WM. H. BERNARD, Editor and Proprietor. WILMINGTON, N. C .:

Friday, May 16th, 1879. Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post-Masters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk of

Specimen copies forwarded when desired

THE POWER OF THE HOUSE. The question of the right of the House of Representatives to originate all bills of supply is a very important one. The Stalwarts are fighting it strongly. But the whole weight of authority is directly against them. We have already quoted the opinions of leading Republicans in the past. We have also copied from history what was the usage in England. We find in an exchange the following paragraph, copied from the fifty-seventh number of the Federalist, the joint work of Alexander Hamilton

and James Madison, with possibly

the exception of one or two papers by

John Jay: "The House of Representatives cannot only refuse, but they alone can propose supplies for the support of the Government. They, in a word, hold the purse, that powerful instrument by which we be-hold, in the history of the British constitution, an infant and humble representation of the people gradually enlarging the sphere of its activity and importance, and finally reducing, as far as it seems to have wished, all the overgrown prerogatives of the other branches of the Government. This power over the purse may, in fact, be regarded as the most complete and effectual weapon with which any constitution can arm the immediate representatives of the people for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure."

This is the way the very able Hamilton and the pure and honorable Madison, the third President, regarded the matter of raising supplies. They are clear and emphatic. They understood what the Constitution meant better than any one else, as they had more to do in its formation than any other statesmen in the

We have copied what Wm. H Seward and Wm. Pitt Fessenden, two able and thorough Republicans had to say about it. Henry Wilson, Vice President of the United States during Grant's first term, thus held:

" 'The House of Representatives,' says Mr. Madison, 'can not only refuse, but they alone can propose the supplies requisite for the support of the Government. This decleration is full, ample, complete If the House can refuse the supplies requisite for the support of the Government if it possesses this complete and effective weapon for obtaining a redress of every grievance, and for carrying into effect every just and salutary measure, the occasion surely demands the full exercise of that power of the House, and in its firm exercise, to use the words of Madison, it will be sustained by the consciousness of being supported in its demands by right, by reason, and by the Constitution.

The late Joshua R. Giddings, whose name was a tower of strength with the old time abolitionists, held this

"I take the position which I have always maintained here for myself, and which I am unwilling, in the midst of passing events, to leave unproclaimed on this floor, and that is, that the people have a perfect, unlimited control of their own funds. We are the Representatives of the people here. We are their agents, sent here to deal out their funds, and it is not for the Senate or the Executive to say that we shall appropriate them for any object revolting, to the proper sense of justice and propriety. I lay down this as a principle too old and too well understood to be disputed at this

Other Republican authorities are available. It is plain enough that the great Republican lights were agreed in this matter. The House has full authority, according to the best expounders of the Constitution, to control the public funds. It is well enough to understand this great principle.

There are so few papers in the North that appear willing to deal out even-handed justice to the South that we are specially gratified when we chance to meet with a cordial or fair utterance concerning our people. We are both surprised and pleased when we find such expressions in a Republican paper. It is very rarely that we meet with any opinions in Republican organs that are not vindictive and slanderous. The following from the Philadelphia Telegraph is too remarkable to be omitted, as it is a Kepublican paper. It is just and candid enough to say of the

"It does not want war, but peace, though there is no doubt that it does very much wish to retrieve at Washington what it lost before Richmond; it has almost virtual for the most part, represented in that body by abler men than is the North, for its best men are there, and sent there because of their eminent ability. Precisely why the North sends to the House or Senate the sort of men who compose the majority of its Senators and Representatives we would not pretend to say, but possibly because they are unfit for anything else, and that when the North can find no worth of any kind in a citizen it makes him a Congressman. It is brains that gives the South its over-whelming influence at Washington-brains and Northern doughfaceism."

The ten dollar certificates are in such demand that the Treasury Department is unable to meet it. About \$600,000 are printed daily.

The message of Rutherford B. Hayes, by fraud the President de facto of the United States, will sur prise no one who is familiar with his unstable character, or with the debates upon the bill which he has thought proper to veto. What is that bill. Here it is:

"WHEREAS. The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections,

"Be it enacted, &c. That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State, any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States, and to enforce section article 4, of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as is inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed." We ask our readers to examine this

compact, well-worded, carefully framed preamble and resolution, and then say if there can be any doubt about its meaning, its necessity, or its truthfulness of statement? The intent and meaning are too pointed and direct for even Hayes to fail to comprehend them. It is a positive, clear, palpable issue. The Congress says that it "is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people" for troops to be at the polls when an election is progressing. Is not this absolutely true? Who ever heard of soldiers at elections, State and Congressional, before the civil war, and the coming into power of the Radicals? For eighty years no bayonets gleamed around the ballot-box, no shoulder straps assumed authority over freemen. Is not then the utterance-the declaration of the Congress of the United States correct and truthful when it is solemnly affirmed that bayonets at the polls "IS CONTRARY TO THE SPIRIT of our institutions, and the traditions of our people?"

But the Congress affirms further that "the presence of troops at the polls tends to destroy the freedom of elections." Is not this true, every word of it? Is there a man, neither false to truth nor hopelessly idiotic who will gainsay this simple proposition? Does not every man know that the armed soldiers at the polls are a perpetual menace? Does he not know that the English people, although living under a monarchy, are so jealous of their rights and liberties, that even in the days of Edward I. the presence of soldiers at elections was forbidden by the common law of the land, and in the eighth year of George II. was made a statute of the Kingdom? In the eleventh year of Victoria's reign, the present noble and admirable Queen, this statute was re-enacted. No British soldier can come within two miles of a voting place whilst the election is progressing.

But what does the resolution, given above, say? It declares "that it shall not be lawful to bring or to employ" the army or navy, or any part thereof, at elections, except for two reasons or upon two conditions, viz: first, to repel armed enemies; second, to enforce section 4, article 4, of the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof. Nor can the army or navy be so used, unless the Legislature or Executive of the State applies

Is there any danger to civil liberty in such salutary and necessary safe guards as that? Is there any treason or revolution or wrong in protecting the people-the true sovereigns, according to the genius of our Constitution, in thus specifying under what precise conditions armed soldiers may be brought to places where elections are in progress? We trow not. No man-not even a demagogue-can see danger or wrong in such a wise enactment. Only usurpers and men who are plotting treason against the liberties of the people can take alarm at such a wise, judicious, timely and

imperatively necessary enactment. The issue is thus made. second time the President, by fraud, has thought proper to exercise his constitutional power of a veto. He has thus a second time used his power to prevent a redress of grievances-to prevent a rectifying of a great wrong-to prevent the curing of a tremendous evil. The country perfectly understands the issue. The people are not blind or fools. They see clearly the meaning of his circumlocutory inanities-they see that he is availing himself of the dodges of partisan speakers to prevent the enactment of a law that will forever place a barrier upon all bayonet bulldozing, and thus secure a fair and free election. Haves demands that the ballot shall be upheld upon the points of bayonets, and shall be surrounded by a cordon of soldiers, The Democrats demand that elections shall be free-that no

soldier shall be present when freemen are exercising their sovereign right of choice-that bayonets henceforth and forever shall disappear from all poll ing places. This is the issue, simple and clear

We marked certain passages in Haves's re-echoing of the Stalwarts harangues in Congress for comment, but it is unnecessary. He has simply sought to cover up the real issue under a multitude of words. There is no force in his gauze-like argument, and no sincerity in his professions of devotion to a free election His promises are writ in water-his arguments are as attenuated as a spider's web, and as brittle as glass They can be as easily torn into shreds as the one, and as readily broken into a thousand pieces as the other. I only requires the hammer of logic and the anvil of truth. Every point he has made has been anticipated by the able gentlemen who have spoken in advance of the bill. He has said nothing new that is worth consider-

ing, at myat not realise ye bornels The Democrats will now probably pass the Army bill, making due provision for the same until the regular session of Congress. They will not so much gratify the bulldozers as to use their constitutional power in disbanding the army. No doubt the country would get along excellently well without it, but then there are enemies and slanderers to misrepresent and cry treason, and they would only make capital for a decomposing party out of such a course. The best thing, under all of the circumstances, is for the necessary supplies to be voted. The fact that the Radicals demand the retention of the bayonet is enough. The moral influence and effect will be with the Democrats. They can afford to keep the army going after baving entered their powerful protest against its use at the elections of a free and liberty-loving

Two recent Congressional movepublicans offered the Army bill, pure and simple, soon after the veto had been read. The vote was, ayes 101, noes 109. All the Greenbackers but one voted with the Republicans. A motion was made by Dibbrell, of Tennessee, to suspend the rules and pass a bill laving a tax on incomes, The vote was, ayes 110, noes 94. It is believed such a bill can be got through, as the Greenbackers and some Western Republicans would vote for it and a silver coinage bill. Among the Republicans who voted for the bill were Dunnell, Fort, Houck and Ryan, of Kansas. With these exceptions the affirmative vote was Democratic. Among the Democrats who voted in the negative were Bliss, Coffroth, Covert, McLane, Mueller and Fernando Wood.

The Republicans in Washington are greatly exhilarated over the veto. They regard the extra session as providential, as it united them and insured the elections in the future. The Democrats are divided just now as to "what next?" They are agreed, however, that it will work out all right. The veto is regarded merely as a stump speech, plausible, deceptive and impudent. No definite plan of operation has been agreed upon. According to a special in the Richmond State there are many sugges-

tions, among them the following: "The latest scheme proposed is, that Congress shall at least get as many vetoes from the Administration as possible, then pass the Appropriation bills without riders, and adjourn. The following are the bills proposed under this plan upon which ve-toes are probable: Silver Coinage, Legislative bill, with repeal of marshals' law and test oath, and separate repeal of marshals' law; and the following, which, it is presumed, will be approved: Repeal of test oath, Legislative Appropriation bill, without rider; Army Appropriation bill,

"Another suggestion is that the sixth section of the vetoed Army bill, relating to military interference at elections be simply amended so as not to include civil officers, and try the President with that as a separate bill; then if he should veto, let the Army Appropriation bill lie over until next

It will be noticed that the Greenbackers again voted with the Democrats as they did when the first bill was passed. They have penetrated the designs of the Stalwarts, and ten of them are making a common cause with the Democrats for the safety of civil liberty. Judge Russell was silent, did not vote, We heard him say that he was in favor of the statute of George II. which prevents soldiers from coming within two miles of the polls. Why he did not vote to prevent the bayonets from interfering with the ballot is known only to him-

self, of messafull religional) qualified - On and after June 2, 1879, the firstclass nun buoy placed on the north breaker, Swash Channel, at the entrance to Charleston Harbor, S. C., will be distinguished by a bell placed upon it. This bell will be rung by the motion of the waves, and may be heard at a sufficient distance to enable vessels to use it as a turning point.

Spirited Meeting at Jacksonville-

The Crops, &c. We learn from our correspondent, Mr K. Bannerman, that there was a very large attendance from Onslow, Pender and New Hanover, at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on Monday, to participate in the railroad meeting, and that the feeling in that county in favor of building the above road is enthusiastic, and almost universal, as was uemistakably evidenced at the

Dr. E. Porter, of Pender, presided, and made a rousing speech in favor of the road. The charter was then read and its pro-

visions endorsed. To the war and and A committee on resolutions was appointed and made a report through its chairman, Dr. 8. S. Satchwell, endorsing the movement as wise and practical, and pledging the meeting to its energetic support. Dr. S. accompanied the report with a forcible speech, in which he argued that the failure of so many roads in our State was owing to their impracticability, but that this road was eminently practical, could be easily built, and was greatly needed. Dis. Barker and C. Duffy, Sr., also made strong speeches in favor of the scheme, and the report of the committee

was adopted without a dissenting voice. Steps were then taken to open books of subscription, in accordance with the terms of the charter, and suitable gentlemen appointed among the corporators in Onslow, Pender and New Hanover to attend to the

Much disappointment was experienced at the inability of Hon. A. M. Waddell to be present and address the meeting, according to promise, his failure to do so being unavoidable.

Our correspondent concludes: "Judge Seymour is holding court with his usua secentability to the bar and the public, The same may be said of Capt. Swift Galloway, the Solicitor in attendance.

"Crops are not so well advanced, because of the recent cold weather. When Onslow gets an outlet for her peanuts, corn, cotton and garden vegetables, and for her oysters, fish, and other products, as she will have when this road is floished to Burgaw, the county will take a new start."

Horse Thief Among Us-Riferts to

On Saturday morning last a colored ma by the name of John Bernard, said to be resident of this city, appeared at Rocky Point with quite a valuable horse for sale, which was finally purchased by a colored resident at the Point by the name of Anthony Merrick, who paid Bernard \$85 for the animal. On Sunday morning a gentleman from Duplin put in his appearance and claimed the horse as his own, stating that he had been stolen from his stables and accurately describing him before he had seen him. In the meantime a telegram had been sent to Chief of Police Brock by the owner of the horse, requesting that office cial to keep a sharp look out for the thief. Accordingly a posse started out to try to capture the fellow, who got on his track Sunday night and came very near taking him, but he finally gave them the slip and has not since been heard from

Bernard stated to Merrick that the horse was formerly owned on the sound, and was used in bringing fish and oysters to market before he purchased him.

and Grand Lodge at Payetteville.

[Reported for the Ster.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., May 13.-The Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows met here this morning and quickly dispatched all the business

R. W. Grand Master Ehringhaus, and nearly all the delegates to the Grand Lodge, which meets to-night at 8 o'clock, have arrived, and the attendance bids fair to be

before the session; and much important business will doubtless be transacted, of

which you shall be duly advised. The Episcopal Convention meets to-morrow, and the delegates to the two bodies make this hospitable old town present quite

Every kindness and courtesy have been shown the Wilmington delegates, who are delighted with the reception they have met

Moses Jordan, colored, was brought to this city Monday night, under a commitment from Justice Bloodworth, of Holden Township, Pender county, charged with larceny, and in default of security in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, he was com-

-The schr. Lewis Clark, Capt. Smith, from Havana, and bound to New York, put in at Smithville on the 10th inst., for a harbor and repairs. In a telegram sent to this city by Dr. Curtis, and directed to Messrs. Harriss & Howell, it was stated, we understand, that the vessel had been eleven days out, had no sickness aboard, and Capt. Smith desired to know if the authorities would allow him to come up to the city in person and attend to some business, which request was declined. We hear that Capt. Smith had been having some trouble with his crew. The vessel was boarded by a the Union and the conservation of boat's crew from the Revenue Cutter Colfax, and we learn that it was ascertained afterwards that the crew were worn out with incessant toil, and had signified their willingness to go to work as soon as they had been allowed a sufficient time for rest.

- The Russian barque Ecliptic, Capt. Johansen, cleared from this port on the 5th, and the captain had to return to the city, reaching here yesterday, She had been to sen a sufficient length of time to make more than a hundred miles, when she encountered a gale which stove in her bulwarks and cabin house, and broke her rudder, and in the confusion two seamen were budly injured. The vessel will be brought to the city from below and undergo repairs,

ANOTHER VETO MESSAGE.

The Bill to Prevent Military Interterence with Riections Returned to the House-Grounds upon Which the President Acts-He Deciares Against all Forcible Interference or Intimidation at the Polis-Pledges His Administration Against Its Ex-

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.]

WASHINGTON, May 12 - The President to-day returned to the House of Representatives the "Act to Prohibit Military Interference at Elections," with his objections to its approval. The President says: "Holding, as I do, the opinion that any

military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions. and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections, and sincerely desiring to concur with Congress in all of its measures, it i with very great regret that I am forced to the conclusion that the bill before me is not only unnecessary to prevent such interference, but is a dangerous departure from long settled and important constitutional principles. The true rule, as to the employment of military force at the elections, is not doubtful. No intimidation or coercion should be allowed to control or influence citizens in the exercise of their right to vote, whether it appears in the shape of combinations of evil-disposed persons or of armed bodies of militia of a State, or of the military force of the United States. The elections should be free from all forcible interference, and, as far as practicable, from all apprehension of such interference No soldiers, either of the Union or of the State militia, should be present at the polls to take the place or to perform the duties of the ordinary civil police force. There has been, and will be, no violation of this rule under orders from me during this administration. But there should be no denial of the right of the National Government to employ its military force on any day, and at any place, in case such employment is necessary to enforce the Constitution and laws of the United States."

Quoting the bill, the President says: "I will be observed that the bill exempts from the general prohibition against the employment of military force at the polls, two specified cases. These exceptions recognize and concede the soundness of the principle that military force may properly and constitutionally be used at the place of elections when such use is necessary to enforce the Constitution and the laws. But the excepted cases leave the probibition so extensive and far-reaching that its adoption will seriously impair the efficiency of the executive department of the Government.

The President then proceeds to quote acts of Congress authorizing the use of the military power to execute the laws. the provisions of which were approved by Washington and Jefferson, and still later by Lincoln, and referring thereto the Presi-

"At the most critical periods of our history my predecessors in the Executive office have relied on this great principle. It was on this principle that President Washington suppressed the whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1794. In 1806, on the same principle, President Jefferson broke up the Burr conspiracy by issuin 'orders for the employment of such force, either of the regulars or of the militia. and by such proceedings of the civil authorities as might enable them to suppress effectually the further progress of the enterprize;' and it was under the same authority that President Jackson crushed nullification in South Carolina, and that President Lincoln issued his call for troops to save the Union in 1861. On numerous other occasions of less significance, under probably every administration, and certainly under the present one, this power has been usefully exerted to enforce the laws without objection by any party in the country and almost without attracting pub-

"The great elementary constitutional principle, which was the formation of the original statute of 1792, and which has been its essence in the various forms it has assumed since its first adoption, is, that the government of the United States possesses, under the Constitution, in full measure, the power of self pretection by its own agencies, altogether independent of State authority, and, if need be, against the hostility of State governments. It should remain embodied in our statutes, unimpaired, as it has been, from the very origin of the go vernment. It should be regarded as hardly less valuable, or less sacred, than a provi sion of the Constitution itself.

"There are many other important stat utes containing provisions that are liable to be suspended or annulled, at the times and places of holding elections, if the bill before me should become a law. I do not undertake to furnish a list of them. Many of them-perhaps the most of them-have been set forth in the debates on this measure. They relate to extradition, to crimes against the election laws, to quarantine regulations, to the neutrality of Indian reservations, to the civil rights of citizens, Many interesting matters are to come up and to other subjects. In regard to them all it may be safely said that the meaning and effect of this bill is to take from the

general government an important part of. "Another grave objection to the bill is its discrimination in favor of the State and against the National authority. The presence or employment of the army or navy of the United States is lawful, under the terms of this bill, at the place where an election is being held in a State to uphold the authority of a State government, then and there in need of such military intervention, but unlawful to uphold the auhority of the government of the United States then and there in need of such military intervention. Under this bill the presence and employment of the army or navy of the United States would be lawful, and might be necessary, to maintain the conduct of the State election against the domestic violence that would overthrow it, but would be unlawful to maintain the conduct of a National election against the same local violence that would over-

"This discrimination has never been atempted in any previous legislation by Congress, and is no more compatible with system of government, on occasions of elections, than at other times. In the early legislation of 1792 and of 1795, by which the militia of the States was the only military power resorted to for the execution of the constitutional powers in support of State or National authority, both functions of the government were put upon the same footing. By the act of 1807 the employment of the army and navy was authorized for the performance of both constitutional statutes, on the same subject matter, the same measure of authority to the government has been accorded for the performance of both these duties. No precedent has been found in any previous legisgiven for a discrimination in favor of State and against the National authority which this bill contains. Under the sweeping terms of the bill, the National Government is effectually shut out from the exercise of the right, and from the discharge of the imperative duty, to use its whole executive power, whenever and wherever required, for the enforcement of its laws at places and times when and where its elections are held. The employment of its organized armed forces for any such purpose would be an offence against law unless called for by, and therefore upon. permission of the authorities of the State in which the occasion arises. What is this but the substitution of the discretion of the

State Governments for the discretion of the

Government of the United States as to the

performance of our duties ?

of its obligations by the National Government; a subordination of national authority, and an intrusion of State supervision over National duties, which amounts, in spirit and tendency, to State supremacy.

"Though I believe that the existing statutes are abundantly adequate to compleiely prevent military interference with the elections in the sense in which the phrase is used in the title of this bill, and is employed by the people of this country, shall find no difficulty in concurring in any additional legislation, limited to that object, which does not interfere with the indispensable exercise of the powers of the Gowernment under the Constitution and laws.

"|Signed | RUTHERFORD B. HAYES "Executive Mansion, May 12, 1879."

VIRGINIA.

The Miscegenation Case - Judge Hughes Sustains Validity of Stat Law-Case to go to Supreme Court.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] RICHMOND, May 14 .- In the U. S. Circuit Court to-day Judge Hughes rendered an opinion in the miscegenation case of Ed. ward Kinney, colored, and Mary Susan Hull, white, who are confined in the penitentiary for a violation of the State statute prohibiting white and colored citizens intermarrying. The case came up on a petition for writ of habeas corpus.

The opinion holds that the laws of marriage are at the sovereign control and will of each State, unaffected by any provision or any article of the Constitution of the United States; that absolute and entire power over these laws is necessarily left, all ever the world and in this union of States, to the government of local society; that the law under which the parties were convicted was with the unrestrained legislative power of Virginia to enact it, and that it is not prohibited by any provision of the National Constitution as to making contracts. The opinion holds that section 1,977 of the Revised Statutes, which secures to all persons within the United States the right in every State to make and enforce contracts. &c., can only refer to contracts lawful under the law of the States wherein it is proposed to enforce them. Admitting that marriage is a contract, to hold that the privilege of enforcing it extends only to lawful marriages, and that if a citizen of Virginia went to the District of Columbia, or to the Territory of Utah, and was there married in accordance with the local law, he could not return with his consort of consorts to Varginia, and expect to subordinate her laws of marriage to the laws of the other jurisdiction.

The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON.

The Pension Bill-The Bank. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. 1

WASHINGTON, May 14.-The House Committee on Revolutionary Pensions today agreed to report favorably on Dibrell's bill to prevent the withholding of pensions from pensioners under the act of March 9th, 1878. The object of the bill is to prevent the withholding of pensions from those who have been restored to the pension roll and then dropped on the charge of disloyalty.

Chairman Bruce has called a meeting of he select committee of the Senate on the Freedman's Bank, for next Tuesday, when the commissioners in charge of the affairs of that institution will lay before the committee a detailed account of their management, and personally respond to cognate inquiries. The committee intend to apply o the Senate, at an early day, for authority o sit during the recess, and also for sundry powers not explicity conferred by the resoution under which the general investigation was originally ordered.

ST. LOUIS.

Heavy and Beneficial Rains-The Steambont Companies and the Retuges Negroes-Indifference of Planters to the Movement-The Excitement Fast Dving Out.

ST. Louis, May 14.—Heavy rains prevailed over a considerable extent of territowest of here vesterday, benefiting the

The officers of the steamboat companies naving headquarters in this city, and the and New Orleans, deny having refused transportation to colored refugees whenever he latter had money to pay their passage. They also deny that there has been any generally expressed disposition on the part of merchants and planters to withdraw heir patronage from the boats which carry mmigrants. This has been done in a few nstances, but the desire to prevent the negroes from leaving the South is changing, and now the planters do not seem to care whether they leave or not. The officers of the latest arrived boats say they were not hailed on the way, by negroes, and do not believe there are any such numbers of reugees on the river banks as have been stated. They further say the excitement is fast dying out, and will close altogether in a

POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Alsace-Lorraine - Condition of the Government-Papal Appointments

By Cable to the Morning Star.] BERLIN, May 14.—The bill relative to Alsace-Lorraine provides as follows: The Emperor will appoint a Stadtholder to act as a Representative of the Imperial government, and will reside at Strasburg. The office of President of the Department of Alsace-Lorraine, now attached to the Chancellory, will be abolished. A Minis-try, with Secretary of State, will be formed at Strasburg, and a Council of State will also be established, which will consist of the General Commanding a Alsace-Lorraine, a Secretary of State, the chief provincial officials, and seven members, who will be appointed by the Emperor, The Stadt-holder will be President of the Council. The Provincial Committee will herceforth number fifty-eight; delegate to be elected by the Provincial Committee, subject to the approval of the Emperor, will represent Alsace-Lorraine in the Federal Council.

Rome, May 14.—The Pope will to-mor-row nominate Rev. John Vertin to be Bish on of Marquette and Sault St. Mary, and Very Rev. Lawrence S. McMahon, Vicar General of Providence, to be Bishop of

LOUISIANA.

Accident to a Comedian. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW ORLEANS, May 14. - While Alf. Bur nett, comedian, and S.P. Leathers, of New Orleans, were visiting the marine railway docks to-day, the staging upon which they were standing gave way precipitating them a distance of about twenty feet. Burnett had an arm and leg broken, and Capt, Leathers had his right shoulder broken. The accident to Mr. Burnett renders it necessa-

NOUS T SOUTH AMERICA.

engagements.

Bollvigns Retake Acanta-A Large Force Marching to Attack Chillans. [By Cable to the Morning Star. |

VALPARAISO, April 19.-The Bolivians nave retaken, Acania, Litte is announced. from Jujuy, a town of the Argentine Republic, near the Bolivian frontier, that who is well known as an accomplished 15,000 Bolivians are marching to attack the Chilians.

"In my judgment this is an abandonment | no better medicine." = " "

Turpentine. Spirits

- Col. John H. Wheeler is writing biographical sketches of North Carolinian

for the Raleigh News. - The Raleigh Aldermen have reelected pretty much the old city officers: C. W. Lambeth, Clerk; A. D. Royster, Tax Collector; J. W. Lee, Chief of Police; Leo.

D. Hearit, Treasurer; C. C. Crow, Auditor. From the News. - A negro named Jim Williams was found near Charlotte with his skull badly cut and fractured in two places. It is not known whether he was knocked off the railroad track by an engine or how he

was so badly injured. He is alive. - Concord Sun: Rev. H. P. Cole has in his possession the largest lemon we have ever seen, which was grown in Concord by Miss Maggie Means. It measured 12 inches around one way, and 7 or 8, perhaps, the other. Its quality is equal to that

of those produced in the tropics. - Charlotte Observer : Beb Mc-Lean, colored, a car coupler at the North Carolina Depot, met with an accident which it is feared may prove fatal. His hand was caught between the false buffers of two freight cars, his thumb torn off, and the flesh in the hollow of the hand terribly

- Raleigh News: The pressure of work in the office of the Register of Deeds has been very great, owing to the large number of liens, bonds, etc., to be recorded. __ In no part of North Carolina, indeed nowhere in the South, are improvements more noticeable than on the line of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

- Lincolnton News: There is considerable excitement here just now about mad dogs. Several persons have killed their dogs quite lately on account of showing signs of going mad. --- The grading on the Chester & Lenoir Narrow Gauge Railroad, between Lenoir and Hickory, was completed on Friday. The force will "hang up" until after the meeting of the stockholders at Newton next Thursday.

- Charlotte Observer: A railroad meeting was held at Taylorsville, Alexander county, on the 5th of May. Various schem:s were discussed, and committees, who are to report to an adjourned meeting, were appointed to correspond with the Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio, the Chester & Lenoir and the Mooresville, Winston & Salem Roads, soliciting them to give a basis from which Alexander can form a definite conclusion.

- It will be interesting to many of our readers to know who are the delegates now attending the Southern Baptist Convention at Atlanta, Ga. They are as follows: Revs. J. S. Purefoy, T. H. Pritchard, A. C. Dixon, C. Durham, G. M. Webb, F. W. Esson, J. A. Stradley, F. H. lvey, T. Dixon, E. Dodson, T. Whitfield, R. H. Griffith, J. B. Taylor, H. A. Brown, John Mitchell, C. M. Greene, W. T. Jordan; and brethren R. D. Graham. Dr. Frank Duffy, D. W. Thomason, T Dixon, Jr., and G. P. Bostick.

- Raleigh News: On Monday night, o'clock, after an illness of some length, Mr. Henry J. Brown, one of the best known citizens of Raleigh, passed away. He was in his 69th year. — On yesterday morning, the 13th inst, as the train on the R. & G. A. L. Road was on its outward trip, it ran over an old colored man named Merritt William alias Cooke. The accident took place at what is known as Cox's Crossing, above the Penitentiary. The body of the old man was terribly mutilated, and he lived only about fifteen

- Goldsboro Messenger: Hon. A. M. Waddell delivered the memorial address at Newbern Friday evening. About 2,000 people were present, and everything passed off most quietly. The Goldsboro Rifles left here on a special train, and took part in the exercises. So did the Kinston --- At the conclusion of the prayer (at Goldsboro) the editor of the Messenger, introduced the Hon. A. M. Waddell, late member of Congress from the Wilmington District, who spoke most touchingly and eloquently of the gallant dead and the occasion, occupying some thirty minutes, much to the interest and gratification of his hearers.

- The first gold mine ever discovered in the United States was in Cabarrus county in 1799. The discovery was made by a lad of twelve years by the name of Conrad Reid. Wheeler, in his "History," says: "After returning home, Mr. Reed examined and found gold in the surface. He then associated Frederick Kisor, James Love and Martin Phifer with himself, and in the year 1803 they found a piece of gold in the branch that weighed twenty-eight pounds. Numerous pieces were found at this time weighing from sixteen pounds down to the smallest particles The whole surface along the creek for nearly a mile was very rich in gold. The veins of this mine were discovered in the

- Newbern Nut Shell: A shocking accident occurred at a steam mill a short distance beyond Mr. R. A. Russell's, on Neuse road, Friday last. Mr. W. P. Lane, who was waiting to have some corn ground, was standing near the rapidly revolving rocks, when one of them burst asunder, and a piece of it weighing several hundred pounds, struck Mr. Lane, driving him through the side of the house. Mr. Lane was found on the outside of the house, ten feet from the bouch in the wall, with the rock resting on his leg. His right arm and leg both suffered compound fracture, the arm being so badly mangled as to necessilate amputation. Mr. Lane at last accounts was conscious, bearing with great fortitude his terrible injuries. The wonder that he was not killed instantly.

- Asheville Citizen: This entire section of country was visited on Saturday morning last with a heavy killing frost. Our gardens suffered quite severely in consequence, but we hear of no damage to the grain crops. It is now quite certain that the fruit crop, outside of apples, is seriously damaged. — Maj. Wallace Rollins has issued a call for the Board of Directors of the Western Division of the W N. C. Railroad to meet in Asheville on the 15th inst. The affairs of the Western Division have not as yet been turned over to the Western N. C. Railroad, as required under recent legislative enactment. -Mr. Wm. W. Reynolds died at his residence, two miles west of Asheville, on the evening of the 2d inst., after a lingering illness. The deceased was in his 51st year. He was a native of Buncombe county. - Charlotte Observer : Rev. Neill

E. Pressly, of Irdell, the missionary of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mexico City, has had a long and serious attack of acclimating fever, but at last accounts had recovered. He is wrestling with the Spanish language Reger Martin, brother of Rev. S. Taylor Martin, has signified his purpose to accept the call from Centre and Shoe Heel ry for him to cancel a number of eastern | churches, and will enter upon the regular discharge of his duty about the third Suoday of this month. - It is thought that Rev. Mr. Murdoch, of Salisbury, will be appointed to take charge of the Episcopal school, to be established at Morganton. - At the Commencement of Carolina Military Institute, June 13th next, the aunual address before the corps of cadets will be delivered by the Rev. Ellison Capers, of Greenville, S. C. Mr. Capers, orator as well as a popular divine, was a Confederate brigadier. The Commencement sermon, on June 8th, will be preached If your bowels are costive take a dosq by the Rev. Wm. R. Atkinson, the efficient of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills; we know of principal of the Charlotte Institute for soil lait | Young Ladies.