

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.
THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily, except on Sundays, at \$7.00 per year, \$4.00 for six months, \$2.50 for three months, \$1.00 for one month, to mail subscribers. Deliveries 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 morning at \$1.00 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, \$1.00; two days, \$1.50; three days, \$2.00; four days, \$2.50; five days, \$3.00; one week, \$6.00; two weeks, \$10.00; three weeks, \$13.00; one month, \$10.00; two months, \$17.00; three months, \$24.00; six months, \$40.00; twelve months, \$60.00. Ten lines of solid Roman type make one square.

All announcements of Sales, Real Estate, Bills, Hops, etc., will be charged regular advertising rates. Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line for first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

No advertisements inserted in Local Column at any price.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged \$1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two thirds of daily rate.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tribute of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements. Notices of marriages when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate \$1.00 will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

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

Advertisements on which no specified number of insertions is marked will be continued "until ordered to the contrary" by advertiser, and charged up to the date of discontinuance.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transmit rates for time actually published.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent extra.

Amusement, Auction and Official advertisements one dollar per square for each insertion. Notices of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express, or in Registered Letters. 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 are 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 charged with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Advertisers should always specify the issue or issues they desire to advertise in. Where no issue is named the advertisement will be inserted in the Daily. When the advertiser desires to have the paper to be sent to him during the time his advertisement is in, the name of the paper to which it is responsible for the mailing of the paper to his address.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 1881.
ELOCUENCE AND IMAGINATION AS AFFECTED BY LATITUDE.

A writer in *Progress* furnishes an interesting sketch of Fisher Ames, of Massachusetts, one of the great men of a State that once sent able and well furnished statesmen to the Congress of the United States. We copy an interesting paragraph concerning this section of the Union. He says:

"It has been supposed that the Southern States are more eloquent and more effective of eloquence than the Northern States. It is true that during the Revolution there were no orators North equal in heart-stirring eloquence to Patrick Henry, John Rutledge and Richard Henry Lee, and since the Revolution, Henry Clay, Robert Y. Hayne, William Pinckney and Hugh S. Legare have scarcely had their equals in any of the Northern States. But in his history of civilization, a work of the greatest ability and learning, and the most profound philosophy and original thoughts, says that climate, soil, food and aspect of the country have an influence on the characteristics of every people. He contends that a Southern country has been more favorable to, and productive of, eloquence, poetry and oratory than the Northern climate; and that the latter has been more productive of science and learning. Italy, Spain and Portugal have excelled in poetry and painting, without producing a single man of pre-eminent science and learning or philosophy. In ancient times the two greatest orators of the world, Demosthenes and Cicero, and the greatest poet of any age or country, Homer, were born in Greece and Rome, Southern nations. But in modern times the North has produced a Bacon, a Newton and a Descartes, who stand unrivalled in learning, philosophy and science."

This enumeration of great Southern orators is very imperfect. He omits many names of the first rank. Save Henry, none of the Revolutionary orators equalled John Randolph, who came to the front just as Henry was retiring from the public eye. He omits Wirt, William C. Preston, who was the greatest orator that George McDuffie and Gen. Clingman ever heard; as they both affirmed; George McDuffie, himself a great orator, Haskell, of Tennessee, a perfect wonder of eloquence, and other foremost men in the arena of oratory. When we turn to the pulpit there are names that will compare with the most illustrious of the North for a high, an impassioned or a persuasive eloquence. North Carolina can point to John Kerr, the elder, Francis S. Hawks, Thomas G. Lowe, men of great gifts in oratory, and all unlike, whilst in other States there were Bascom, Andrew Broadbent, Lovick Pierce, a North Carolinian by birth, and a dozen others who equalled the greatest in their day and generation. Among living ministers the South can point to orators who are the peers of any in all the world in genuine eloquence and pulpit power.

But we do not place any emphasis upon the theory broached above—that the South is not favorable to the production of men of science and learning. History contradicts this. The greatest minds of the ancient world were in Greece, Aristotle, and Plato, and they were Southern. Later instances abound. As to learning, many of the most erudite men of civilization have sprung from Southern nations. In our own land

the greatest political thinkers—the wisest and most philosophical statesmen were born in the South. Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton and Calhoun were all from the South. We do not refer to our own South in what we have said of course, but to Southern countries generally.

Nor have we any confidence in the imaginative theory. Homer, and the great Greek tragic poets, Aeschylus, Euripides and Sophocles; and Aristophanes, the great comic poet; and the great Latin poets, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and others of antiquity were all Southern born; so were Dante, Tasso, De Camoens, Petrarch, Racine, Voltaire, Moliere, Lope De Vega, Alghieri and other world-wide famous men of splendid imagination and genius. Whilst this is true, Goethe and Schiller and Heine and a dozen other eminent Continental poets were of the North, whilst Shakespeare, Milton, Spenser, Chaucer, and the other great band of English immortals are classed with the North. It is useless to attempt a classification by latitude. Burke, Sheridan, Chatham, Fox, Erskine, Grattan, Pitt, Plunkett, Brougham, Gladstone, Macaulay—these and a score of other great English orators were of the North. In this country there have been such impassioned masters of eloquence as Ames, Pinckney, Choate, Beecher, Storrs, Chapin, and others, and these were born in the North.

We change at this juncture, for we have seen it urged before that geographical lines indicated where thrilling eloquence or splendid imagination or severe logic or great learning or high philosophy abounded, but such lines of demarcation are more fanciful than real, we think.

There may be a certain amount of truth in the general statement that philosophy and learning prevail to a greater extent among Northern nations than elsewhere; whilst splendor of imagination or a warm, emotional, moving eloquence may abound to a greater extent in the South than in the North. In our own land, it is a well known fact that eloquence is much more common in the South than in other sections. The gift of eloquence is certainly not a rare one among our people. But on the other hand, the best poetry, with the exception of a few specimens, is to be found among New England writers.

In fact the chief literature of any excellence belonging to America is of Northern and mainly of New England production.

As to whether eloquence or oratory is in decadence or not we cannot now consider. We incline to the opinion that superior eloquence is less common than it was thirty years ago, and we do not know of any Southern orators at this time who can be compared fairly with the greatest of past generations. But oratory still abounds, and it is easy to find men of ardent and tropical imaginations and magnetic powers.

AN INTERESTING CASE.
W. W. Ward has just died in the South Carolina penitentiary. His case is a very interesting one. He was a man of fortune and good standing. He was sued for the recovery of \$5,000 lent him by J. H. Livingston, of Williamsburg county. The case was tried before Judge Mackey. A receipt in full was produced, and a witness testified to his having seen Ward pay the sum owed. The plaintiff acknowledged his signature but swore he had never received a cent. It was shown that his memory was treacherous, and that he had once denied being paid \$200, when he acknowledged it afterwards, having forgotten the important fact. His case broke down. But Judge Mackey came to his rescue. He examined the receipt. He asked the plaintiff if he had ever written to the defendant for payment. The answer was that he had. Then the Judge procured some muriatic acid and a piece of sponge.

"I perceive that on the face of this receipt there are several peculiar brown spots, and the original surface or sizing of the paper has been removed, except in that portion of the paper where the signature was written. The body of the receipt is in the handwriting of the defendant. In my opinion the defendant has taken a letter of the plaintiff's and removed the writing with muriatic acid, and then wrote the receipt above the signature. I will now apply this acid to the writing on the back of the complaint in this case, and it will be seen that the writing will instantly disappear and the paper will at once exhibit several brown spots identical with those on this receipt. The acid was applied to the paper, and, as the writing disappeared, the brown spots were seen upon its surface, and the crime of the defendant was clearly revealed."

The Judge decided in favor of the plaintiff, and said it was the duty of the Solicitor to prosecute Ward for forgery. Ward was indicted, after threatening to kill the Judge, at the next term of the Court, was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years. Ward then rose and

fired twice at Livingston, one ball passing through his coat. His death in the penitentiary was announced recently. Here we see that chemistry applied properly revealed the forgery. We see, too, what a difficult and dangerous road is that of rascality.

CHANGE IN MORALS.
The American delegates to the Methodist Congress were surprised at the drinking habits of their Wesleyan hosts in England.

A young preacher who goes "up" to join one of the British Conferences will not be received if he uses tobacco, but he may take ale or beer or wine, or "something stronger" if he so elects. In the South he may "chaw the weed" even in the pulpit, but he may not use alcoholic drinks or wine or beer as a "beverage."

Such is habit, education, association. Latitude and longitude make morals. In fact, morals change with the centuries. What was once highly proper in England is regarded now as highly improper. It must be acknowledged that there has been improvement. Take the following to illustrate the change in our own great country. Bishop Seabury was the first Episcopal Bishop in the United States. His father was Rev. Samuel Seabury, who kept a diary or sort of day-book. Here is an entry:

"June 1768. The ticket number 5,856, by the blessing of God, in the Light-house of New York, appointed by law, Anno Domini, 1768, drew in my favor £200 0s. 0d., of which I received £425 0s. 0d., which the reduction of fifteen per cent makes £310, for which I now refer to my Posterity, my thanks and praise to almighty God, the giver of all good gifts. Amen!"

It was all right and proper in 1768 for clergymen to make adventures in the lottery business. But in 1881, what clergyman of any denomination could purchase lottery tickets and make such an entry as that given without losing his reputation and being disciplined by his Church? We have no doubt that Rev. Samuel Seabury was a good man, conscientious and devout. He lived up to the light he had. He lived at a time when the ministerial life was upon a low plane compared with what it is in this country. There is progress, and in the higher direction.

Mrs. Mary A. Bryan, a Georgian, published a novel entitled "Manch." We have never seen it, but the best Northern authorities spoke in very high terms of it, pronouncing it a work of genius. The *Charleston News and Courier* says it is "one of the most powerful works of this century." She has published another novel, inferior to the other, we suppose, and entitled "Wild Work." The Philadelphia *Times* says of it:

"This is a picture of the carpet-bag reign in the Southwest, written by a Southern woman, but written with a very little political prejudice and with a considerable dramatic power. It is by no means an agreeable story, for both the characters and the events it describes are of the wildest sort, and the author piles on the agony unflinchingly, with a wealth of adjectives and a profusion of detail that make the book unpalatable."

We refer to it because it is of Southern origin, and because Republican journals are using it to justify all that the Grant Government did in its dealings with Louisiana. Our Charleston contemporary says:

"It is a true picture of the Louisiana massacre of 1874, and written without prejudice. The inside plot is said to be founded on facts of history, and very romantic and thrilling are the recitals and incidents."

It is said to aim at exact fairness, and it admits that there are great faults on both sides. We again quote from the Charleston paper:

"A great many people in the South will not read the home-threads of Mrs. Bryan just as they resent similar utterances of George Cary Eggleston, and forced him Northward to earn his bread. We believe that Mrs. Bryan attempted to be perfectly just to the carpet-bagger and his adversary. That she succeeded to please the one we feel assured. It may be that she will have less success with the other."

We do not see the *International Review*. Our comments on Mr. Page a few days ago were based upon the statement of the *New York Times*. We judge from a paragraph in *Progress* that however much he may have missed it in what he said of the short comings of our Universities and colleges that in the main his paper was judicious and intelligent. *Progress* says it is "exhaustive, full of information, kindness, encouragement and lofty liberality." We are pleased to learn this. *Progress* possibly thinks Mr. Page is a Northern writer. The use of the words "lofty liberality" perhaps indicates such a supposition.

The *New York Churchman*, the ablest Episcopal paper in America, says of Dr. Elipha Muford's "The Republic of God," that "it is the most important contribution to theological literature thus far made by any American writer." Dr. M. is an Episcopal author. Other leading papers have also spoken in very high terms of the work.

Col. John W. Forney is a manly sort of man. He was a Democrat prior to the war. From 1860 to 1880 he was opposed to the Republicans, editing two papers in support of that party. He could not stand the corruptions of that party, so he supported Gen. Hancock, and is now editing an interesting and able independent Democratic paper in Philadelphia. "In his last paper, *Progress*, he has the candor and courage to say this:

"Having known all the Southern statesmen of my time, many of them intimately, I never hesitated in asserting the belief that I had been born south of Mason and Dixon's line, I would, in all probability, have supported the Confederacy, and this sentiment is one of the chief reasons why I separated from the Republican party, and supported Hancock in 1880, after more than twenty years' service in the Republican ranks. I could not co-operate with Northern men whose chief inducements were to maintain an organization by the combination of Federal officeholders, the employment of corporate capital in the elections, and the perseverance of hatred and vengeance against the Southern people."

COTTON.
Statement of the Crop for 1880-'81. Broadstreet.

The regular statements of the cotton crop issued each year are compiled entirely from the shipping port movements, and do not in any way indicate the place of growth of the crop. We have, therefore, compiled a careful estimate of the actual growth of each State, based on the census return of 1880, to which we have added the increased acreage planted, and the increased yield of the past year. These figures are interesting as showing the actual growth of each State, and will also be valuable in connection with our monthly reports of the growing crop, as from this statement it can be seen how much cotton is effected by each of our detailed State reports:

North Carolina	449,000
South Carolina	602,000
Georgia	928,000
Florida	60,000
Alabama	784,000
Mississippi	1,051,000
Louisiana	553,000
Texas	1,038,000
Arkansas	691,000
Tennessee	394,000
Virginia, Missouri, Indian Territory, etc.	57,000
Total crop	6,607,000

Exiled Southern Families.
Tepic Letter in the N. O. Times.

The Tres Marias are three well-known small islands, forty miles off the coast from Tepic. Maximilian sold these islands to five Confederates in 1864. These men went and purchased them also from Juarez or the Liberal government when it was in the field. These three islands have about 8,000,000 acres of Sea Island cotton land. There are now about seventy-five or eighty Confederate families on these islands. They each have an immense plantation, and one who is here now, Mr. Jacob Ashlock, of Kentucky, says that their crop year after year averages one and three-fourths bales to the acre.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.
One of the most lovable traits in the character of President Garfield was his tender affection and devoted love to his old mother. Unfortunately he was unable to visit her to hear her affectionate and loving words, and nowadays when filial love is rather in vogue, it is indeed refreshing to behold such an instance as was illustrated by President Garfield. His mother is a plain, unassuming old lady, and she is the widow of an ordinary bookbinder, and although he was the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, yet his love for that old mother was as deep and devoted as if she were his only child, and an accomplished lady in America. —*Pittsburgh Record*.

Why did the *Times* and *Review* about the Western North Carolina Railroad? Is any body really surprised that the capitalists opening through the Richmond & Danville line, and the other lines, and in their own way, and for their own purposes and benefit, without regard to North Carolina or her interests? There is certainly no reasonable ground for surprise or astonishment. Indeed, it is natural, if not entirely legal, that they should. The present owners of the road are Mr. W. J. Best's "associates," they take legal title through the State, and are authorized by the act of the Legislature to control and use it as they see fit. It is not perfectly competent for them to discriminate in respect of freights and fares against such North Carolina roads and company's own control, and use it to discriminate in their rates of freight against Charlotte, Wilmington, New Bern, Goldsboro and Raleigh against the Carolina Central Railroad, the Atlantic & Gaston Carolina Railroad, the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, and other Railroads? The "associates" do these things—the commissioners say so and shippers know so. But is this a necessary consequence with the approval of the Legislature? It seems like a legislative intent to allow this large right and latitude of discretion. The Legislature were certainly earnestly admonished of what might say of what would come about as the fruit of the sale.—"Peace," in *Raleigh News-Observer*.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.
—Mr. O. S. Semmes, a son of the late Admiral Semmes, contributes a valuable article in the last number of the Philadelphia *Weekly Times*, vindictory of the truth of history in regard to the career of his distinguished father.—*Memphis Avalanche*.

—A special from Union City says squirrels are crossing the Mississippi river fifty miles south of Hickman in fabulous numbers. They are caught by the dozen men in skins, and are sent to market through corn-fields, destroying as they go. They are bearing up the country, and hundreds are seen crossing east, over the Tennessee river, below Point Mason. They are from the territory of Arkansas.—*Nashville American*.

—A pleasant little story is related of Gov. Holliday, of Virginia, by the *Alexandria Gazette*. One evening last week an old colored woman on crutches entered a railway car in Washington. The car was crowded, and the old woman requested a colored man to give her his seat, as it was impossible for her to stand. The man refused, and the old woman, who was in the car, overheard the conversation, and promptly tendered the old woman his seat, which was accepted with thanks.



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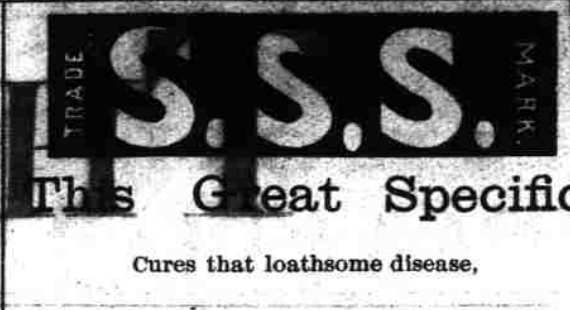
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Washington, D. C., May 12, 1881. S. S. S. has given better satisfaction than any medicine we have seen used. SUTCLIFF & STEVENS, Druggist.