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OPINIONS OF NEGRO SUPERIORITY.

"Matthew Arnold stands before the world as perhaps the most perfect specimen of modern English culture," says the London Truth. Very well, and the same paper tells us that he disbelieves "in the immediate perfectibility of the negro."

Mr. Arnold's opinion is not quite as valuable as Dr. McCosh's, the President of Princeton College. Mr. Arnold, for instance, has probably never had the pleasure and experience of examining a class of negro students.

The educated and philanthropic New England lady, who taught the negroes in Petersburg, Va., for some years, had a more correct view of the average negro capacity than the Princeton Doctor has, we have no doubt.

THE WEEKLY STAR.

HOW THE REPUBLICANS OF MAINE CHEATED THE DEMOCRATS.

There is no doubt that for a long time, extending through a score of years, the Republicans in Maine have been acting precisely as Governor Garcelon and his Council have acted recently.

From all this there may be learned some important lessons. It is seen how long political iniquity has abounded. It is seen how long and how often the Democrats have been the sufferers by a low standard of political morality.

The worthy Representative of the Fourth District, Hon. Joseph J. Davis, has introduced a bill to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on State banks.

"In the preamble he recites, among other things, that 'The tax of 10 per cent. on State banks and banking associations produces no revenue to the government, and is intended to secure a monopoly of the banking business to a single class of property owners, to-wit: the owners of national banks, thus enabling them, in a great degree, to control the value of money and the prices of property.'"

So the young king of Spain, just married for the second time, has been shot at too, and his would-be assassin is in the clutches of the law. We are glad Alfonso escaped, and we hope he may wear a charmed life from the assassin's bullet and poniard.

In a survey of the year 1879 and the progress made by our country during that period, the Baltimore Sun shows us how Europe suffers from the present system of keeping large armies, a policy begun by Bismarck to the serious detriment not only of his own country, Germany, but of all Europe.

Mr. A. W. Collins, a colored citizen of Washington, has started for a tour in North Carolina to stop, if he can, the negro exodus. He might as well try to stop the tide.—Balt. American.

During the year 1879 one hundred and one men were hanged and seventy-four were lynched in the United States, as we learn from the New York Herald. Not a woman was hanged. This invites bad women to commit murder with impunity.

Two men suffered the death penalty by shooting. One in Utah and the other in Texas, the laws giving them the choice of death either on the scaffold or by the bullet.

There was one lynching in North Carolina, one of the murderers of Mr. Fowler, formerly of this city, was hanged by a mob. So in fact there were 75 lynchings.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

We have noticed recently in several Northern Republican papers that in their speculations as to the political prospects of 1880 for their party, they are pleased to consider North Carolina as one of those States that can be carried by them in the Presidential election.

But let us see what our opponents have to say about it. A correspondent of the Boston Traveller has been making a general survey of the South, and he gives as the result of his observations and of an extensive correspondence the following:

"After a careful study of the Southern fields and an extensive correspondence with Southern men, I have become convinced that there are twenty-seven districts in the sixteen States of the South which can be carried by efforts which Southern Republicans are ready to make, provided they receive such assistance in money and speakers as will be granted as a matter of course to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Indiana and Ohio."

On the last day of the year Edison gave the public another exhibition of his electric light, explained his system to his critics, and made the gas officials present stare. He gave them every opportunity to make tests. The Herald says of the examination:

conduct a campaign, yet they elected two Congressmen. Now the party is in vigorous life, and only needs organization for effective work. Popular opinion is turning against the Democrats, because of heavy taxation, the failure to keep their promise of reform and retrenchment, the deprivation of the people of their right to elect county commissioners and township officers, and the fear that the Democracy is pledged to further railroad subsidies.

The people have not forgotten, nor will they forget in 1880, that the Republicans "squandered" their money. The mountaineers are still "hostile" to the "whiskey tax." The last Congressional elections were not any tests of Democratic strength in the various districts, and the Republicans of North Carolina well understand that. The Democrats have not increased but very greatly reduced the burdens of the people, and there have been in many instances great "retrenchment and reform."

The citizens of Darlington county had offered a reward for the capture of Macks, fullness, extravagance, or dishonesty of his party, he is at once reminded of the saw about Satan rebuking sin. It is regarded as about as cheeky as for Hayes to rebuke Garcelon for counting out Republican votes and defrauding the people.

NEWS FROM INDIANA.

C. A. Scott was sent by the colored people of Wayne and Johnston counties to Indiana to spy out the land and report. He visited several places in that State, and also Kansas City in Missouri. He has returned, and has been interviewed at length by the Goldsboro Messenger.

"I saw some that had good places about and near the towns and they seemed to be satisfied. They are getting along well but have to work hard. Men get from \$12 to \$15 a month, and women who understand cooking and washing are paid from \$8 to \$12 a month. The women report that the people there are more particular than here and more is expected of them. They must rise early and work till late. Our ordinary cooks would not suit them. I only saw one instance. That was a woman who had left the Suttons, near LaGrange. She had hired a colored man named Henry Thompson, but failed to get satisfaction, and she went back to the church looking for another place."

"Think there is plenty work in Indiana for industrious emigrants, but women and children can find more work here during the cotton cropping and cotton picking time. The farming is mostly done by men and with labor saving machinery. The hoe is used but little, and of course they make no crop in smaller crops. The system is altogether different from our system, and at this season of the year there is but little done on the farm. The lands are rich—better than ours. They require no guano. There is a strong feeling against the colored people, but amounts to nothing and will not lead to any trouble unless the colored emigrants should go in too large numbers, or should displace any considerable number of white laborers. This, I think, would antagonize them. There are but few colored people in that State, and the laboring classes are principally whites. Our friends there advise the colored people to come in smaller crowds. Industrious colored men can do well there; think better than here, but idlers and lazy ones better stay here. There are no street loafers there. More work is required there than here, and the laborer receives less intelligence. No idle time is paid for. There is better discipline. Think they must work a good deal harder than they do here, but the wages are higher. There must be some suffering among those who do not provide for winter during the summer. They can't make a fire, and coal is very high, and costs from \$5 to \$10 a cord. Provisions generally are reasonably cheap."

"No, I don't advise them to go. Of course I was sent there to find out what was best. I can only tell them what I saw, and then they must decide for themselves. I don't think they will have here any considerable number. Since I have returned they call on me day and night. I tell them if they will go they had better wait till spring or until warmer weather sets in. I would advise no one to go unless he has enough money to pay his expenses and be independent after he gets there."

Macks, the South Carolina Desperado, Turned Over to the Proper Authorities.

Henry Macks, the colored desperado from South Carolina, who was captured in this city a week or two ago by officers Carr, Strode, Whitney and others, and who has since been confined in the city prison, awaiting a requisition from the Palmetto State, left last evening on the southern train, in charge of Capt. W. H. Sligh, of the penitentiary guard, for Columbia. It seems that Macks is an escaped convict from the South Carolina penitentiary, and that the Superintendent of that institution, hearing of his capture here, wrote to our city authorities concerning him. It appears from his statement that Macks entered the penitentiary August 1st, 1877, to which he had been sentenced from Darlington county for two years for grand larceny. He escaped October 17th, 1877, and it was after this that he engaged in those crimes of arson, burglary and theft with which he now stands charged. Sheriff Cole, of Darlington, at whose instance the arrest was made, not having in the meantime been heard from, the prisoner was turned over to Capt. Sligh to be confined until his term expires, when he will be held to answer to the other serious charges against him.

Under our commercial head we give a statement of the receipts and exports for the year just closed. From this it will be seen that the total receipts of cotton for the year amounted to 92,484 bales; of spirits turpentine, 103,312 casks; of rosin, 522,379 barrels; of tar, 65,192 barrels; and of crude turpentine, 131,951 barrels. The exports for the same period footed up 87,738 bales cotton, 91,224 casks spirits turpentine, 512,892 barrels rosin, 67,372 barrels tar, and 2,905 barrels crude turpentine; of which 37,496 bales cotton, 63,982 casks spirits turpentine, 468,001 barrels rosin, and 23,721 barrels tar were shipped to foreign ports.

Receipts and Exports at and from the Port of Wilmington for the Year 1879.

The receipts in 1878 were 117,803 bales cotton, 114,356 casks spirits turpentine, 601,609 barrels rosin, 67,267 barrels tar, and 163,007 barrels crude turpentine. The exports during the same period were 130,483 bales cotton, 118,171 casks spirits turpentine, 531,953 barrels rosin, 63,134 barrels tar, 4,838 barrels crude turpentine; of which 76,223 bales cotton, 107,132 casks spirits turpentine, 510,279 barrels rosin, 31,176 barrels tar, and 1,449 barrels crude turpentine were exported to foreign ports.

States Rights in the North.

The Maine rebellion is another outcropping of the infamous doctrines of States rights and State constitutions. The coup d'etat has been accomplished by strictly constitutional methods, and if State rights amount to anything, it is nobody's else's business how the people of Maine conduct their own affairs. It is all fold-to-roll to shoulder the constitutional insurrection of Maine on the Democrats, when the truth is it grew naturally and necessarily out of the accursed doctrines of State lines and State constitutions. Maine is the farthest nook of the continent, at the greatest possible distance from the treason-soaked Dixie. It has been nurtured on cold water for thirty years, and according to the canons of moralists, all the social and civic virtues ought to flourish there. It is the home of Jim Blaine and Neil Dow, and ought to be the very creme de la creme of patriotism and virtue. Yet it is the very first Northern State that has asserted its sovereignty and administered its constitution in the interest of treason. If such infamies be practiced in the godly and goodly State of Maine, what Northern State is safe from constitutional treason? Again we say wipe out State lines, wipe out State constitutions, elect Grant, proclaim the Nation.

A Violent Graft Programme.

But can he be elected? The conspirators do not expect him to be elected. They would, in fact, be rather disappointed if he should be fairly and peacefully chosen. They want him to come in under circumstances that will give some color of necessity to their scheme of "strong government," which they intend shall issue in practical imperialism. A disturbance or a serious snarl in 1881 would serve as another excuse for a military election in 1884, or, better still, for Grant to hold over without that expensive formality. They know that Grant is unpopular; that he could not carry Massachusetts; that his candidacy would make even Pennsylvania doubtful on a vote of the people, and that it would carry Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin over in solid column to the Democrats. They comprehend fully the extent of the Liberal and German opposition, as well as that of the anti-third term, anti-anti and anti-machine Republicans. But they are not staggered by it, for they do not expect to need their support. They will wait until the last moment, and then in all those States where they have both the Governor and the Legislature they will call the Legislatures together, and, in the language of the Constitution, "appoint electors" to suit themselves.

State Observatory.

—A Tarboro correspondent writes on December 31: Five persons broke out and escaped from the Tarboro jail last night.

Raleigh Observer: Santa Claus put into the stocking of the poor \$100. The Ladies Aid Society hung up at Tucker Hall on Tuesday night last. About four hundred excursionists came up on the Raleigh & Augusta Railroad yesterday to take part in the emancipation celebration.

Wilson Advance: Eight stores were burned at Greenville, but we could not learn the names of all the stores. R. A. Tyson, R. R. Cherry & Co., W. B. Jarvis, Allen Forbes and J. G. Rawles & Bro., are among those who suffered loss. The entire loss is estimated at over \$10,000 to \$18,000, with only \$200 saved.

—A negro named Cannady, in Granville, threw a stone at one white man and struck another on the head. The Free Lance says: The negro was arrested and put in a house for safe keeping. During the night while the guard were asleep, the negro jumped from the house, and in his desperation ran against a stake with such force as to rupture his bowels. He died in a few days.

—Oxford Free Lance: We understand arrangements are being made for the speedy construction of an Episcopal Church at Bassafors Fork, in this county. Thirty regular buyers will operate in the Oxford territory during the present year. It affords us pleasure to learn that Mr. J. H. Horner is contemplating the construction of an early day of some large and handsome barracks for the use of the former School, which a military feature will be added.

—Pittsboro Record: We regret to learn that on the night of the 26th ult. Mr. David Goggin, of this county, had the misfortune of having his barn, with its contents, destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$10,000. Mr. Goggin's wife, Mrs. M. Goggin, was arrested in Sampson county, and shot by the constable making the arrest while endeavoring to escape. He is black, about 28 years old, and of medium size. He admits that he shot the woman, who was arrested his wife in Craven county, but denies it.

—Charlotte Observer: During the year of 1879 the Register of Deeds has recorded 1,062 deeds and mortgages, against 1,508 last year. A negro was sent to jail yesterday by the Mayor for stealing an accordion. He told his Honor that he took it for the music that was in it! Yesterday afternoon, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, the Messrs. E. Mason, E. Stevens, and Constable Orr, went to the house of a negro woman named Mat Brown, in the unhealthy locality known as "Buzzer Root," and arrested a negro named Palmer, who was charged with the murder of the notorious Bob Pharr who was killed in this place about two weeks since.

—For some time the vestry of St. Peter's Episcopal Church have been in communication with Rev. Geo. K. Mason, of Virginia, with a view of securing him as pastor of the church. Yesterday a letter was received from him formally accepting the call. The Messrs. Oates having formally asked the city to relieve them from city taxes, for ten years, on a cotton factory, within the limits of the corporation, and that release having been granted by the Aldermen, an Observer reporter yesterday approached one of the gentlemen on the subject and obtained from him the following facts: The factory buildings will be located near the Air Line depot, on a vacant lot now owned by Dr. J. H. McAden, and will be capable of containing six thousand spindles, besides such other necessary machinery as will be required to prepare the cotton for the operation of spinning. About seventy-five thousand dollars will be invested in the enterprise, and behind this an ample capital for all purposes. The first fact that attracts attention is that in no previous year of the history of the county have there been so many marriage licenses issued, the total number being 384, against 337 in 1878; 310 in 1877; 283 in 1876; 219 in 1875; 247 in 1874; 257 in 1873, and 1872. Also, during the past year the per centage of colored people to whites is larger than ever before, being 21.5 colored to 100 whites, though the average difference is not very much smaller than this. December seems to be the popular month.

—The Presbyterian Church was well filled last Sunday evening by an attendance of about 100 persons. The sermon was preached by Rev. F. M. Farabee. A negro, giving his name Ben Williams alias Ben Hill, was lodged in jail here yesterday on suspicion of being a murderer. He was arrested in Sampson county, and shot by the constable making the arrest while endeavoring to escape. He is black, about 28 years old, and of medium size. He admits that he shot the woman, who was arrested his wife in Craven county, but denies it.

—The Baltimore Sun shows us how Europe suffers from the present system of keeping large armies, a policy begun by Bismarck to the serious detriment not only of his own country, Germany, but of all Europe. The Sun says: "But the United States are at peace to-day, and have converted all their swords into plow-shares and pruning-hooks, while Europe groans under an annual burden of \$1,000,000,000 spent in the maintenance of arms and navies. Since 1850 'the peace of Europe' has cost \$27,000,000,000 in money to maintain it, while from 6,000,000 to 8,500,000 men are annually withdrawn from productive industries in order to be trained in the arts of destruction. If these men could earn by the labor of their hands an average of \$300 a year, as able-bodied men do in this country, the losses to Europe by its prodigious armaments since 1850 would have exceeded thirty billions of money, equal to the entire valuation of the United States, according to the census of 1870. These figures afford a clue to the sufferings and distresses of Europe as soon as an unpropitious year visits that continent, and to the anxiety with which crops and seasons are watched there. The United States have no need to feel these anxieties."

—The Baltimore American, a very staunch organ of the Stalwarts, in a recent editorial said that the Republicans had "a good deal more than a living chance" in this State. It even went so far as to prophesy that if a strong Republican ticket was selected that North Carolina "will have the honor to be the first to break the line of the Solid South." That the wish is father to the thought in this instance we think certain. But let us see what is the American's basis of calculation. It says:

"The last time they carried the State was in 1872, when their vote was 88,000 and the Democratic 98,000. But in 1876 they polled 110,000 against the Democratic 128,000 on the Governorship, thus showing a gain of 22,000, although they had to contend against Zeb Vance, the most popular man in the State, who was at the head of the Democratic ticket. Other causes operating to Republican disadvantage were the squandering of money by the Legislature controlled by the party nominalists for railroads, but of which the roads got only a fraction, and the hostility of the mountaineers to the whiskey tax. Last year the Republicans scarcely pretended to

conduct a campaign, yet they elected two Congressmen. Now the party is in vigorous life, and only needs organization for effective work. Popular opinion is turning against the Democrats, because of heavy taxation, the failure to keep their promise of reform and retrenchment, the deprivation of the people of their right to elect county commissioners and township officers, and the fear that the Democracy is pledged to further railroad subsidies.

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