PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspa-per in North Carolina, is published daily, except Monday, at \$700 per year, \$400 for six months. 32 35 for three months, \$100 for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one reek to one year.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at \$150 per year, \$100 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

cents for three months. ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY). —One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.75; three days, \$3.50; four days, \$3.00; five days, \$3.50; one week, \$4.00; two weeks, \$6.50; three weeks, \$8.50; one month, \$10,00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; in months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten thes of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, tiops, Pic-Nics, Society Meetings, Political Meet-inge, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per ine for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each absequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column a ny price.

An vertisements inserted once a week in Daily will-the charged \$1 00 per square for each insertion. Ev-ary other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

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

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 neertions is marked will be continued "till forbid," at the option of the publisher, and charged up to the date of discontin

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 Ad-vertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra. Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements

one dollar per square for each insertion. An extra charge will be made for double-column

or triple column advertisements.

All announcements and recommendations of can-didates for office, whether in the shape of commu-nications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

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

Communications, unless they contain important news, 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 real name of the author is withheld.

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

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, acording 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.



By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C .: FRIDAY MORNING, July 1, 1881.

may not come in 1884 or in 1888, but | rant of the purest and greatest story | didn't consider his life-work comit will come. The ideas are hostile, antagonizing, antipodal. The seen for two or three years that the strength, the glory, the inspiration of I claims of Scott were being reco the Democratic party of the Union | nized more and more, and have been glad to meet with criticisms in the is a reassertion and maintenance of English periodicals giving the authe doctrines of Thomas Jefferson thor of "Waverly" his rightful place that the States have rights that were among the great writers of fiction. never surrendered and that belong to In Good Words-a leading English themselves as sovereign commonmagazine-there is a paper "On Nowealths.

vels and Novel-Makers", from the pen Why, so dangerous is the tendency of an "Old Novelist." With the hope of the Republican theory that as of doing service in behalf of a great staunch and unwavering a Republigenius and wholesome literature, we can paper as the New York Evening copy an opinion or two from this Post is has this to say : writer. He refers very properly to

"If we have arrived at a time in our his-Scott as the Shakespeare of novelists. tory when it is deemed 'hair-splitting' over State rights to insist upon the maintenance of those provisions of the Constitution by He is a great lover of Scott, and has which the States are permitted to act in their a thorough appreciation of his purity, State capacity, then it is time to look about splendor, freshness, richness, creative us and begin over again, for there is much power, humor, beauty and other high to be undone in our system, if the States, as such, are worthy of no consideration, endowments. Hear him, and then get and the powers secured to them by the a good edition of Scott and read him Constitution may safely be set aside or over ridden by the General Government."

The erection of this statue at this late day is significant. It shows that in the North centralized ideas are growing in favor and that the great Corypheus of a consolidated Government is the true exponent of prevailing ideas in that quarter. In their insane war upon the rights of States they will lose in the end their own liberties, if they are not very careful, and New York will become to the Government, if they succeed, what a county is to a State-only a part of the territory of a Nation. The New York News sees the danger and sounds the alarm. It says:

'The Republicans do not make any noisy proclamation of their Federalistic ideas, but their movement is for that reason all the more dangerous; for they are stealthily advancing, step by step, toward their objective point, and at every step are being reenforced by securing a stronger hold on the resources that an unscrupulous command of Federal patronage offers to the uses of partisan warfare."

Such views are to be commended. They show that now and then there is a Republican editor who has not forgotten the teachings of the Constitution. But, per contra, the New York Tribune speaks of the rights of States as a mere "phantom" to be ignored by its party; whilst the Chicago Times holds that the United States is a Nation just as France or Russia is a Nation. Such seems to be the opinion of Garfield and other Republican leaders. But Mr. Hill does not go thus far. He thinks we have a new sort of Government-a Nation, and yet somehow with the States still preserved. How that is we will not undertake to explain. But whilst some Southern men may be for giving up the reserved rights of States, and the drift of things throughout the North is to a strong Government, it may be well to remind all concerned that the time was when the doctrine of State Rights was held as tenaciously in the North-in New England even-as it is now spurned and scoffed. In the beginning New England led the South in zeal for the new theory of State Rights. Timothy Pickering, of Massachusetts, was successively Postmaster General,Secretary of War and Secretary of State in the Cabinet of Washington, and for many years United States Senator. In 1804 he wrote: "The principals of our revolution point to the remedy-a separation. That this can be accomplished, and without spilling one drop of blood, I have little doubt. I do not believe in the practicability of a long-continued Union. A Northern confederacy would unite congenial characters and present a fairer prospect of public happiness; while the Southern States, having a similarity of habits, might be left to manage their own affairs in their own way. The separation must begin in Massachusetts."

teller of all the world. We have plete until he has readjusted the condition of the English manufacturing, working and farming plasses, has been received with a burse of frantic rage, in which the mildent epithet for the Premier is Communist, and his mildest purpose the destruction of the British nation. Jacobins is the name given the Liberal party .-Phil. Times. -- Senator Sessions drew over

\$6,000 the day before Bradley says he paid him \$2,000, and about the same time Mr. Tillinghaust, of the Central Railroad, drew \$20,000. Sessions still carries his about his clothes. Tillinghast carried his in his pocket for a few days, and then took it to Buffalo, where he had prudently anticipated "a scarcity of currency," and kept it in his safe until a bank officer turned up who wanted it. York Sun, Ind. Dem.

whenever you are hungry for fiction, provided your hunger is not unreasonable. The "Old Novelist" says:

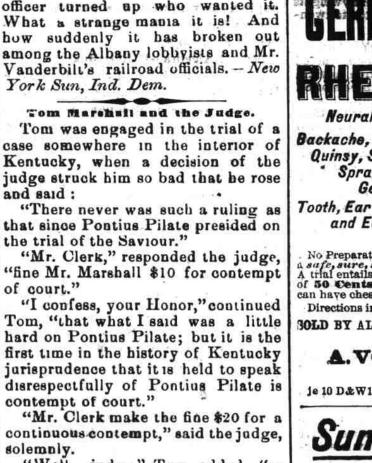
"I think it is not too much to say that we might go through the Waverly Novels from beginning to end, without finding one page, perhaps not even one line, that we would hesitate to read aloud to any young people, old enough to understand that evil exists in the world, and that the truly virtuous are those who know how to refuse the evil and to choose the good. And I-who having written novels all my life, know more than most readers how to admire a great novelist -should esteem it a good sign of any son or daughter of mine who would throw a whole cart load of modern fiction into the gutter, often its fittest place, in order to clasp a

huge wholesome armful of Walter Scott." AN ILLUSTRATION FROM THE

ULASSICS It is strange how not only history but facts repeat themselves. In this

19th century the experience of many Southern farmers is identical with that of the Greeks in the time of Solon. We are told by the historians that the great misery of the people was debt. "The farmers had borrowed money at very high interest,'

and to do this they were forced "to give their farms in pledge for the payment of their debt. At "the boundaries of every farm so mort-



"Well, judge," Tom added, "as you won all my money last night at poker lend me the twenty." "Mr. Clerk," cried the judge,

hastily, "remit the fine. The State can better afford to lose the money than I can.'

"I congratulate the Court upon its return to a sane condition," said Tom, resuming his seat amid roars of laughter.

Murried One and Bloped With An-

other, Pittsourg, Penn., Commercial, June 25. Last Thursday Mr. W. C. Muse. late candidate for county surveyor of Westmoreland county, was married to Miss Douglass, daughter of Mr. William Douglass, who lives at that place. The wedding was a brilliant affair. There was a large number of guests, and the presents were many and costly. The bride's wedding attire was of unusual richness, having been bought in New York. Mr. Muse remained with his bride but twenty-four hours, when he started, as he said, for West Newton, not, however, until after he had borrowed \$100 from his wife and another similar sum from her brother. At West Newton Mr. Muse met Miss Maggie Paul, a respectable young lady, whom he had previously engaged to marry, and proposed to bring her to Pittsburg to have the ceremony performed. They started for this city accompanied by two brothers of Miss Paul. Arrived in the city they found that the train they intended to leave on to take their wedding trip was about to leave, and the ceremony was again deferred. The brothers returned home and Mr. Muse and Miss Paul departed, nobody knows where.



RELIGION, TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL

HAMILTON, HILL AND THE CON-STITUTION.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, in hi published interview, is reported as saying that the war made the Union of States "a Federal Nation." But he is careful enough to guard his statement with this remark:

"The sword has finally determined the character of this Government and the relation of the States to it. The national character of the United States is now as unquestionable and indissoluble as that of France or England. The war did not destroy the States, but nationalized the Union

The war could not "destroy the States" without destroying the Constitution. Mr. Hill never was State Rights Whig, and, therefore, his opinions are to be taken with many degrees of allowance. He is a disciple of Hamilton, Webster, Story and Curtis in his interpretation of the Constitution. The great writers on the question of State Rights in the South-Jefferson, Madison, Bledsoe, Calhoun, Stephens, Jefferson Davis-are not in accord with Mr. Hill's views generally. Of course Hill must hold the right theory and these great men must be in error. This is the way Mr. Hill talks:

"Mr. Davis and I never did agree exactly as to the character of our Government. He looked upon John C. Calhoun as the great light of the South upon these problems.] was a Whig, and never had any use for such doctrines as Calboun taught and Davis adhered to then, and I have infinitely less now."

Mr. Hill is possibly in full sympathy with the illustrious Hamilton, who would have destroyed civil and religious liberty on this continent if he had not been checkmated by a greater genius for government than he was. If you would see how in . this hour Hamilton is held in the North by the enemies of the reserved rights of States as guaranteed by the Constitution read the following. A statue to Hamilton has been erected in Central Park, New York. The Philadelphia American, af independent Republican paper with strong leanings to a centralized government, has this to say:

"Above all, he was the first conscious representative of that tendency to nationalzation which has been the master impulse in the later movements of our political life. Every victory over State Rights has been the victory of Alexander Hamilton. Every successful assertion of national right and authority has been the assertion of his insight and foresight as a statesman. For a time it seemed as though his aims in this regard had been defeated and forgotten.

In 1811 Josiah Quincy, of Massachusetts, wrote, on the admission of Louisiana into the Union :

"If this bill passes it is my deliberate opinion that it is a virtual dissolution of the Union; that it will free the States from their moral obligation, and as it will be the right of all, so it will be the duty of some, definitely to prepare for a separation-amicably if they can, violently if they must."

The Hartford Convention of 1814, composed of delegates from all of the New England States, said:

"Whenever it shall appear that the causes are radical and permanent, a separation by equitable arrangement will be preferable to an alliance by constraint among nominal friends, but real enemies."

Neither Mr. Jefferson, nor Mr. Calhoun, nor Mr. Jefferson Davis have taken at any time any more advanced State Rights dostrine that these atterances show. Let Southern men reflect long and well before

gaged, pillars were set up as a witness, with the amount of the debt and the name of the lender cut upon them. The debt grew greater and greater every year from the heavy interest; the farmer lost all hope of ever being able to pay, and was now a laborer on his farm which had been really once his own." This reads like a paragraph from a chapter in the history of cotton planting in some sections of North Carolina, and, indeed, of many portions of States farther South. Cotton will never be "king" until the planter ceases to glut the market with the "great Southern staple," and learns to grow his own cereals and produce his own supplies. When "Cotton is King" again the farmer will have no cause to mortgage his land and become the overseer of the commission merchant. Under the present system cotton is no longer a great monarch, but is orownless; whilst his poor subjects are burdened and oppressed with accumulating debts.

From I. K. Funk & Co., 10 and 12 Dey street, New York, we have received The Persian Queen, by Rev. Edward Thwing. Price 10 cents, manilla backs. Also The Salon of Madame Necker. Vol. III. Translated from the French by Mary Stuart Smith. No. 64, Standard Series. Quarto form. Price 15 cents. Madame Necker, as is well known, was the mother of Madame de Stael. In this volume we have most interesting reminiscences of the early life of the daughter, and much about the social life in France which preceded the bloody Reign of Terror. It is an exceedingly interesting book. Two remarkable cases were reported in the STAR dispatches of vesterday. In South Carolina a plea of insanity failed in the case of a wifemurderer, one B. W. Hilke. In England the Marquis of Townshend was fined \$2,500 and costs for horsewhipping Lord Edward Thynne, who ran away with the wife of the former. In this country the Marquis would

have been congratulated warmly and feted, and very properly. But in England law is law, and if a Marquis even violates it he must abide the consequences.

