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The subscription price of the WERE Y STAR is as follows:

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GRANT WILL WRITE A BOOK. Gen. Grant will undertake to prepare a history of his own campaigns. Grant has capacity, but we know but little of his literary faculty. The great Cæsar wrote a history of his campaigns, and it is immortal. Our some time ago would-be Cæsar will write a book, but will it be immortal? We should not be surprised. Such a result would not be half as strange as that an obscure, dissipated tanner should become the Commander-in-Chief of the United States armies, the most successful, if by no means the greatest General, and finally the President of forty-five millions Grant was born lucky Good fortune stood around his cradle and has attended him through life, and, however one-sided his Memoirs may be, and they cannot be more so than Gen. Sheaman's, they will be full of interest.

Let us here give a few of Grant's sayings for which we vouch. said in November, 1865, that the hardest fight he ever had was the first day at Shiloh. "I tell you," said he, "that I exposed myself more on that day than I did all the remainder of the war. I had to do it. Five thousand of my men ran before they ever saw a gray coat. I had to keep right up to them to make them fight. Again he said: "The hardest task I ever had assigned me was when ordered to relieve Gen. Rosecranz. found the army after the battle of Chickamauga in a terrible condition utterly demoralized. They had no spirit, were without necessary food, and the horses were in a starving condition. We got some beef by driving them over the mountains, and we did not have enough horses to move one park of artillery. All General Bragg had to do was to advance, and the Union army would have been compelled to surrender. I went to work to get the army in as good a fighting trim as possible. I received reinforcements and some supplies, entrenched, and got ready as best I could for Bragg. One day a scout came in and reported that Longstreet was moving back to Virginia with his fine corps, the real strength of Bragg's army. I was unwilling to believe that Bragg could be so stupid. Soon after another scout reported the same fact, and it turned out, sir, that the best troops in that army had been sent off when they were needed I gathered heart, and, soon after, Gen, Sherman co-operating, began those movements that pushed Bragg back and relieved my forces." He said also: "Bragg was the most inferior officer in the Confederate service, unless Hood be excepted."

"President Davis shaped my campaign three different times by his injudicious atterances. He went to speech. He said, it was the Gibralter of America. I said, if that be so then I will have it, and although my plans previously formed did not embrace Vicksburg, I changed it all, his ments. His greatest quality as a the Senate with his sid,

the Confederates did not know how much Gen. Lee punished Grant at the second battle of Gaines' Mill. Afterwards, we learnt from Swinton's very elever history the very facts we gathered from this Union soldier. The truth will come out finally, when the world will stand amazed at the magnificent fighting of the South against the overwhelming armies of

the North recruited from the world.

The St. Louis Democrat has this

to say of the forthcoming historical

contribution: "A few days ago there was received in this city, consigned to Gen. Grant's consin, Wm. Smith, at Little Washington, a few miles distant from this city, a large box closely packed with papers and documents relating to the late war, which Mr. Smith was charged to take the utmost care of until they should be called for by the General. A gentleman from Little Washington who recently had a convention to the constitution of the who recently had a conversation with Mr. says he was informed that it is Gen. Grant's intention, when he shall have re-turned from Europe, to take up his resi-dence with his cousin Smith, and remain there until he shall have completed a his-tory of the war, and more especially of that part of it which was prosecuted under his own immediate command, abundant data for which are contained in the documents and papers already referred to. Gen.:
Grant's well-known liberality in dealing with public questions, and his ability as a terse and graphic writer, peculiarly fit him for the office of historian of the civil war. and the book he proposes to write will, no doubt, clear up a great many obscure questions, and present the great struggle in an impartial light. The documents are now being examined and classified, so as to be in readiness for the General upon his re-turn from his trip abroad."

HOR. W. L. STRELE'S LETTER ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

We have already published some extracts from the letters of Hon. J J. Davis and Hon. A. M. Waddell to the Raleigh Observer. We give some timely extracts from the vigorous letter of the Representative from the Sixth District to the same paper. Mr. Steele says:

To me it is clear that duty to the country and to truth and honor demands that the enemies of modern Republicanism the enemies of modern technic efforts shall stand firm and united in their efforts to re-establish good government and conthey have often denounced, and to the removal of which they stand solemnly pledged. Such being my views, I do not hesitate to say that as the Representative of the Sixth District I shall stand by the of which they stand organization, and shall be ready to uphold its action in the election by the House, whether the nominees are my choice or not, and in all things else looking to the harmony of the party and the consequent interest of the country. In the event that any man elected by the Democratic party shall, contrary to my expectations, prove false to his pledges and the faith which was reposed in him by his constituents, I was reposed in him by his constituents, I shall be willing to hurl anathemas at him, 'whose treason, like a deadly blight,' came over the 'councils' of his party, and 'blasted them in their hour of might.'

"The country has witnessed long enough the use of the military to maintain political ascendancy in the Southern States. Such

base and unconstitutional acts, made the chief infamy of the late administration, notwithstanding the deceptive cry of Let us have peace. With my consent the army can thus be used no longer. Sooner than see it further employed in such unhallowed uses, I would see the land defenceless, so far as the regular army is concerned, feeling sure that when any real danger to the government or the people should present itself, a volunteer army could easily be raised which would 'stand a wall of fire' me, the liberty of the citizen is above all things else, and I will do nothing which I think tends to infringe upon it or weaken its strength. Unless the army can and will rass the peace of society, and I can be assured of such a use, I will not vote one dollar to its support. In this I am confident I shall faithfully reflect the voice of the people who have trusted me, for I propose to be their servant and not their mas-

"The House of Representatives must defend the rights of the people of this country against all assaults, by whomsoever made, whether the assaults be open and manly or secret and detestable. It must not be moved from its propriety by either money, offices, threats or smiles."

Patterson, the carpet bag Senator, has given in his allegiance to the Vicksburg and made a characteristic | Hampton government. He is late in the day, and there is but little sincerity or grace in the manner of his acceptance of the inevitable. He has some motive too deep for the ordinary eye to find the bottom. He sees the way and then began my advance, upon the wind is blowing and he shifts his that stronghold." "Gen. Lee is a sails accordingly. It is now rumored good man. I would not detract from that he will fortify the Democrats in MENGTON: N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877.

on has vetoed the "Public Works Bill," and in doing this he rests his indorsement upon the people. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:

merce says:

"He will do his part to rescue the canals from swindling contractors and rings, if the people will elect a Legislature on the issue of canal reform—not to mention other issues between the economists and the spendthrifts, the honest men and the thieves. The people made a mistake in taking it for granted that this Legislature would carry out the spirit of the new constitutional amendment, instead of defeating it by delay and opposition.

The faithlessness of this Legislature in nearly all matters concerning the welfare of the State and of the city is another warning of the immense difficulties that lie in the path of reform. To adopt the best of constitutional amendments is only one step of tional amendments is only one step of progress. It must be followed up by the election of a Legislature and of all State office's who are above sacrificing the general good to party or to pocket."

The Governor, in his veto message, for gross neglect of duty in postpon ing until so late a time the passage of the "Public Works Bill," He also rakes it for its very partisan action in rejecting such a capable and superior man for the office of Superntendent, as General McClellan,

The Journal of Commerce says: "Had General McClellan been a flexible nation without delay, on condition that the members should have a share of the patrousge. The real objections to the nominee were only that he could not be used by the politicians. And these objections would lie spainst any other man whose name Gov. Robinson would be likely to

Indeed, the veto of the bill is based upon the fact that no man the Governor would appoint would be acentable to the persons who voted against confirming Gen. McClellan's appointment. The Journal of Com-

"For his approval of that bill would have the effect to throw out of office the whole existing canal administration of the State; and in the event of a continued disagreement between the Governor and the Senate as to the selection of a Superintendent the canals would be left absolutely without a management. If the bill became a law and a Superintendent were agreed upon there would not be time enough before the opening of the canals to get the new offi-cials into harness and the new system at work. The changes made at such an unseasonable time would only lead to haste and confusion in the canal affairs. The canal regime for the past year has not been a bad one, and the worst that can happen from the veto of the bill is to keep the canal year longer in the present hands unde be general direction of the Governor."

The action of Gov. Robinson indicates great firmness and honesty. He clearly does not intend that rings and cliques shall get hold of the State government, and he boldly and defiantly meets them at the outset. If the people are true and just they will sustain him against his enemies and their enemies.

BISMARCE.

Prince Bismarck has resigned the

Chancellorship, but not the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His resignation excites much discussion abroad among politicians, and especially in Berlin. He is unquestionably a very able man-the greatest living statesman, He is the one man in a century. resigns ostensibly because he is over worked and needs rest. The follow ing we clip from the Baltimore Gazette, which throws light upon the great German statesman's actions "Bismarck's huff with the chief of the Bismarck's huff with the chief of the admiralty may cost Germany dearly. This is a critical time for any European premier to quit his post, most of all the premier of Germany, who has been, to all intents, the personification of the German government. Bismarck has all the information and every intrigue at his fingers' ends. He has the experience, the craft and the boldness to cope with the best or all of the premiers. There seems to be no man in Germany to take his place. His work has been divided between Camphausen, as chancellor, and Von Bulow, as minister of foreign affairs, but the two will not make one Bismarck.

but the two will not make one Bismarck. It may be that the prince chancellor, from his retirement, will still keep a fatherly eye on his united Germany and her interests." At the last United States consus there were 31 cities in this State; the list is too long for us to name.—N. Y. Journal of

York. There are 179 "cities" on hunting grounds for the British Dohand just at this time, and more on minions-leaving his country for his the wayned loods monages all ment class country's good.

Gan Grant appears to "impression" that Gen. yery fine sword at Appon ox Court louse, which he thought would be salled upon to surrender. Rev. Dr. Jones, of Virginia, has wi of military bistory of our ar ron. We find quoted in the Raleig Observer a passage from the book that is of historical importance, and as such of re-produce it. The account of the surrender was dictated by Gen. Lee to Dr. Jones and adorption at a good

Gen. Lee said that when he met Gen Grant they exchanged polite salutations and he stated to him at once that he desire we conference in reference to the subject e. All that was said about swords wa that General Grant apologized to me for not wearing his own sword, saying that it had gone off in his baggage, and he had been unable to get it in time."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The people of this State have shown themselves great in adversity we cannot doubt that they will prove themselves worthy of their high name, and add a new lustre to the glories which encircle their history. by bearing themselves wisely, prudently, temperately, now that they become equal in privileges and rights to the chiefest of the sisterheod of States. They have had a very singular and painful experience. They have been treated as insurgents by their parental government whilst exposes the guilt of the Legislature obeying the laws of peace. They have been deprived of the heritages of freemen whilst subjected to the burdens of taxation. They have been abused, persecuted and defamed, and all in the name of constitutional liberty.

But at last the end has come to their tribulations, we hope, night of desolation passes away and the harbinger of presperity makes bright the coming morn. We offer them our sincere congratulations now, as we once offered them in dolorous days our profoundest sympathy. We trust their future will be as fruitful in gracious results as their past ten years have been bleak and unprofitable. The curse of curpet bagism has rested upon them like a hideous nightmare. The very fountains of prosperity have been made dry, and nothing but manhood and honor appeared to remain. Smitten and despoiled, slandered and oppressed, the people of South Carolina have so borne themselves as to excite the deep commiseration of generous hearts everywhere. The broad daylight is once more over them, and now for obedience to law, for a faithful discharge of every duty that belongs to citizenship, for peace and good will among all classes and conditions and between the races.

They are fortunate in the men who are to direct their destinies. Hampton has shown himself as wise and well-poised in council as he was dashing and fearless in the tented field. He has able men around him-men who love South Carolina and are true to the South. A great work of recuperation-of building up -of wisely applying the new forces and new energies, has to be set in motion. A State has to be brought back by enterprise, by patient toil and careful usbanding of resources to its former condition of prosperity and riches, It cannot be done in a day, or month, or a year, but it can be done by severe and judicious toil. See to it that the peace of the State is not disturbed by broils and factions, and the laws are as promptly obeyed as faithfully executed. We trust that in a few years the whole State will blossom as the rose, and that the arteries of trade will beat strong and fulf, showing a return to that con-

into the green pastures and sit by the still-waters provided by a long suffering forgiving and generous government. He and fifteen hundred braves are on their way to the Spotted Tail Agency. Sitting Bull is not yet re-North Carolina can beat New constructed, so he is leaving his

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.

This eminent son of South Carolina was a man of superior talents He may not have had genius, but he had very considerable skill as a wri ter, and his novels, poems and other productions are of a character to entitle his memory to be gratefully and admiringly cherished. The Charleston News and Courier says

"Every emotion of his heart best time to the cause of South Carolina and of the South, and in her cause he risked and lost all. His works remain to vindicate and illustrate the State in which he was born, and in which he lived and died, and for whose rights he contended, with artient zeal, to his last breath. Now is the day and the hour, when South Carolina is just restored to her ancient freeden, to earn plete this unfinished memorial to her most distinguished literary man."

He never wrote any papers equa duced any poetry equal to Harry Timrod's, but he wrote books that are worth reading even now, when sensationalism in fiction is so popular, and when the taste of men and wo men is so low and vicious.

We are glad to see it stated that a new movement will be set afoot to complete the monument that was to have been erected in memory of him. A bronze bust has been completed by Mr. Ward, of New York, at a cost of \$1,700, and the spirited citizens of Fairfield county have supplied the granite for a memorial shaft. Some \$1,500 are still needed to carry out the design. The News and Courier suggests:

"Our proposition is a simple and not an onerous one, for the raising of the fifteen hundred dollars needed. Let each county in the State contribute, on an average, the sum of fifty dollars, and the thing is done."

Mr. Simms was a printer in earlier years. He became a versatile writer, and shed genuine lustre upon the South. Let the shaft go up, and let his virtues and abilities be remem-

in active operation, and paying divi dends, either in money or stock. They consume about 50,000 or 60,000 bales of cotton annually. Columbus claims one-fifth of the total manufactories of the State,"—Hachange.

We give still another argument in favor of cotton manufacturing, Georgia has steadily advanced in a career of prosperity and growth until she is now regarded as the "empire State" of the South. Her forty-five cotton factories have had a great deal to do with her advancement on the highway of success and development. North Carolinians may well note the above statement.

We published in our issue of 20th February, an account of the formation of a manufacturing company at Augusta, with a capital of \$150,000. It is to manufacture silisias and brown sheetings. It is to run 20,000 spindles. As we announced, the capital subscribers to the stock are from

But the Georgians do not stop in their efforts to make money. They keep pushing on the car of progress. Another factory is announced at Augusta, with a capacity of 60,000 spindles, to manufacture goods similar to the product of the "Augusta Mills." The city government has been appealed to to locate the site and furnish the water supply.

How many factories will he begun in North Carolina during the present year? It pays very handsomely in Georgia, why not in our own State?

N. C. FACTORIES.

In reply to our request for the number of spindles in each of our North Carolina factories, and the amount of cotton consumed, the Orphan's

"We are sorry that our information wi not justify an attempt to comply with a reasonable request. But we will say that several saw-mills in our State are now fursishing Northern markets with vast quantities of blocks for spools and shuttles, and that many of the factories are enlarging their buildings and their operations. Many thousands of new spindles will commence their rapid revolution during the present month. North Carolina yarn and North Carolina cloth find ready sale at home and Carolina cloth find ready sale at home and abroad. Many of our most intelligent men and women are wearing jeans, gingham and linen-finish domestic, spun and woven by our own people. This is true independence, and this encouragement of home enterprise is giving us the respect of the Northern people. It also explains one cause of dull times with those merchants who buy everything in New York and ignere our own mills and factories."

How do the views of men change with the times. But few of our pubhe men have always been popular. There appears to be a tide in their affairs just as with less fortunate mortals. A Boston cynic in 1861, said this of Lincoln:

"He may be honest. Nobody cares whether the tortoise is honest or not; he has neither insight nor provision nor des

NO. 24

As the result of the recent meeting of the freight agents of many of the Southern railroad and steamship lines, the cutting of rates on freights has ceased for the time being, and the rates have been raised considerably, it being claimed by the railroads that nothing less than the newly establish ed rates will pay them. The Charlotte Observer, referring to this matter, says: "There seems to be, however in disposition on the part of competing lines to come to some compromise on the matter of rates, as it is impossible to keep up the roads at the miserably low prices which have been charged during the past aix months." Observer says rates have been increased from 40 cents on first-clair goods from New York, Philadelphia and Boston, and 65 cents from Baltimore, to \$1.15 from each of these points to Charlette, the rate on the other classes having made a correspond

> Maising Stocks making a specialty of the busto raising stock for market and has thus been very successful. He has sent severs droves of cattle here during the present season, all of the best quality of beeves, seven of which, as a sample, aggregated six thousand eight hundred and twenty pounds gross, and he has another suppl still to come. If more of the farmers this section would turn their attention, or at least a good portion of it, to the raising and improvement of stock, we would not have to send to a distance for our choice beeves

U. S. District Court. The following have been drawn to serv as jurors at the approaching term of the U. S. District Court, which commences in this city on the 30th instituted

New Hanover County-Geo. L. Schutte Alfred Howe, John E. Crow, George W. Betts, James H. Carraway, Samuel Northrop, William P. Oldham and John W. St. George. The land bo D

Duplin County-James W. Cox, F. A. Newberry, Thomas Watson, Robert H. Brown, Sibens Cooper, B. Witherington, James F. Shine and John Gore. Brunswick County-Wm. Watters, Jas O. Grimes, Lawson K. Skipper, Peter Rou

ark, Richard Dosher, John W. Mints, Jno. E. Pounds and E. S. Gerner. Impertant to Justices of the Peace The following from the Raleigh News

of interest to Justices of the Peace: Justices of the Peace and Clerks o Courts are reminded that, by an act of the late General Assembly, all writings required by law to be registered can be seknowledged or proven before a Judge, a Justice of the peace, or the Clerk of any burt of Record having a seal, except the Register of Deeds. These courts or offi-ers, except the Register, can also take the

examination is taken by a magistrate the county in which the instrument is to be registered, the Clerk of a Court of Re-cord, as above, shall adjudge that the same s correct, and shall, under a seal, order the deed to be registered; and when taken by a magistrate and to be registered in any county other than that in which taken, such clerk shall, under a seal, adjudge that the acknowledgment, proof or privy examina-tion is correct, and that the magistrate was a Justice of the Peace at the time of taking by the Clerk of Record, or before a Judge, the seal of such court shall be affixed to all

The Clerk of any Court of Record can order an instrument to be registered; but all writings must ultimately pass through the office of the Superior Court Clerk, as that officer is charged with the duty of collecting the registration, and, in some cases,

Justices can now take acknowledgmen proof or privy examination without commissions being issued on them, and every instrument of writing required to be regis-tered must have the seal of a Court of Re-These are the chief features of the new

law which has just gone into effect.

We learn that the distillery of Messrs Dock & Applewhite, in Brunswick county about four miles from Brinkley's station, on the W. C. & A. R. R. together with about 30 casks of spirits turpentine, 150 barrels of rosin, 400 new spirit casks, &c., was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday last. The fire was caused by the boiling over of the charge in the still. The loss is estimated at \$3,000, upon which there

was no insurance.

The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will meet at Salisbury on Tuesday, the 8th of May next, and the Grand Lodge on the evening of the same day. Mr. J. L. Dudley will represent Orion Lodge and Campbell Encampment, of this city, and Capt. M. P. Taylor Cape Fear Lodge.

County Claims. We learn that arrangements have been made by the Board of County Commis sioners by which all debts contracted by the county since the 1st of January, 1877, will be paid to the full value of the claim Bank of New Hanover or the First National Bank.

The Philadelphia Record charac-The Philadelphia Record charac-terises the letter of instruction drawn up by Mr. Everts for the Louisiana Commission as "verbose, obscure and involved." It thinks its chief exertions will be to "wrestle with this extraordinary letter of instructions, in order to fully elucidate it." Ma Evarts is one of the few very able men who are utterly incapable of expressing themselves clearly, directly and forcibly. His style is tortuous and attenuated, one warb you?

Through him is brought before.
In living miracles In living miracles.

No booted knight in arms bedight
E'er wore a lordlier name,
And glory never haloed round
A grander, purer fame.

He battled for his own, but when
Fate creshed the fabric down
She still, that she might bless the world
Bequeathed it his renown—
The hero whose untarnished sword
Gleams brightest in defeat.
Who turned in scorn from fortune's hord
To kneel at homor's feet

To kneel at honor's feet. Hats off! Although no victor he.

Hats off | A hero passes by,
A rose of chivalry,
Who showsiths world how grand a thing
A vanquished man can be.

Mr. Editon; There is a large bo of rich and valuable swamp lands. Eastern North Carolina, belonging the Educational Fund of the State and which, in its present condition is wholly useless and valueless to the State, and which, if reclaimed and put in proper order for cultivation. would become the garden spot of North Carolina. Then might Pender, Onslow and Duplin vie with their sister counties of the State in the production of Indian corn, rice, &c. Indeed, the reclamation of these lands would be the beginning of a new era in the agricultural interest in this portion of North Carolina.

The members of the Legislature from the eastern counties, being aware of these facts, and especially the able, and patriotic Senator from Duplin, Mr. John D. Stanford, who succeeded in procuring the passage of a bill by the late Legislature, authorizing and in-structing the penitentiary author-ities to furnish and equip thirty convicts at the expense of the State, under proper and sufficient guard, to dig a canal through Angola Pocosin, and construct along its banks a good public road, suitable for the passage of wagons, carts, carriages, and all kinds of vehicles, said canal to begin at Croom's bridge, on the North East river, in Pender county, running thence in an easterly direction to some point on the eastern side of said Pocosin, wherever the greatest good will result to the greatest number. In order to further and foster, this great enterprise a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Pender county was held in the Court House, at South Washington, on Monday, April 2nd, 1877.

elected Chairman, and Jas. D. M. phy requested to act as Secretary The introducer and zealous advo cate of the canal bill, John D. Stanford, being present, and being loudly called for, came forward, and after being introduced by Col. John D. Powers, proceeded to give a brief account of the passage of the bill, and afterwards delivered an interesting address, showing the great and incalculable benefits which would necessarily be secured to the farming interests of Eastern North Carolina by the reclamation of these swamp lands, and after giving the meeting much good and useful advice, and enjoining it upon the citizens of Pender to see that their rights and interests were well guarded and protected in this matter, and that the pro-visions of the bill were faithfully executed, took his seat amid the cheers and applause of the audience. Resolutions of thanks were passed

Daniel Shaw, Esq., was unanin

with much warmth to John D. Stanford, Esq., for his able and interest Upon motion, Daniel Shaw, W. L.

Rivenbark and Eli H. Shiyer were appointed as a committee of conference and correspondence, to confer and negotiate with the Governor and the Board of Commissioners of the Penitentiary, with a view of securing some competent surveyor to survey a route for said canal, so that he convicts can commence work im-

It was ordered that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting he transmitted to the Wilmington STAB and Weekly Record, with the requests that they publish the same.

A Tribune Discovery.

In an article on the carpet-bag exodus the New York Tribune has made a discovery which has been ap-parent to all but violent partisans for many years. It says:
"The fact is that the Republica

party has been running a political poor house quite too long. The one fatal defect of its policy since the war has been that it gave opportunielected to any office by colored men of the South, to fasten themselves upon the party and the country as the representative Republicans of reconstructed States."

Had the Tribune held to this view years ago it might have done the country a service. As it is, the very excesses of the carpet-bag governments in the South have at length proved their downfall. The people — Grant says it is all right, and throughout the country have voted that Nicholis ought also to be recognized. their extinction.