

MM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor.

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THE DEBATE AND THE VOTE.

The debates on the Army Bill accomplished a great deal. They fully exposed the duplicity, unfairness, corruption and inconsistencies of the Republican party. But for the discussion a vast amount of the meanness and violence of that party in the past would have been forgotten. It is astonishing how soon people forget past political issues and actions, and how time not only assauges irritation and bitterness, but wipes out, as with a sponge, much that ought to be remembered. When such fellows as Garfield and Robeson, men of notoriously corrupt lives, come to the front as the leaders of a party, and seek to fasten upon the country a military system that can only destroy the freedom of the ballot and guarantee a corrupt election, they must trust much to the forget fulness and forbearance of the people. The discussion, therefore, of the military bill was very necessary. It fully aroused the country to a proper sense of the dangers that threatened its liberties, and the first echoing gun was heard from Chicago when that Republican city went Democratic. The people now understand fully the issues involved in the proposition of the Radicals to use the army in elections, not to keep the peace, but to secure the triumph of Radical candidates in every Democratic State and city and town and

The vote on Saturday on the Army Bill in the House was unexpectedly gratifying. Every Greenbacker except two voted with the Democrats. It was given out from time to time that they would rally under the Republican leadership, but if they had any such purpose in the beginning the progress of the debate caused them to change their course, and they voted with two exceptions for honest and fair elections. They gave a vote that will be sustained by an overwhelming majority of the American people. We congratulate our readers and the country upon the triumph of right and justice. We congratulate the Democrats in the House for seeing clearly their duty, and for performing it without variableness or shadow of turning-that each and all marched up squarely to the performance of a high, a necessary, and a patriotic obligation. The President may veto their action, but if he does he must take the consequences. The Democrats and Greenbackers have agreed to the necessary appropriations for the maintenance of the army, but with the distinct proviso and understanding that none of the money thus appropriated should be used in sending soldiers to the polls to bulldoze freemen and prevent a fair election. That is all.

The debate on the Army Bill 18 ended, but we must detain the reader with one or two points concerning it. Robeson, Grant's old Secretary of the Navy, is said to have made about the only argument that was made on the Republican side. He undertook to discuss the merits of the bill, whilst the other speakers on his side .went into heroics and flaunted the old bloody shirt as an oriflamme of party. But Robeson said enough to awaken fears or to quicken grave fears already aroused. He said:

"My friend from Ohio (Mr. Hurd) has said that it becomes us to look sharply and keenly as to the use of the military power, for that by it republics have always died. take issue with him there. The last final blow at the liberties of republics has come from the sword, but it has not been until some branch of the Government has usurped to itself rights which it did not enjoy under the Constitution and laws of th country. It has not been until some branch of the Government-usually a branch claiming more especially to represent the popular will—has usurped to itself powers that did not belong to it. It was only after the long Parliament of England had disgusted the country by its disregard of civil and personal rights and by its assumption of everything that belonged to the Govern-ment, that the stern soldier Oliver Cromwell dared to go to that House and dissolve it with military power."

There is more of the same strain. Now what does Robeson mean by this sort of talk? He is one of Grant's set. He sustained his Chief in every assault he made upon the Constitution and rights and liberties of the people during his eight years of misrule and oppression. When he talks of usurpers and tyrants exercising their power, and evidently approvingly, what does he mean to teach or indicate? Clearly the District Court, and that the Inthat the President-Hayes or his suc- | dictment, arrest and imprisonment of | United States.

befall the country-may emulate Na-Congress if that body, "representing Virginia. the popular will," should dare to refuse to vote supplies, or in any way oppose the will and plans of the Tyrant of party. He meant to intimate that armed force might be resorted to in order to crush-out opposition and to thwart and stifle the will of the people. It was treason from beginning to end-treason to a popular form of government. Such utterances from such a source should not be forgotten. There is a vast deal of mischief in them. They show distinctly and unmistakably how one of Grant's old Cabinet regards an issue in which the liberties of the people and the conservation of a free, constitutional government are seriously in-

Another "stalwart," De Golyer Garfield, had this to say:

"What is our theory of law? It is free consent. That is the granite foundation of our whole structure. Nothing in this republic can be a law that has not the free ensent of the House, the free consent of the Senate, and the free consent of the Executive. Or, if the Executive refuses his consent, then it must have the free consent of two-thirds of each body. Will anybody deny that? Will anybody challenge line of that statement—that free consent s the foundation rock of all our instiu-

When this specious language was first spoken and then published it gave great satisfaction to the Republicans in the House and the organs, and they rallied as one man to the call. Here was something as profound as plausible. It contained the new political philosophy. The great fabric of law and order, of the right and liberties of freemen rested "on free consent." Very well. But what about the use of the army? If the House and Senate refused their "free consent" must the army still be used? So said Mr. Frye. So thought Mr. Garfield, evidently. The New York Sun thus disposes of this new philosophy in politics-this theory of government which is expected to au- is the point. If he violates a law of thorize Hayes to use the army in spite of the "Iree consent" of the House and the Senate. It savs:

"Under De Golyer Garfield's new interpretation, free consent means something in which the majority of the House and the majority of the Senate have no part, it beng reserved solely for the minorities and for Hayes. According to this quack logic, when a minority of the House and the Senate have voted against a bill making full annual appropriations for the army, and when Hayes has vetoed it, unless the majority of the House and of the Senate hack and patch the bill so as to make it acceptable no longer to themselves but to the minority, the course is revolutionary and incendiary. To refuse to abdicate their responsibility as the majority, fresh from the people's elections, is called coercing the minority; but for the minority to conspire with Hayes to refuse supplies to the army unless the Supply Bill can be altered to suit them, is no coercion of the majority. The free consent De Golyer Garfield prates of would destroy majority rule. Already we have had enough of setting aside, by flimsy sophistries, the rights and the recorded votes of majorities."

The great struggle will now begin in the House over the question of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals. The Democrats will do their duty, and the country will sustain them. The people are on the alert. They are watching very carefully what is being said and done by their Representatives. They will sustain no man and no party that makes aggressions on their rights and liberties, or that advocates principles that are destructive of a free and pure ballot and subversive of the very government organized and planned by our patriotic and wise forefathers.

Republican Houk, of Tennessee, in his bloody shirt harangue, deeply regretted that Grant had withdrawn the troops from Mississippi in 1875. He said, and mark his utterances, that if the law allowing troops at the polls remained in force, and if Hayes will enforce the law as it is, then the Southern States will again send up Republican Representatives. And that explains the action of the party -that is the milk in the cocoanut. Give them the army, and they will again carry the South. The bayonet will do the work. That is what they mean by a "free and pure ballot."

THE JUDGE RIVES MATTER.

The petition of the Governor of Virginia concerning the action of Judge Rives to the Supreme Court of the United States, asking for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, will attract universal attention. According to the petition the District Court has garded the usual formalities towards the no jurisdiction in the case of Judge Coles. It will be remembered that Judge Rives caused Judge Coles to be arrested because he had violated the laws of the United States, as was alleged, in excluding and failing to select negroes in Pittsylvania county as grand and petit jurors, and that this was done on account of their color and previous condition of servitude. The petition of Gov. Holliday states that such conduct on the part of Judge Coles constitutes no offence punishable in

cessor, Grant, if such a curse should | the Judge was without warrant of law and violative both of the rights poleon or Cromwell, and throttle of the individual and of the State of

ought to be discussed without prejudice or passion, and that ought to be decided upon its merits. It is to be regretted that the papers are disposed to treat the matter from a par tisan rather than from a legal stand point. There are great principles involved, and the decision of the highest judicial tribunal will be received with exceeding interest. Some of the persons who have written concerning the law have been as much influenced by emotions and sympathies as they would be if discussing a nestion of mere governmental

The Virginia law will have to be considered in determining the matter in dispute. If Mr. Coles violated the law of Virginia, then he is amenable to that law, but is he amenable to a United States District Court for violating a State law? That is the point in issue really, it seems to us. Mr. Coles is a State officer. He was engaged in a State Court. Ought he not to be tested as to his guilt or innocence by the State law? If so, is it right for him to be arraigned before a United States Court for violating a State law?

According to the law of Virginia it rests with the County Judge to prepare the venire. He can select the jurors as he thinks best. The law says that it rests with him alone-"as he shall think well qualified," is the language. The qualifications are given; they are to be persons "of sound judgment and free from legal exceptions." As long as the County Judge exercises his right of selection based upon such qualifications, how does he violate law, and if he violates law, then what law? Does he violate a law of Virginia, whose officer he is, or of the United States? Here Virginia then what has a United States Judge to do with it? If he violates a United States law, then what law? Is it the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution? Do the provisions of that amendment override all State laws governing the State Courts in so far as the selection of juries are concerned? The Supreme Court will decide this question. It will determine whether the Constitution of the United States shall annul all State laws bearing upon the subject of selecting jurors or not. The question, as we have said, ought to be decided upon its merits, and not as affecting a Southern State. The law in the matter must govern Massachusetts or New York as well as Virginia or

South Carolina. Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has gone to Charleston to appear for the citizens who are being tried before the notorious Bond for violating election laws. He passed through Charlotte. The Observer says that the Senator said it was the impression in the best informed circles in Washington that the President would sign the amended army bill as soon as it was presented to him. Such was his own opinion. The Stalwarts, however, say not. The Richmond Dispatch's Washington correspondent of

"There are Democrats who do not agree with me, but my information from the White House, through sources perfectly reliable, lead me to believe that under the advice of Garfield & Co. Mr. Hayes has forgotten his policy of conciliation, his obigations to the Democrats, and the bad treatment of the Republicans of the Senate, and determined to perpetuate the use of troops at the polls to aid in electing Grant in 1880, if possible. A Republican correspondent assures me that a member of the Cabinet told him at church yesterday that it will be vetoed, and two porrespondents say Mr. Hayes informed them to-day, in substance, that he means to veto the bill. The best known correspondent of the Western press to-night said to me that after a protracted conference with the President he is certain that he will not sign the bill."

Col. John S. Mesby, according to Republican statements, has succeeded admirably at Hong Kong in making himself very objectionable to American residents and to the British authorities. We copy from a Washington special to the Philadelphia

"It appears, on the oecasion of Colonel Mosby's appearance at his post, he disreauthorities, and subsequently on the occaof an entertainment of ceremony at the Gubernatorial residence, he was requested to appear in the proper costume of polite society. He replied that he would be d-d before he would wear anything except what another American citizen would wear; that he represented the United States, and he proposed to introduce American manners and American customs."

Gen. Dick Taylor's book is attracting much attention and will meet with a wide circulation. It is the best Southern book concerning the war, we suppose, that has been produced thus far. He is a son of Gett. Zachary Taylor, who was born in Virginia and was President of the

Senator Bayard made a strong speech against the majority fepdit in the Senate which was adverse to the seating of Mr. Bell appointed Sena-It is a grave question of law that tor by the Governor of New Hampshire. Senators Bailey, of Tennessee,

> and Hill, of Georgia, made able speeches in favor of the report. Seven steamers sailed from New York on Saturday. They took out a large number of passengers. The shipments were unusually large. Among the totals were the following: "Cheese, about 18,000 boxes; bacon, 8,450 poxes; cotton, 1,600 bales; butter, 4,400 backages; canned goods, 4,100 cases; flour, ,700 barrels and 2,000 sacks; wheat, about 202,000 bushels; fresh meat, 270 tons and 1,900 quarters. The City of Chester

carried 114 head of cattle for London.'

An old member of the fraternity in this city has furnished us with the following statistics of the number of lodges of Free Masons which existed at the end of last year, and which will be read with interest ov members of the Order: In Germany there were 342 lodges; in Switzerland, 33; Hungary, 44; Roumania, 11; Servia, 1 England and Wales, 1,187; Scotland, 334; Ireland, 299; Gibraltar, 5; Malta, 4; Holland, and Luxumburg, 46; Belgium, 15; Denmark, 7; Sweden and Norway, 18; France, 287; Spain, about 300; Portugal, 22; Italy, 110; Greece, 11; Turkey, 26; Egypt, 28; Tunis, 2; Algeria, 11; Morocco. 2; the west coast of Africa, 11; African slands, 25; the Cape, 61; Arabia (Aden), 1; India, 118; Indian islands, 16; China 13; Japan, 5; Australian islands, 4; Australia, 229; New Zealand, 84; United States, 8,894; Canada, 535; Cuba, 30; Hayti, 32; West India Islands, 65; Mexico, 18; Brazil, 256; and other States in South America, 179-a total of about 15,000 lodges. The number of Free Masons is about 5,000,000

Matters Up the Road. From a correspondent at Shoe Heel we learn that Keneith Bethune, who, it is alleged, outraged a Miss McDuffle, in Richmond county, last January, was captured last Monday by Deputy Sheriff J. P. Smith, in the Ashpole section of Robeson county. He has been in that section ever since the crime was committed. Bethune denies the charge. He was carried to Shoe Heel Monday night, and was to be taken to Richmond county on Tuesday for a hearing.

The Shoe Heel land suit, lately decided at Whiteville, mention of which was made in the STAR at the time, is of more prominence than the mere announcement would indicate. It involves about one hundred acres in the centre of the town, and as lots there command about the same price they do in Wilmington, one can readily see the importance of it. In gaining the suit under the circumstances, remarks our correspoudent, Mr. Frank McNeill, the young counsel for the plaintiff, deservedly won the admiration of the bar as well as the commu-

stealing Turpentine. John Isham, colored, was brought here from Pender county yesterday and lodged in the county jail. He is accused of stealng turpentine from Mr. Walter Cherry, of Lincoln Township, in that county, and had preliminary examination before Justice J. A. Jones, who required of him security in the sum of \$200 for his appearance at the next term of Pender Superior Court, in default of which he was sent on for con-

- Capt. A. H. Worth, of the steamer A. P. Hurt, has been appointed mail agent on the route between Wilmington and Fayetteville. We are glad to make this announcement, as we are satisfied the mail service on the river will now be properly performed. Capt. Worth retains his old

Mr. Editor: In your issue of yesterday you spoke of Gen. Hawley, a member of the present Congress, as "having been accidentally born in North Carolina, and that his parents were from the North." A slight inaccuracy here which I beg leave to

Gen. Hawley's mother was a respectable Scotch lady, a resident of Richmond county, in this State. His father was a Northern man, and peddled goods about the country; he fell in love with this lady and married her. After their marriage they resided in this State for some time, and finally removed to New York, when their son, the present member of Congress from Connecticut, was about five years old. It will be remembered by a good many of our of the merchants to the importance of citizens that when Gen. Hawley was in command of Wilmington after the fall of Fort Fisher, and lording it over our people in the most despotic manner, it was his boast, frequently expressed, that he had returned to his native State to enforce correct principles, those principles being nothing more nor less than radicalism in the most offensive form.

It may not be inappropriate in this connection to mention an incident that occurred here during the military dictatorship of General Hawley. A venerable lady, a connection of his mother, resided in Wilming. ton at that time in extreme poverty. He sent word to her that he intended to call upon her, but the Scotch blood of the old ady was roused, and though she scarcely had a crust of bread on which to live, and word from him would have quickly relieved her necessities, she instantly replied that she would not see him, and that she looked upon him as a disgrace to his nalive State. He did not call upon her. That venerable lady is still in our midst, with but few of the comforts of life around her to smooth her pathway to the grave.

Without Doubt One of the Best.

[Oxford Free Lance.] The Wilmington STAR has lately entered upon the 24th half yearly volume. The success that has attended the STAR must be peculiarly gratifying to its enterprising proprietor, Mr. W. H. Bernard, and its able editor, Mr. T. B. Kingsbury. It is, without doubt, one of the best papers that has ever been published in the State, and well deserves its wonderful prosperity.

The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that moves the earth. Dr. Bull's Baby Byrup is the best remedy for all complaints children are subject to, such as Dysentery, Diarrhosa, Summer Complaint, Wind Colic, etcal Price 25 cents.

-- The cherries were killed, but not the peaches, at Hillsboro.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Annual Meeting Yesterday-Reports of the President and Sceretary and Treasurer-Election of Officers, &c. The annual meeting of the Produce Exchange of the City of Wilmington was held

vesterday morning. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, Cal. J. L. Cantwell, was read and ordered spread on the minutes.

The report of the President was then read, and, on motion, it was ordered that the same be spread on the minutes and that the Secretary furnish the daily papers of the city with copies for publication.

On motion of W. R. Kenan, E-q., the thanks of the Exchange were returned to the retiring officers.

On motion, it was decided than on Good Friday, the 11th just., the Exchange will

On motion the meeting then adjourned. The following is the annual report of the President, referred to in the above pro-

PRESIDENT'S REPORT. Gentlemen of the Wilmington Produce Ex

change: It has been customary for the President on behalf of the Board of Managers of this Exchange to present an annual communication giving the statistics for the past year, and presenting such considerations for the welfare of your body as may seem timely and pertinent. I will at once proceed to a resume of the business of this port for the twelve months ending March 31st: Receipts of cotton from Sep-

tember 1st, 1878.......105,841 bales. Receipts of cotton for same

Falling off 11,576 Receipts of spirits turpentine from April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879..... 109,574 casks. Receipts of spirits turpentine from April 1st, 1877, to April 1st, 1878......109,707

1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879. . 581,739 bbls. Receipts of rosin from April 1st, 1877, to April 1st, 1878. . 538,259

Increase...... 43,480 leceipts of tar from April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879.... 78,116 bbls. Receipts of tar from April 1st, 1877, to April 1st, 1878.... 61,674 Receipts of crude turpentine

from April 1st, 1878, to April 1st, 1879......154,985 bbls Receipts of crude turpentine from April 1st, 1877, to April 1st, 1878......142,360

Increase..... 12,625 Exports cotton, foreign, for year ending March 31st, 1879, 64,431 bales. Do. for year ending March 31st, 1878, 54,823 bales. ncrease, 19,608 bales.

Exports cotton, domestic, for year endng March 31st, 1879, 38,856 bales. Do. for year ending March 31st, 1878, 60,297 bales. Decrease, 21,441 bales. Exports spirits turpentine, foreign, for

rear ending March 31st, 1879, 95,397 barrels. Do. for year ending March 31st, 1878, 87,675 barrels. Increase, 7,722 barrels. Exports spirits turpentine, domestic, for year ending March 31st, 1879. 12,860 barrels. Do. for year ending March 31st, 1878, 19,573 barrels. Decrease, 6,713 barrels. Exports rosin, foreign, for year ending March 31st, 1879, 490,337 barrels. Do.

for year ending March 31st, 1878, 435,821 barrels. Increase, 54,516 barrels. Exports rosin, domestic, for year ending March 31st, 1879, 70,495 barrels. Do. for year ending March 31st, 1878, 77,486 barels. Decrease, 6,991 barrels

Exports tar, foreign, for year ending March 31st, 1879, 35,055 barrels. Do. for year ending March 31st, 1878, 30,862 barrels. Increase 4,193 barrels. Exports tar, domestic, for year ending March 31st, 1879, 35,186 barrels. Do. for

year ending March 31st, 1878, 31,733 barrels. Increase, 3,453 barrels. From these statistics it will be seen that the receipts of cotton and spirits turpentine are less than those of the previous year, while the receipts of rosin, tar and crude turpentine are greater, the naval stores receipts, as a whole, fully equal to the previous year. With increased facilities for compressing cotton it was reasonably supposed that the receipts must be ncreased, but some changes in the control

will probably account for the falling off. In our foreign exports there is an increase n cotton, spirits turpentine, rosin and tar, and a decrease in domestic exports in all but tar, showing a steadily increasing direct trade, while the diminution of domestic shipments is accounted for by the increased production of naval stores South of us dividing the trade.

of the railroad from Columbia to Augusta

The merchants of Wilmington have well deserved reputation for energy, industry and intelligence, and they should direct their attention more unitedly and persistently to the furthering of all schemes that will promote the interests of our city and increase our general business. Private business interests should not so absorb their minds as to cause them to lose sight of public interests of vital importance. In this connection I wish to call the attention sustaining this Exchange; there is entirely too much indifference manifested, and the burden of the work and expense have to be borne by a few, while the benefits are shared by the whole.

The rules and regulations established have proved so beneficial; and while doing their work so silently that they seem to be unappreciated, they do it so effectually that all enjoy the benefit-as the rain from Heaven "falls alike on the just and the anjust"-so the workings of this Exchange benefit the entire business community members and non-members.

There has been no case before the Arbitration Committee during the year-a remarkable fact, showing the great benefit of the Exchange in perfecting a system which prevents litigation and expense. There is a want of attention on the part of the Committee on Quotations, as it fre-

quently happans that only one of each committee is present, representing only one nterest. This should be corrected in some I call your attention to the prompt and correct work of the Secretary, in all matters of stock statistics and duties pertaining

to his office, and commend his faithfulness.

you the financial condition of the Exchange

The report of the Treasurer will show

year. Death has removed from our midst and councils one of our noblest and best-one we could not spare but in obedience to the mandate of our Heavenly Father, "who sees the end from the beginning and knows what is best." The resolutions on our Record book testify our appreciation of the worth and character of Isaac B. GRAINGER in fitter terms than I can use.

In conclusion I have to thank you for the consideration shown to the Board of Managers and myself during our term of office, for the pleasant intercourse and good fellowship, and wishing for the Exchange continued prosperity and usefulness. Respectfully submitted,
C. H. Rohinson, Pres't.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The polls were opened for two hours,

ing officers of the Exchange for the ensuing

President-C H. Robinson.

Vice President-R. E. Calder. Board of Managers-G. W. Williams. E. Lilly, John T. Rankin, James Sprunt D. G. Worth

Inspectors of Election-S. R. Birdsey R. E. Heide, Oscar Pearsall.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Proceedings in Regular Session. The Board met in regular session yester day at 2.30 p. m. Present, Col. W. L. Smith, Chairman, and Commissioners Worth, Montgomery, Bagg and Grady.

The minutes of the last meeting were

The Committee on Hospital reported

Complaint being made in reference to the condition of Smith's Creek bridge, the matter was referred to Commissioner Gra-

The report of the Treasurer of the General and School Fund was received, examined, found correct, and ordered spread on the minutes.

The Treasurer returned of special fund as follows: Six bonds of \$500 each, due the 1st of March, 1879, paid by him, including his March account; 36 coupons of old boads of \$15 each; 23 coupons of new bonds of \$15 each, and 54 coupons of new bonds of \$3 each; all of which bonds and coupons were burned in the presence of the whole Board.

It was ordered that the Board of Finance be authorized to take such steps as are nesessary to expedite the listing and assessing of the property in Wilmington Township. The Board then proceeded, under the Machinery Act, to the appointment of As-

sessors for all the townships in the county, and two Assessors at large, as follows: Wilmington Township - M. Cronly. Cape Fear Township-Iredell Johnson. Harnett Township-A. A. Moseley.

Masonboro' Township-H. L. Horne. Federal Point Township-J. H. Horne. The Board, from a number of nominaions made, appointed Oscar G. Parsley, Sr., and Dallas M. Fennell the Assessors at large for New Hanover county.

On motion, it was ordered that in case of vacancy on the Board of Assessors, by refusal or inability to serve, the Finance Committee are authorized to fill such va-

A petition was received from sundry citizens of Harnett and Cape Fear Townships for laying out a public road from the seven mile post to Frank's Landing, on the Sound, and the Clerk was ordered to notify the owners of land through which the road would pass to appear before the first Monday in May and show cause, if they have any, why said road should not be laid off. The following were ordered to be notified: A. R. Black, John Loftin, James Grant,

Neill, Jordan Lemons, heirs of D. K. Futch. A petition of J. F. Garrell, for the erection of a building at his own expense, on his premises, for the additional comfort and security of prisoners under his charge,

Wm. Winters, Tobias Carney, John Mcs

was granted. The petition from citizens of Masonboro and Federal Point Townships, for authority to lay off a public road, was granted, and the Sheriff was directed to summon s

jury of five freeholders to lay off said A license to retail spirituous liquors was granted to D. Stelges.

The Board then proceeded to make the evy on Schedule B. and C. tax for the ensting year, and the Clerk was instructed to notify the newly appointed Assessors to meet at the Commissioners' room on the first Monday in May, at 11 o'clock A. M., for consultation, agreeable to section 2 of the Machinery Act.

A communication was received by the Board from Mayor Fishblate, stating, in response to an inquiry, that the city government had no authority nor had it approprinted any money for the pay of Assessors.

Meeting of Quarantine Board.

The new Quarantine Board, composed of Dr. W. G. Curtis, Quarantine Physician, at Smithville, and Dr. J. C. Walker, Superintendent of Health, of this city, with Dr. Thomas F. Wood as Secretary, was or-

The Quarantine Regulations for the present year were matured and adopted. Provision is made that pilots, under penalty of having their license withdrawn. shall cause all vessels coming from infected ports, or having sickness aboard, to come to anchor at the quarantine station. The most approved methods of disinfection will be enforced, such as pumping out bilge water and pumping in fresh water, washing and airing clothing, bedding, and setting windsails in the hatchways. Fumigation is to be carried on under the immediate direction of the quarantine phy-

Dr. Walker has made an order, in which he declares that no vessel from the West Indies, South America or any other port where infectious diseases exist, shall be allowed to come nearer to Wilmington than Deep Water Point, (28 miles below the city) or load or unload, or have any communication with the city whatever, from this date until after the 1st of November. The measures matured are such, as a whole, as to make it certain that the fixed unalterable purpose of the Board is to protect us against infection from other points.

Destructive Fire at Magnolia. A telegram was received by Mr. F. A.

Newberry, of this city, yesterday afternoon, announcing that the Nicholson buildings, at Magnolia, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning about 11 o'clock. The buildings referred to embrace a fine dweling, a store, office and out houses. Nothing is known of the extent of the fire further than this. The telegram stated that Mr. Newberry's store, which was in close proximity to the burning buildings,

From a correspondent at Magnolia we learn that the fire at that place at 11:25 A. M., on Monday, mention of which was made in the last issue of the STAR, destroyed the large dwelling house of Mrs. T. C. Nicholson, occupied by her son-in-law, Dr. J. D. Roberts, on the east side of the railroad. It was supposed to have originated from a spark on the roof. All efforts to save the burning building were futile, but through the great exertions of the citizens the hotel and adjoining buildings were preserved from destruction. Our correspon-dent says the "Magnelia Fire Company," consisting of mes, women and children, did noble service in the way of removing furniture, &c. The fire was in close proximity to the Telegraph and Express Office and the Railroad Warehouse. The property and resulted in the election of the follow- | was fully insured.

Spirits Turpentine.

-- Among the graduates at Columbia (S. C) Theological Seminary is C. W. Robinson, Concord, N. C. Among those graduating at Union Theological Seminary, Va., is William B. Arrowood, Old Fur-

- Raleigh News: Hon. R. F. Arm. field has been notified by the Secretary of War to nominate a cadet for appointment at West Point. In order to give all the young men in his district a chance, a competitive examination will be made by Prof. . Henry Hill, Rev. Mr. Boone and M. F. Freeland, Esq, at such time and place as hey may designate.

- N. C. Presbyterian: The churches of Mt. Tirza and Waxhaw, of Bethel Pres. bytery, have, so we learn, extended a call to Rev. R. A. Miller. The matter is under advisement. — The Topsail church, of which Rev. G. W. McMillan is stated supply, has now a Sabbath school of about twenty members. The school was organized about three weeks since and Mr. D. McMillan was elected superintendent.

- Raleigh Observer: A friend at Albemarle, Stanly county, writes that the freeze was very hard on the 4th, ice half inch thick, and the fruit all killed. -The damage seems to have been irregular. The pear trees and a good portion of the peaches are injured at least. Apples are very little touched. - There are a good mady new applications to join the Raleigh Light Infantry from the young men in the

- The revenue fellers made a raid on the moonshiners in Lenoir county, and 50 gallons of blockade whiskey, 1,000 gallons of beer and the distillery with its fixtures were captured and the whole business at once destroyed. The distiller, a Mr. Worley, who seemed to be enjoying a severe case of jim jams, notwithstanding his ticklish occupation, was taken in charge and brought to this city, says the Newbern Nut Shell.

- Raleigh Observer: The incorporators of the State University Railroad will meet this week at Chapel Hill to open books of subscription. This is preparatory to the organization of the Company. As soon as it is formed the construction of the road will begin, and it is understood that it will be vigorously pushed to completion. - Capt. M. I. Eudy, a gallant soldier in the 28th N. C. troops, a native of Stanly county, died at his home, in Lincolnton, on the 3d inst., aged 42.

-- Monroe Enquirer: An illiterate old lady, along with her husband, was in town Tuesday last, prospecting for the purchase of fertilizing material. The henpecked busband was negotiating for the purchase of a brand he had never used. when the old lady suddenly chimed in with, "Now, Bill you ain't g'wine to buy any of that new-fangled stuff-you git the 'solerble false face," like we've been usin'!" She meant "soluble phosphate."

- Salisbury Watchman: Tyro is in Davidson county, about eight miles from this place, and is the centre of a osperous and well informed community. A large academy has recently been erected there, and on last Saturday it was inaugurated, speeches and music filling up the programme. The Rev. Mr. Julian made a short literary address, and closed his remarks by introducing to the audience Jus-M. Gray, Esq., who made the address of In the afternoon F. C. Robbins, the day. Esq., and Rev. Mr. Simpson made ad-

-- Charlotte Observer: Manager Ford, of Baltimore, has written to the manager of the opera house in this city for dates for a Pinafore company. Mr. Ford proposes to bring his company to Charlotte about the 15th of April, and says it is composed of forty members. We may assuredly expect something good - Mike Mason, a tailor who works in Mr. M. Lichstentien's shop, reports that he was attacked at the intersection of Tryon and Mint streets, while on the way home Saturday night, by a stout negro man and considerably beaten. - A movement is on foot which proposes a continental ball on the night of the 20th of May, all dan-

cers to appear in the colonial costumes. - Henderson Review: Rev. Mr. Pettigrew, who was once Rector of the Episcopal Church here, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday night last. - The revival which has been in progress at the Methodist Church in this place for several weeks closed last Wednesday night. There were about thirty conversions, twenty of whom joined the church, and others are expected to join. - Mr. W. L Fox, who resides about three miles in the country, came near losing his life on Monday. He was engaged in felling a tree, and while so engaged a decayed limb fell from the tree and struck him on the head, knocking him

- Oxford Free Lance: Dr. II. Herndon, President of the Oxford & Henderson Railroad Company, left for Baltimore on Wednesday, to hold a conference with Col. John M. Robinson. President of the Seaboard & Roanoke and Raleigh & Gaston Railroads, in reference to the construction of the first named line. - Rev. R. H. Marsh preached in the Baptist Church last Sunday night to a large congregation on the subject of Temperance. The subject was handled in an able and interesting manner. — A number of Durham families have expessed a determination to move to Oxford as soon as work is commenced on the Oxford & Henderson Railroad. And such will be the cry from many other sections.

- Charlotte Observer: The killing frosts of Thursday and Friday nights have knocked the black out of another superstition. Thousands of people will tell you that a killing spring frost never falls in the light of the moon. — At the next commencement of Davidson College, the second week in June, a strong effort will be made by the alumni of that institution to set on foot a plan to endow a professor---- It is proposed to make the 20th of May celebration a big thing this year. - At the meeting of the Mining Board, at the office of Gen. Drayton, last night, the Secretary read a letter from Col. Steele. relative to the appointment of a mining commissioner for the South Atlantic States, which imparts nothing encoura-

- Monroe Express: We learn that. on Wednesday morning last Mr. James Edwards, a respectable citizen of Anson county, who lives about four miles from Olive Branch, in this county, made an unsuccessful attempt to commit suicide by cutting his throat, - Mr. Charlie H. Austin, who lives near Pleasant Grove camp ground, is doubtless the first man in ne State to have a messor tris this year's growth. - Mr. J. F. Austin. who left this place some time in the spring of 1878, for the purpose of making his home in Mitchell county, died on February 18th.

— Rev. J. E. King informs us that the Ministers' Conference of the Brown Creek (Bantist) Association, at New Hope Church, on Friday, Saturday; and Sunday, was a very pleasant as well as profitable occurrence. - Mr. F. L. Lingle tells us that on a recent morning he killed four wild turkey gobblers (out of five) at one shot. - We understand that Governor Vance has expressed a willingness to deliver his celebrated lecture on the "Scattered Nation" in this place some time this year, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church. - Rev. A. A. Bosbammer, pastor of the Tryon Street M. E. Church, South, of Charlotte, will deliver the annual sermon at the Monroe High School commencement in June. Rev. J. Henry Smith, of Greens-

boro, will deliver the annual address,