

Publisher's Announcement.

THE MORNING STAR, published daily except on Sundays, at 75 cents per week, \$2.50 for one month, \$7.50 for three months, \$12.50 for six months, \$25.00 for one year, in advance. Single copies 5 cents. This weekly star is published every Friday morning at \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

Advertisements 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, \$16.00; one month, \$25.00; two months, \$45.00; three months, \$65.00; six months, \$110.00; one year, \$200.00. For lines of solid Nonpareil type make one cent for each character.

Advertisements Rates (Semi-Weekly).—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, \$16.00; one month, \$25.00; two months, \$45.00; three months, \$65.00; six months, \$110.00; one year, \$200.00.

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fact; that is the history of the formation of the Constitution. The powers of the United States are limited by express provision, for the Constitution explicitly declares that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people." That is the law.

Now is not that plain enough? Is it possible for a wayfaring man though a fool to err therein? Can even a Congressman (both Houses included always in that term, for a Senator is a member of Congress,) fail to discern the meaning of the Constitution with reference to reserved and delegated powers?

But let us take another step, and it is very important. Let us apply this to the Blair bill. The above quoted Constitutional clause teaches this, remember: that where power is not granted then Congress has certainly no power to act. There must be an express, a specific grant of power before it can be exercised legally. Now if the Constitution does not specifically grant to the Congress the power to raise money by taxation for educating the illiterate poor in the States, then, to our mind it is as clear as unrefracted ray of light, it has no power to do this.

There must, according to the very genius of our Government—a Government of limitations and specific powers—be a clear and unmistakable grant of power, or there is no authority to act. There can be nothing clearer or more conclusive than that.

If the Constitution framed by the States themselves through and by their chosen agents and afterwards ratified by them in Convention assembled—if the Constitution has not granted to the Congress the right, the power to use the public funds for educational purposes then it must be insisted upon that no such power or right exists; and if the Congress in the face of the absolute silence of the Constitution—in the very teeth of all absence in the organic law of any such grant of power or right should then deliberately take from the Treasury of the United States seventy or eighty millions of dollars, which had to be collected by a levy upon the people for altogether other and Constitutional purposes—and should apply it to school teaching in the States then it would be a plain, arant, conspicuous, deliberate "bald-headed," unmitigated usurpation and a gross abuse, without palliation, without excuse—a palpable violation of the very law the members had solemnly sworn to obey.

To make this appear clearer, we will consider the question at another time if the Constitution does really grant any such power. We will discuss the clause relied upon by the advocates of National school teaching in the States.

A LONESOME CORRESPONDENT. There is a very lonesome Democrat in Washington. He walks around disconsolate, for he can find but few in either the Senate or House to keep step to the old music which through the past has been so refreshing to his soul. He is a fossil, if you please—a sort of Page "mummy"—a man who dares to have political principles and to maintain them in open day. He is a real curiosity in Washington—a greater show than the Giantess or the man with three hands for the fellow with twelve toes and twelve fingers. He was once connected editorially with the Nashville American and is now Washington correspondent of the Louisville Commercial. He is a regular "Colonel," too—none of your Yarborough House fellows, who spell it with a K. A clipping sent us says of him:

"The Colonel, like his friend John J. Vinton, Esq., believes that protective tariff is 'legalized robbery,' and that 'civil service reform is a sham.' He clings fondly to the doctrine of 'State Rights,' and says that, 'these questions aside, he sees no reason why every man ought not to be a Republican.' The Colonel is right. He is a legitimate Democrat. The people who call themselves Democrats and believe in a protective tariff, the supremacy of the Federal Government and other Republican doctrines, are political bastards. In other words, they are illegitimate Democrats."

Well put. Why call a man a Democrat who holds to doctrines and policies that are the very opposite of old-fashioned Democratic principles? Change your name if you favor Republican principles. But Col. C. C. Merritt is a curiosity in Washington and is very, very lonesome. He says he is lonesome in Tennessee to a great extent.

In our imaginary "prospects" of yesterday we omitted one plank in its platform—a High Protective Tariff—the Rob Roy doctrine that denies to every freeman the right to sell where he can sell highest and buy where he can buy cheapest; that favors the immoral doctrine that it

right to take from one man and give to another—to tax the many for the benefit of the few. The Consolidationist will be certain to advocate that doctrine.

The Philadelphia American is a pronounced Republican organ of extreme views, but it cannot accept John Brown, the Kansas out-throat, as a genuine saint or the highest type of a hero, as the Atlantic Monthly is much inclined to accept. It says of Sanborn's life of the bloody crank, for such he was, as much as Guiteau was:

"All the details that Mr. Sanborn has here so laboriously presented, all the letters, documents, quotations and citations that he accumulates, do not permit us to set his hero in any other light so favorable as this. Here in his own words he tells us that he had not fought Black Jack and Osa-watomie; and it is even more questionable whether the name of Martyr is the one to use with reference to the close of his career. * * * Mr. Sanborn does otherwise; he undertakes to justify Brown in all details and in all parts of the chapter, and he finds this hard work when he comes to the Postwar 'executions' in Kansas, when Brown set a man at rights and calling fire Pro-Slavery men out of their cabins, then and there put them to death. Mr. Sanborn would have us understand that Brown considered himself an 'instrument' directed by God to commit these homicides, but can any one believe that he was not mistaken if he did so think?"

He is a lovely sort of a saint! What a hero for worship!

It will be interesting to know that Gen. McClellan left some documents that will be published in a volume. Just before his death he gave in the Century his account of his peninsular campaign. It will be remembered that the work he was engaged upon was burned, but the documents were saved. Gen. Fitz John Porter says that the "book will set right many errors in history, and do away with many misapprehensions." His literary executor, Mr. M. C. Prince, says: "The General was engaged on his book until about two weeks before his death. He had nearly finished the Peninsular campaign. I cannot tell when the book will be published. It will be full of personal recollections."

We are receiving letters from many parts of the State—from editors, lawyers and teachers—relative to Mr. Page's attacks upon the men of North Carolina. He may have a hide as thick as a rhinoceros and may be impervious, but he is catching it all around and people are giving "the younger" quite as good as he sends. Some of our letters would be refreshing reading, but we have given the defamer of North Carolina far more attention than he merits, and will shut him and his wonderfully "original" lucubrations from out of these columns, although we have some appetizing clippings from papers still on hand that show him up.

A Soldier of Great Age. Letter to the Editor of the London Times. Your notice in the Times this day of Sergt. William Hasland, (or Hissland,) who at the age 111 years received a pension in Chelsea Hospital, may be supplemented by the following inscription on his tombstone in the hospital cemetery, referred to at page 54 of the "Handbook to Chelsea Hospital," reviewed at some length in the Times of Dec. 25 last: "Here rests William Hissland, a veteran, if ever soldier was, who merited well a pension, if long service be a merit, having served upward of the days of man; ancient but not superannuated. Engaged in a series of wars, civil as well as foreign, yet not maimed or worn out by either, his health was fresh and florid, his health clear and hearty, his memory exact and ready; in stature he excelled the military size; in strength he surpassed the prime of youth; and, what rendered his age still more patriarchal, when above one hundred years of age he took unto himself a wife. Read, fellow-soldiers, and reflect that there is a spiritual warfare as well as a warfare temporal. Born vii of August, 1820; died vii of February, 1782; aged 112." It will be seen that the veteran's courage had not failed with his one hundred and thirty years. There is a tradition that this was the third engagement of the kind in which he was an actor, and all after his centenary.

[This story is so wonderful it surprises all Europe and keeps alive by repetition. But according to North Carolina papers a man but 112 years old would be no great curiosity, for they report persons (negroes for the most part) at 110, 115, 120 and even 160 years old. Some are found with credulity enough to accept the statements as truthful.—STAR.]

MAJ.-GEN. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

N. Y. Times, Rep.

Of the military fame acquired in the war for the Union probably none rests on a surer foundation than that of the illustrious soldier who died yesterday. The epithet "superb" which McClellan applied to him early in the war was vindicated on many a field where Hancock fought. Like Sheridan, he was at his best in the thick of battle, and flamed out bright-

est in emergencies demanding the inspiration of the born soldier. To the "love of fighting" that marked officers like Kearny and Custer he joined an equippose and clearness of military judgment that made him quick to discern the key-points of a battle and masterly in maneuvering the troops confided to him. What would have been the degree of his success had he been required to command an independent army we cannot tell; but among Union soldiers whom fortune never carried from the command of a corps to that of an army Winfield S. Hancock is first.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—Mr. Weston, the pedestrian, has for a good many years made temperance in eating and drinking a rule. He has claimed that a man called upon to make great physical exertion, or to endure a great strain, must not only economize his strength, but must avoid stimulants and intoxicants. His theory was, in short, that strength and endurance found their best expression in the man temperate. Mr. Weston, in his latest walk and in several previous ones calling for pluck and endurance, has demonstrated in a very practical way the truth of his theory as it is applied to the physical man. In doing this he has done a service to the public, but his theory is not limited to the question of physical endurance or to the manifestation of physical strength. The use of intoxicating liquors tells as much on the mental and moral nature as on the physical.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Representative Wharton J. Green, of North Carolina, is earnestly engaged in protecting the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, the territories, and of the forts, arsenals and dock-yards of the United States against food and other adulterations. He has introduced a bill in Congress in reference to counterfeit butter, or oleomargarine, and another to prevent the importation, manufacture or compounding of deleterious substances which are used as articles of diet, drink and medicine. There is no subject in which the people are more interested than this one of adulteration. Of what benefit to the fever-stricken sufferer is the drug whose curative powers have been lessened by adulteration? And what is true of adulterated medicine is true also of adulterated food. The bills which Mr. Green have introduced are necessarily limited in their scope, for they apply only to the territory over which the General Government has exclusive jurisdiction, but they may prove the entering wedge to legislation on the subject in the various States which will protect the masses of the people from imposition—particularly the poorer classes. If this should prove true, Mr. Green will have proved himself a better friend to humanity than many whose names are higher on the roll of fame.—Norfolk Ledger, Dem.

ALABAMA.

Meeting of Owners of Coal Lands, to Consider the Question of Consolidation of Interests. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) BIRMINGHAM, Feb. 12.—A number of prominent owners of coal lands in the Warrior coal fields of Alabama held a meeting this morning to consider the question of a consolidation of the interests involved for mutual protection and the regulation of the price of lands. The meeting adjourned after having appointed a committee to ascertain the wishes of all owners regarding the manner of consolidation. The committee will report at a meeting to be held here March 11th. Over 225,000 acres of coal lands were represented.

FOREIGN.

The Donald Crawford Divorce Case Decided. (By Cable to the Morning Star.) LONDON, Feb. 12.—The trial of the divorce case of Donald Crawford, against his wife, in which Charles Dilke is respondent, took place today. The Countess Crawford a divorce from his wife and dismissed the charges against Sir Charles Dilke.

NEW YORK.

Ex-Gov. Seymour's Condition Unchanged—Execution of a Wife Murderer. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) UTICA, Feb. 12.—Ex-Gov. Seymour's condition is unchanged. BUFFALO, Feb. 12.—Charles Hermann, the wife murderer, was hanged here this morning.

THE DAUGHTER DEFENDS THE MOTHER.

Memphis Avalanche. North Carolina was the first in revolt against British wrong under colonial rule. It was the first in the American revolution. It was the first in not toleration—but religious liberty and equality, and that, too, in behalf of the Catholics at a time when bigotry was yet rife and at least the Catholic was generally excluded from all title to even toleration, other than a merely legal. Its judicial annals have been illustrious. The Tar Heel has made a good record in every war. She gave birth to Tennessee. She chartered the first and second schools west of the Alleghenies. She bred and reared old Andrew Jackson. Perhaps she has a few clay eaters, but have not other States their sand-hillers, cuckooes crackers and tuckeyes? We are all poor miserable sinners.

OUR STATE CONTEMPORARIES.

The United States Government, it seems to us, has already gone to the extreme of generosity in granting such pension claims; gone farther than consideration for the other wants and claims of the country warrants, because, in the looseness of the legislation governing such provision, and in the want of any definite agencies or of claimants, national bounty is indiscriminately lavished not only upon the genuine subjects of their posthumous justice, but upon the fraudulent pretender to aid; and thus many millions have gone, and will still go out of the Treasury, to objects utterly foreign to the objects of legislation. And now it is proposed to intensify and enlarge the evil. It is probably a very difficult thing for a member of Congress to put himself in opposition to measures expressive of national gratitude. A sentimental feeling will control him against doing what must appear ungenerous or ungrateful.—Atlantic Observer.

IMPORTANT!

A NEW AND VALUABLE DEVICE! A PATENT Water Closet Seat! FOR THE CURE OF HEMORRHOIDS, (Commonly called "Piles") Internal or External, and Prolapsus Ani, for Children or Adults. NO MEDICINE OR SURGICAL OPERATION NECESSARY. I have invented a SIMPLE WATER CLOSET SEAT, for the cure of the above troubles, and which, when used, will certainly place before the public as a

SURE RELIEF AND CURE!

It has been endorsed by the leading resident Physicians in North Carolina. It is now being tested in the Hospitals of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and we are satisfied the result will be satisfactory, as it has never failed elsewhere. You can obtain this cure of the Physicians or prominent citizens in Georgetown, N. C. These Seats will be furnished at the following prices: WALNUT, Polished, \$6.00; Discount to Physicians, \$5.00; Discount to Clergymen, \$4.00; Discount to the POOR, \$3.00. Directions for using will accompany each Seat. Send to those who have adopted it, and the Seat will be sent to you. Address: LEWIS CHAMBERLAIN, Patentee, 17 1/2 DAW'S

CARLTON HOUSE

Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. ON LINE OF WILMINGTON AND WELDON Railroad, 25 miles from Wilmington. Table always well supplied with the best the country affords. Rates of Board very reasonable. For particulars, apply to H. J. CARLTON, Proprietor, care of D. W. T.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

FLORIDA.

The State Press Association on the Injury to the Orange Crop by the Cold Snap.—The Reported Damage a Great Exaggeration. (By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) GAINESVILLE, February 12.—The annual meeting of the State Press Association was held here yesterday. Representatives were present from all parts of Florida, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. That in consequence of the exceeding low temperature the larger part of the fruit remaining on the trees was frozen. 2d. That the bearing trees and the trees which were in bud at the time received no injury, although losing their leaves, and are already budding, with promise of a fair crop for the present year. 3d. That while the trees in the more northerly counties are so advanced in budding out, it is believed that in no portion of the orange growing region of Florida have the trees received any material damage.

4th. That it has been demonstrated that orange trees can sustain a much lower degree of cold than has been heretofore supposed, giving renewed assurance of the safety and durability of the orange growing interests of the State.

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) Financial. New York, February 12, Noon.—Money rate at 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange 48 1/2 @ 49. State bonds neglected. Government bonds dull and steady. Commercial. Cotton steady, with sales to day of 504 bales; middling uplands 9 1/16; middling Orleans 9 1/8. Futures easy, with sales to day at the following quotations: February 9 1/16; March 9 1/16; April 9 1/16; May 9 1/16; June 9 1/16; July 9 1/16. Flour dull and heavy. Wheat better. Corn irregular. Pork firm at \$10.50 @ 11. Lard dull at \$8 3/4. Spirits turpentine steady at 41c. Rosin steady at \$1 09 @ 1.07. Freight steady.

BATON ROUGE, February 12.—Four quiet and steady; Howard street 1 1/4; city super \$2 25 @ 3.00; extra \$3 25 @ 4.00; family \$4 25 @ 4.75; city mills \$3 50 @ 3.75; extra \$3 50 @ 4.15; rosin brands \$4 62 @ 5.75. Wheat—southern nominally steady; western dull, southern red 90 @ 92; do amber 85 @ 87; No. 3 western winter red on spot and March delivery 84 @ 90. Corn—southern nominal; western a shade firmer; southern white 45 @ 50; southern yellow 45 @ 48c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

(By Cable to the Morning Star.) LONDON, February 12.—Cotton quiet and without quotable change in prices; middling uplands 4 1/16; middling Orleans 5d; sales 8,000 bales; for speculation and export 1,000 bales; receipts 11,000 bales, of which 10,500 were American. Futures quiet; upland 4 1/16; March and April delivery 4 1/16; April and May delivery 4 1/16; May and June delivery 4 1/16; June and July delivery 4 1/16; July and August delivery 4 1/16; August and September delivery 4 1/16. The failure of a large firm is reported.

Tenders of cotton—5,400 bales new docket; 100 old docket. Sales for the week 50,000 bales, of which 41,000 bales were American; speculation 3,400 bales; export 2,400 bales; actual export 4,800 bales; total imports 58,000 bales, of which 49,000 were American; stock 680,000 bales, of which 473,000 bales are American; afloat 277,000 bales, of which 230,000 are American.

Savannah Rice Market. Savannah News, Feb. 11. The market for rice continues dull and barely steady. The sales for the day were only 129 barrels. The following are the official quotations of the Board of Trade: Fair 4 @ 4 1/4; Good 5 @ 5 1/4; Prime 5 1/2 @ 5 1/4. Rough rice—Country lots 85 @ 90; tide-water 81 @ 82 1/2.

THE MARION STAR.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN THE SOUTH. It is published weekly, except on Sundays, at 75 cents per week, \$2.50 for one month, \$7.50 for three months, \$12.50 for six months, \$25.00 for one year, in advance. Single copies 5 cents. This weekly star is published every Friday morning at \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for six months, 50 cents for three months.

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WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 12, 4 P. M.

SPRITS TURPENTINE—Quoted firm at 89 cents per gallon bid. No sales. ROSIN—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl bid for Strained and 80 cents bid for Good Strained. TAR—The market was quoted firm at \$1.00 per bbl of 280 lbs., with sales of receipts at these figures. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.90 for Virgin and Yellow Dip and \$1.85 for Hard. COTTON—Market quoted steady on a basis of 8 1/2 cents per lb. for Middling. Sales of 75 bales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary..... 6 1/16-16 cents @ B. Good Ordinary..... 7 9-16 " " Low Middling..... 8 5-16 " " Middling..... 9 1-16 " " Good Middling..... 9 1-16 " "

RIOE—Market steady and unchanged. We quote: Rough: Upland 80c @ \$1.00 per bushel; Tidewater \$1.00 @ 1.15. CLEAR: Common 44 @ 45 cents; Fair 44 @ 45 cents; Good 54 @ 55 cents; Prime 54 @ 55 cents; Choice 64 @ 65 cents per lb.

TIMBER—Market steady, with sales as follows: Prime and Extra Shipping, first-class heart, \$9.00 @ 10.00 per M feet; Extra Mill, good heart, \$6.50 @ 8.00; Mill Prime, \$6.00 @ 6.50; Good Common Mill, \$4.00 @ 5.00; Inferior to Ordinary \$3.00 @ 4.00. PEANUTS—Market firm. Prime 70 cents; Extra Prime 60 cents; Fancy 70 cents, per bushel of 28 lbs.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton..... 409 bales Spirits Turpentine..... 200 casks Rosin..... 530 casks Tar..... 158 bbls Crude Turpentine..... 93 bbls

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THE GRAPE-CURE, SAL-MUSCATELLE

