautiful line of the above in solid blue and

Pink, Silk Clocked. Very desirable for this season

Brown & Roddick

45 Market Street.

Lowell Machine Shop

Lowell, Mass.,

COTTON MACHINERY

Approved Patterns and with Recent Improvements.

Paper Machinery

TURBINE WHEELS.

Shafting and Gearing, Hydraulle

Presses and Pumps,

Elevators, &c.

PLANS FOR COTTON AND PAPER MILLS

O. K. Again.

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WM. A. BURKE, Treas.,

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

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11-4 LINEN SHEETING,

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Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout

Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and

Sprains, Burns and Scalds,

General Bodily Pains,

Tooth. Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet

and Ears, and all other Pains

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a sufe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy.
A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay
of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain
can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

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Testimonials in the State of Virginia for Good

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Best of Mineral Paint, the Sequa Oxide of Iron,

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in the market; the same way that oils and other

material used in painting are adulterated to suit the

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it a point to stop all leaks with our Cement, that gives the best of satisfaction to those we have done

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have been repaired, and I am prepared to deliver Goods with Dispatch in any part of the city.

I shall lose no time grieving, but af prepared to offer BARGAINS to all who call on me. I buy for

CASH whon any advantage is offered, and I can almost always offer inducements. Have now a large

lot of CANVASSED HAMS, small sizes, which I 10 Tierces best LARD just received. 20 Tubs BUTTER, all grades.

A very choice lot N. C. SIDES,

Small lot large N. C. HAMS at 12%c.

Store on Second Street, Carr Building. Jas. C. Stevenson



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je 23 tf

The Marion Star.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN the Pee Dee section, one of the wealthiest and most prosperous in the State, offers to Commission and Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers, and to those who have adopted the plan of selling by sample, an excellent medium of communication with a large and influential class of merchants, mechanics, planters and naval store men, whose petronage is worth solicitation. Advertisements and Business Cards inserted on liberal terms.

Address THE STAR. Address sept 22 tf

Springs,

And the late "JORDAN ALUM NOW CONSOLIDATED IN ONE PROPERTY AND UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT

A joint stock company having bought these two contiguous properties, to be known under the old title of "ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS," wall OPEN it to the public on JUNE 1ST, under the supervision of MR. WILLIAM FRAZIER, who was before the war, and for four years after the war, in charge of the original Alum Springs. We think i public will find him the right man in the right place J. FRED BFFINGER.

President Rockbridge Alum Springs Co. After twelve years' absence I return to this pub of duty. It is hardly necessary to dilate to the sen thern public upon the virtues and value of this min eral water. It has in the last half century made record of cures in chronic cases which for variety and aggravation of the cases brought ander its in fluence is unapproached by any known mineral wa ter in this country. The professional testimony to this effect is distinguished and unimpeachable But it is of the preparations now being made by the new proprietors for the proper entertainment of the public I would say a few words.

A great work of expurgation and renovation is

thorough system of drainage, a new and abundan water supply of pure freestone from the mountain, repainting and new footing, a very large introduction of new furniture, and in general a thorough overhauling of the entire premises.

The elegance of the new "JORDAD ALUM" are spacious and commodious "GRAND HOTEL" and COTTAGES, and the BEAUTY OF ITS GROUND. are widely known to the Springs going public.

My aim and earnest effort shall be to keep this now combined establishment in a manner to give

satisfaction to all reasonable guests.

AN EXCELLENT LIVERY is engaged, under a contract imposing a reasonable tarif of charges. All the customary diversions are provided for, such as BAND and BALL ROOM MUSIC, BOWLING and BILLIARDS, and all that; but I do not "bank much on these things. My main efforts shall be directed, with the aid of an efficient staff, to make the patrons of the place COMFORTABLE and "A" HOME," and regain, if possible, for this attractive summer resort, its old popularity and prestige. Please send to PURCELL, LADD & Co, Richmond Va., or the undersigned, for descriptive pamphle with rates of board, routes, and medical testimony WILLIAM FRAZIEK, my 27 eod1m fr su we

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