

Table with columns for 'Year', 'Price', and 'Postage'. Rows include '1 Year', '6 Months', and '3 Months'.

Subscription Price.

The subscription price of the WEEKLY STAR is as follows: Single Copy 1 year, postage paid, \$1.50

THE SENATE DEBATE.

Blaine made an ingenious dodge. He would not follow Garfield and Conger and the rest in the course they had taken in the discussion on the Army bill.

But Blaine did not attempt to meet the questions at issue. He did not rely on argument but ridicule, a cheaper and sometimes a more effective weapon.

We fall back upon the Philadelphia Times, because it is not an organ, for what followed: "Senator Withers, however, in his humble way brushed away the brilliant Maine Senator's sophistry by showing that it is a principle which is at stake, the presence of troops at the polls, whether corporate or individual, is a thing contrary to the spirit of free institutions and liable to abuse which cannot be overestimated."

From the tone of certain Republican papers in Massachusetts and Connecticut we should say that the Down Easters are not disposed to take any of Grant "in there."

THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. 10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1879.

NO. 26.

ANOTHER OPINION ABOUT 1880.

This is the age of interviews. The "big dailies" are never happy save when they are able to publish a column or two of real or bogus interviews, like that concerning Mr. Jefferson Davis, which did not contain one grain of truth.

"These Northern Democrats have got no sense. They don't see the way the tide is drifting. Now we may be Rebels down our way, but we're not d-fools. We've got our politics straight."

He says Bayard will not do. The man for the hour is a fighting Democrat with a splendid war record. He says: "We must put up a man who was as good a soldier as Grant, and as strong a Union man as we've ever had."

He says again that Hancock is the man. Democrats are not in the habit of expressing their views so very frankly to Republican newspaper men, but the report may be correct.

BRAGG AND RUSSELL.

Some of the most pronounced Northern Republicans in the House opposed Gen. Bragg's proposition to abolish the Claims Commission. These are nice fellows. Only a little while since they were accusing the South of raiding upon the Treasury.

The State's correspondent says it was Russell of North Carolina, and he is probably correct, as we do not think Martin was ever a Judge. The State's special says: "He sat down pretty heavily on Russell of North Carolina, who took occasion to utter an extravagant Southern Union men, whose services and sacrifices the

Government could never repay. Bragg said the Southern Claims Commission was conducted in utter contempt of all known rules of evidence—a mere partisan tribunal, erected for partisan purposes. It bases its judgment upon unsworn statements of detectives employed by the court to secretly find out something, and the victim knew nothing of it until the blow was struck. These detectives are now called investigating agents, because that sounds more respectable, just as highwaymen are now called road agents. They had been applied to as dead bodies that lie at the bottom of the clear stream until the buoyancy of their putrefaction brings them to the surface and the insufferable stench they emit scatters connoisseurs."

After sending the paragraphs concerning Bragg and Russell to the printer, we saw from both New York and Philadelphia papers that Judge Russell was the man that Bragg took after. We give a very condensed report from the New York World:

"Mr. Russell (Nat. N. C.) protested that the proposition was an insult to the Union man of the South. History might be searched in vain for an instance of men having suffered and endured so much for the sake of a Union man. The assertion that there had been no Union man in the South was a slander on men who were the equals of the gentleman from Wisconsin or of any gentleman on the floor. [Applause on the Republican side.] We will give an abstract of what Gen. Bragg said in our next."

UNIVERSITY NORMAL SCHOOL.

We have received from the Superintendent of Public Instruction a circular, addressed "To Teachers of the State, and those wishing to become teachers," in which the scheme of instruction to be pursued at the next session of the University Normal School is given. It appears to be comprehensive and thorough. We note that tuition is free; that dormitories will be free to male students, who must furnish their own bedding; that table board can be had at \$10 a month; that a cheaper rate can be secured by messing; that transportation will be at half fare; that students should purchase "commutation tickets" of the railroads; that pecuniary aid will be given to those who are unable to pay their own expenses, application for which must be made to President Battle, at Chapel Hill, before June 1st, to be accompanied by a certificate from a Judge, a Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, a Superior Court Clerk, or a member of the Legislature, vouching for the good character of the applicant, and his inability to pay his own expenses. The Superintendent of Public Instruction requests us to copy the following:

"The General Assembly having continued the appropriation for the Normal Schools, the State Board of Education have organized the work for 1878. The University Normal School will open Tuesday, June 17th, 1879, and continue six weeks. A full corps of trained teachers have been selected for the school, and the work will be prosecuted with renewed interest. The Superintendent of Public Instruction has supplied the County School Examiners with circulars and the teachers are requested to call on them for the same. Go to the University Normal School. Be at the opening and remain till the close."

There are fifty-odd cotton manufacturing establishments in North Carolina. Before five years elapse we hope to hear that there are a hundred. There is no reason why every little village should not have a cotton mill in all the counties in which the great staple is grown. We notice that at Westminster, S. C., a very small cotton mill has been started that cost but \$2,500. It is run by eight hands. An exchange says: "The capital was made up by a company of farmers and one mill owner, who furnished the water power. They manufacture their own cotton from the seed, and turn out about \$25 worth of yarn per day at present low prices. They have a home market for their farm products, and greatly increase the value of their cotton."

The Republicans die hard. They have had their chops stuck in the Government kettle so long they will not surrender office even when their time is up. The Richmond State's correspondent from Washington says: "The Senate clerks, notified by Secretary Burch that their services were no longer required, informed him that they would decline to surrender. Thereupon Senator Wallace introduced a resolution depriving the Vice President of the power to control removals, and authorizing the Secretary and Sergeant-at-arms to use their discretion."

Senator Voorhees made a characteristically able and eloquent speech on the Army bill. Mr. Carlisle's argument is thought to have been very valuable and unanswerable. The Dispatch's special says of it: "I noticed that without oratory or ornamentation of speech he still commanded the undivided attention of both sides. While he seemed not giving a thought to his language, but only to his line of argument, the very word seemed always to come to him. When he referred to the Constitution to support his positions he had it at his finger ends, and when interrupted always got the advantage. And when he drew upon the law, no one seemed ready to contradict his exact accuracy. The closing of his speech was eloquent, and was loudly applauded."

THE DECEALED NEGRO.

We can but pity in our hearts the poor, suffering negroes who have been deceived and allured from their homes, and who are now in such a suffering and deplorable condition in Kansas. Our telegraphic dispatches of yesterday were a most pitiful tale of the sufferings of the ignorant and benighted negro "refugees," as the Radicals call their victims. The men who are thus deceiving and ruining the poor colored people deserve richly to be beaten with many stripes. They are a set of villains who, to gratify the basest passions of depraved natures, would entail wretchedness and ruin upon a confiding, credulous and ignorant people.

The way these people have been duped is really quite shocking. The St. Louis Presbyterian recently published a circular that has been distributed largely in Mississippi and Louisiana. It is dated from the office of the Colored Colonization Society, Topeka, Kansas, February, 1, 1879, and is headed "Attention, Colored men!"

"Your brethren and friends throughout the North have observed with painful solicitude the outrages heaped upon you by your rebel masters, and are doing all they can to alleviate your miseries and provide for your future happiness and prosperity. President Hayes, by his infamous Southern policy, has deserted you, while the Democrats, who now have control of Congress, will seek to enslave you if you remain in the South, and to provide you from their designs the colonization society has been organized by the government to provide land for each head of a family, which will be given in bodies of 160 acres gratuitously. This land is located in the best portion of Kansas, in close proximity to Topeka, and is very productive. Here there are no distinctions in society; all are on an equality. Leave the land of oppression and come to free Kansas. Lycurgus P. Jones, President. Show this circular to some colored men, and keep its contents a secret."

Was there ever anything more shameful? Is not such atrocity deserving not only the stern condemnation of all true humanitarians, but the sharpest punishment? Here is repeated on a grander scale the deceptions practiced in reconstruction days, when they were "fooled" with the promises of "forty acres and a mule." Here we see the same class of rascals that hoodwinked them years ago, that they might be used as tools in elections, practicing again upon their easy credulity for political purposes, and leading them "as lambs to the slaughter."

We do not believe that the new plan will succeed to any great extent. If tens or hundreds of thousands of the negroes are tolled away, the result will not be such as is hoped for by the designing knaves. It will be remembered that it was fully expected that the emancipation of the slaves would forever ruin the South. This has not been realized as yet. It was believed by the Republican leaders that when the suffrage was placed in the hands of the recently emancipated negroes that it would enable them to control the political fortunes of the South for all time to come. In this they were egregiously mistaken. They now hope that they can change the representation in Congress from the South by persuading the negroes to emigrate. This will not work out as they calculate. Other labor will come in. So the South will not be much damaged, if the vile plan were to succeed, and only for a short time. Rascality and hatred do not always succeed in their plans.

The movement last year in the direction of Liberia soon came to grief. The only sufferer then was the dejected negro. The present movement will probably collapse after awhile, for the only victim thus far is the negro. When those who are now suffering so greatly in Kansas are heard from, and when they are forced to labor among a hardy, enterprising, thrifty people, who can do more work than they can do, and can then cheat them out of what little they may earn, it will be discovered that the "promised land" is not Kansas or any portion of the Northwest, but the cotton fields and savannas of the fair South.

The New York Sun has penetrated the designs of the unscrupulous fellows who are alluring the negroes to their ruin. It asks the question, "Will the change be beneficial? Will the emigrants be better off in Kansas than in their old homes?" It says wisely in answer: "We think not. Persons of extraordinary energy and ability may gain by the change, but the masses will suffer from it. They will find no better opportunities of employment in Kansas than in the States they leave. Whatever their expectations and whatever preferences are held out to them, the people among whom they go will

be less friendly toward them than those from whom they have departed; while the more severe climate and the more rigorous necessity for industry and thrift will add seriously to their difficulties. Their emigration is a misfortune and not a blessing to the country and to themselves."

The indications now are, that the next negro exodus will be from Kansas, as is suggested by the Washington Post.

THE QUESTION.

Shall the President control the elections, or shall the ballot be free? That is the one question now at issue; and a great one it is. It is a question of realities and principles. The fact now stands conspicuously before the electors of the United States, that while the Democrats in Congress are endeavoring to protect the rights of freemen, and give them a full guarantee that they shall have the privilege to vote once and for whom they please—that the ballot-box shall be free, and that no bayonets shall hedge it around, the Republicans, on the other hand, are resisting the attempts to their utmost, and are the advocates of a system that originated in wrong, and has been pursued in vindictiveness.

There is a great and manifest distinction and difference in the spirit that animates and the principles that control the two parties at this time. They are as unlike as life and death, light and darkness, liberty and tyranny, justice and oppression.

"The Democratic doctrine is that the powers of the Federal Government are those conferred upon it by the Constitution, and none other. The Republican party has denounced this doctrine for years, declaring that the Federal powers are such as the Government sees fit to arrogate to itself."

The Democrats are the defenders of liberty, and the unwavering friends of a genuine republican government. The Republicans are the advocates of a system that can only end in the subversion of liberty, the destruction of a democratic form of government—a government that originated with the people and is intended for the people—and the installation of imperialism.

In the discussion in the House Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was pleased to warn the Democrats against "coercing" the President, whilst he admitted that the principle they contended for was right. Now that is refreshing—impudence. Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, one of the ablest men in the House and a capital lawyer, in his reply gave out no uncertain sound. He will be sustained, and every man in Congress will be sustained, by the declaration—that the oppressive election laws—the bayonet machinery of the Republicans—"must be repealed, and the power of the Executive to control the elections of the people's representatives, must be taken away." That is the slogan—that is the voice of freemen who know their rights, and who dare maintain them. In that sign Democracy will triumph.

Senator Randolph's statement in regard to Gov. Hampton's message to Grant, when President, and his unmannerly reply will surprise no one. Gov. Hampton requested Grant to withdraw his troops from the South Carolina State House, in deference to a decision of the Supreme and highest Court of that State. The reply of the bulldozer was characteristic every way. Tell him, "I won't withdraw the troops; I don't regard the decision of the Supreme Court, and if I had any message to send to Gov. Hampton it would be that his message to me is an impertinence." This was given in an angry tone and uncivil manner. Tyrant and despot at heart, the Illinois tanner had not forgotten his old manners. He is the fellow that the Republicans wish to place over the country.

Gen. Beauregard has been interviewed in St. Louis. He says either Thurman or Bayard would be most acceptable to the South, but that Hendricks is very strong. As to Tilden, "he is not a favorite, but the South will accept any man for the Presidency that the North proposes. We want a Democratic victory." As to Hancock, he "is a military man, and the Democracy don't want military men just now. In Louisiana Hancock is probably the most popular man that has been mentioned for the first place on the ticket; still I do not think that he will be a candidate."

The Burgaw and Onslow Railroad Company.

This new company, under a charter obtained at the last Legislature, will hold their first meeting at Jacksonville on Monday of Superior Court for Onslow, it being the 12th of May. A public meeting in favor of pushing on the scheme will be held on that occasion at Jacksonville, and a large attendance is expected. We learn that Pender, Onslow and other sections are warmly in favor of this enterprise. We feel assured that Wilmington, always fully alive to every judicious public work, will do her duty in the premises and all along as the work progresses. The corporators will no doubt first order a survey to be made and books of subscription to be opened. With Burgaw as one terminus and the best point in Onslow as the other, this road will greatly add to the prosperity and material wealth of the counties mainly interested, and its success is confidently expected. It will be about forty miles long, we are informed, when completed, and will be a long needed inlet and outlet for Onslow county. Prominent speakers are expected to address this railroad meeting on the 12th of May.

The Laurinburg Tragedy.

A communication has been received from "C," the author of the Laurinburg special in the STAR, giving an account of the late homicide at that place, in which he takes exceptions to the indirect denial of some of his assertions by our correspondent "F," in a communication which appeared in Thursday's issue, and says he can bring proof to sustain all that was said in the special referred to. We cannot give space to the entire letter, and must now insist that further discussion of the matter, through our columns, cease.

Steamer Between Wilmington and Beaufort.

Our citizens will be glad to learn that Capt. George W. Charlotte, of Beaufort, in this State, as we are reliably informed, will run a steamer between that place and Wilmington during the approaching summer season, for the benefit of excursionists. The steamer is one hundred and seventeen feet long, thirty-one feet in breadth of beam, will accommodate three hundred passengers, and runs at the rate of about thirteen knots per hour. She will extend her trips to Washington, Elizabeth City, Edenton and Plymouth. Capt. Charlotte is well known to excursionists who are in the habit of visiting Beaufort, with whom he has made himself very popular.

"Confederation of States."

Senator Blaine took Senator Eaton to task for having said that Daniel Webster had frequently spoken of the United States as a Confederacy and a confederation of States. Blaine read from one of Webster's speeches a declaration that the confederation was superseded by the Constitution, etc. Mr. Eaton asked if the Senator from Maine undertook to deny that Webster had often used the terms. Mr. Blaine finally said Webster might have said so, but if he did, it was a lapsus linguae. Mr. Eaton replied that at the proper time he would show that Webster had repeatedly spoken of the confederation of States. He maintained his point with his usual firmness and aggressiveness, and he is at least one man in the Senate that Mr. Blaine never attacks with any glory to himself.

A Lucky Trio of Printers.

The Louisiana State Lottery wheel of fortune has again smiled upon New York. It will not be forgotten that Judge Zachariah Voorhies, of Brooklyn, won only last December \$50,000 in the semi-annual grand distribution, and now three humble printers have been paid \$15,000 for ticket No. 65,923, which they held in common, and which drew one-half of the capital prize in Class D of the regular monthly drawing held on April 8 at New Orleans. The names of the fortunate winners are John B. Jackson, publisher of the Good Templars' Gem (the official organ of the new Templar order in this city); William J. Heaney and Patrick J. O'Brien. They all three work in the job printing office of Macgowan & Slipper, 30 Beekman street, of which Jackson is foreman, and O'Brien has charge of the Spanish copy.

Personal—The Presidential Outlook.

[Wash. Cor. Richmond Dispatch.] Senator Johnson presided in the Senate to-day, and seemed perfectly at home in the chair. Governor Hampton says he rested better last night than he has for a month, and to-night looks as if Washington agreed with him. Secretary Sherman's friends, on the strength of his big financial operation, to-night say he is a bigger man than old Grant, and talk of him for President. Mr. Stockton, of New Jersey, William Scott, of Pennsylvania, and other prominent friends of Mr. Tilden, are here to confer with his friends in Congress, in Presidential matters. Barnum and others are expected.

Always up to the Standard [Ridgville Times.]

The Wilmington STAR is in its twenty-fourth volume. Never a cloud has lowered over its sky yet. It is always full up to the standard of a first-class daily newspaper. Mr. Kingsbury, the editor, is known as among the most talented writers in the South. Mr. Barnard, the proprietor, is a newspaper man trained and thorough.

Bishop Atkinson confirmed seven persons at Elizabeth City, on Thursday, the 10th inst. he consecrated St. Joseph's Church, at Jonesboro.

Spirits Turpentine

—The "people's ticket" was selected at Elizabeth City by a majority of 123. Mr. Cobb was elected Mayor. —The Journal says Asheville has spent \$200,000 in five years on buildings, \$75,000 of which has been spent by Mr. E. C. Clemmons. Many new buildings are now going up. —The Asheville Journal tells of a four-year old boy swallowing a toy hammer 1 1/2 inches long, with a small iron handle. No damage resulted and the boy is doing well.

—Statesville Landmark: It has been reported that business generally will be suspended here on the 1st of May and the younger portion of the population will repair to a grand picnic at Buffalo Shoals, on the Catawba river. —Kinston Journal: We are glad to report that the peaches are not all killed. If the other crop snip occurs we may expect a medium crop. On the 20th inst. General Ransom gave a pleasant excursion on the steamer Urdine to a few invited guests from our village and from Newbern and Goldsboro.

—Wilson Advance: We learn that several negroes were at work in the field of Jacob H. Barnes, Esq., near Tomsot, last week, when a storm arose, and just as they were leaving their work to seek shelter, lightning struck in their midst, killing Haywood Battle instantly and stunning Isaac and Charles Barnes, who were standing near him. —Goldsboro Mail: Mr. J. No. D. Kerr has been appointed Chief Marshal of the Sampson County Agricultural Fair. The many friends of Colonel L. W. Humphrey will regret to learn that he is lying very ill at his residence. —Two prisoners, Van and Cain, from Sampson county, charged with "shoving the queer," passed through this place on Friday, in charge of a marshal. —Elizabeth City Economist: Shadrach Britz, living near South Mills in Camden county, committed suicide by hanging on the 8th inst. —Colonel Alexander Smith, an old and respected citizen of Currituck county, formerly Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, died at his residence on Kinston on the 13th inst. —Herrings are more plentiful, selling at \$3 per thousand. Shad 20 and 24 cents a pair. —The steam barge Scribner, Captain Quigley, was sunk in Albemarle Sound on the 12th inst. Flatty Creek, Thursday. The seas swept over her carrying away the batches, when she filled and sunk. Her cargo was coal, ice and guano.

—Pittsboro Record: Mr. Wesley Hanks, of this place, died on the 11th inst. He removed here from Hillsboro in the year 1826, and at the time of his death he was the only survivor of those who then inhabited our village. He was born on the 31st day of December, 1800. —Mr. J. Borroughs, of Bear Creek Township, has returned home after the absence of two or three years, during which time he travelled through several of the Western States, and has come back satisfied that after all there is no such place as our good old country. We regret to learn that the late Mrs. Mackney & Ward, nee Mt. Pleasant Church, was burnt up on the night of the 13th inst. It was evidently the work of an incendiary. —Goldsboro Messenger: The physicians of this county, some sixteen in number, met on Tuesday, with Major Hooks, Chairman of our county Commissioners, and Mayor O'Connell for the purpose of carrying out the duties imposed by the act creating the Board of Health. An auxiliary board was organized, with Dr. S. B. Flowers as President, and Dr. W. A. Paison as Secretary, and Mr. J. M. Jones as Treasurer. Chosen Superintendent of Health for the county, to serve the ensuing two years. —The town of Oxford has voted to issue \$50,000 in bonds for the railroad. That looks like business. The town of Oxford will afford to subscribe \$15,000 each, to the proposed Greenville road and to the Harnett R. R. —Duplin county items: Mr. Thos. Phillips, Jr., a very worthy man, died suddenly last Thursday, of the heart disease. The fruit crop is almost destroyed, all except late varieties. —The Brief Mention, a new paper, edited by J. N. Stallings, makes its appearance this week. "Old Rip" will wake up after awhile—Democratic, of course.

—Tarboro Southerner: Capt. E. R. Page, deputy collector for this district, informs us that he captured in Ball's Swamp, Lenoir county, last week, one illicit distillery, four prisoners and one thousand gallons of beer. We learn that a young man named Jerome Smith, while under the influence of liquor, got into a difficulty with a negro and cut his throat in Nashville, Nash county, on Monday. The killer was seized and the negro is not yet taken. —The Raleigh Herald informs us that the peach crop is greatly damaged, but apples, pears, cherries and plums are safe. —A little stealing is a dangerous thing. Filch a millium and your fame will ring. —A negro was killed near Toimot one day last week by lightning. —Died, in Rocky Mount, on the 10th inst. Mrs. Margaret H. Garvey, consort of Mr. James H. Garvey, in the 50th year of her age. —A white woman living near Easowville, in Nash county, tried to poison another, one day last week. —The Odd Fellows of this town and county will celebrate the Anniversary in Banbow Hall on the evening of the 26th inst. The address will be delivered by Mr. John N. Staples. —Miss Lizzie Weir, an amiable young lady, died at the residence of her mother, after a protracted illness, last Saturday night. —Neil Ellington has been, by the board of directors, appointed Assistant Cashier of the National Bank with full power to act as Cashier. There seems to be a revival in the blockade whiskey business. The revenue men captured a few barrels entering town last night. —Mr. John A. Barringer has accepted the invitation to deliver the Memorial address at the Confederate Cemetery on the 10th of May. Col. Jas T. Morehead will act as Chief Marshal on that occasion. —The party of engineers under Mr. Morrison arrived here last night, and will at once begin the survey of the Fayetteville road at this end. When the survey is made the work of grading will begin. —There are no less than twelve inventors living here, each one of whom has invented and patented one or more practical, useful things. Among them we might mention at a hasty glance as the more important the Jones plug tobacco machine, the Allen brick machine, the Kendall shingle machine, and the Sergeant head block for saw mills. —There have been sixteen convictions during the present term of the Federal Court, for violations of the Internal Revenue laws, and one acquittal. Two cases have been dismissed. Forty-four new bills have been found by the grand jury, which is still in session. The United States vs. J. B. Law, of Wentworth, N. C., for violation of Postal laws, has attracted public attention for several days.