NO. 11.

Macks, the South Carolina Despera-

thorities.

do, Turned Over to the Proper Au-

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 ap-

pears from his statement that Macks

entered the penitentiary August 1st, 1877.

to which he had been sentenced from Dar-

lington county for two years for grand lar-

ceny. 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 mean-

time 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

The citizens of Darlington county had

offered a reward for the capture of Macks,

which it is hoped that they will have the

fairness to pay to his captors, in addition to

the small one paid by the penitentiary au-

thorities. It is a risky business taking such

desperadoes, and those who run the risk

Receipts and Exports at and from the

Port of Wilmington for the Year

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

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,-

486 bales cotton, 68,982 casks spirits tur-

pentine, 468,001 barrels rosin, and 22,721

The receipts in 1878 were 117,803 bales

cotton, 114,356 casks spirits turpentine,

601,609 barrels rosin, 67,267 barrels tar,

barrels tar were shipped to foreign ports.

ntine, 131,361 barrels. The exports

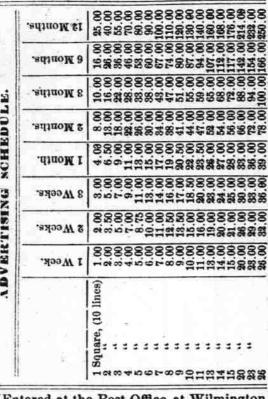
should be well paid for it.

against him.

Che Weekly Star,

WILMINGTON. N. C.,

\$1.50 a Year, in advance



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OPINIONS OF NEGRO SUPERIOR-

"Matthew Arnold now 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.

We didn't suppose that Mr. Arnold knew much about negroes; but we feel convinced now that he is well acquainted with their character. The only drawback from his philosophical view of Sambo is that the same remark might truthfully be made, we fear, of his Caucasian superior. - Richmond (Va) Dispatch

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. If such a felicity had been granted him he might have arrived at the very profound and intelligent conclusion to which the Princeton President has arrived after the most superficial acquaintance with the ca pabilities of "the man and brother." Dr. McCosh says, and he appears to be quite serious, altogether as much so as if he were in the chamber of death, question of the future is not, will the negro equal the white man, but the question is will the white man equal the negro. That class of colored students showed so much uncommon capacity that the venerable and eminent Doctor flies off and begins to see at once that the "coming man" is the negro.

This is not the first time Dr. Mc Cosh has given an opinion on very little data. He paid the South a hurried visit some six or eight years ago, and returning North gave some very crude, not to say absurd opinions. He is a very able man in his department. but he does not know everything, evidently knows but the mental qualities of the negro. That there are many with superior minds true. That there are some who would be distinguished if opportunities allowed is true also. That there are some eloquent and even scholarly men among them is equally true. They deserve great credit for the progress they have made. We respect always the self-respecting colored man, and take pleasure in seeing him advance in education and life generally. We only think it ridiculous for an able man to be so carried away with what he has seen of the negro as to believe that in the future h will be intellectually superior to

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 lady referred to published her impressions in the Index. She said her disappointment was emhad never seen pupils learn with so much ease and rapidity. In reading, spelling, geography and other studies that was to her quite phenomenal. New England children equal them. But this did not last. As time went on and they passed from book to book, and entered upon those studies | feel these anxieties." that required the constant exercise of the logical faculty, there they began to depreciate. In the higher mathematics, in philosophy and metaphysics they made but slow progress. She came to the conclusion that where ever the imitative faculties

EEKLY STAR

VOL. XI.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANRARY 9, 1880. HOW THE REPUBLICANS OF

passingly excellent, but that the negro was deficient in those high mental qualities that make men great.

or thirteen years ago, and we therefore, from memory, give the gist of her opinion. We have not seen, we may further add, the speech of Dr. McCosh upon which we have commented above. It appeared in the World. Our information is derived from a medical gentleman of the first rank in our city. The trouble with people generally is that they go off half-cocked and venture to give opinions upon insufficient data. A larger acquaintance-a wider field of observation, would enable them to correct their indigested and hasty deliverances. Said the New York Herald, the other day, "Englishmen who come to America for ten minutes usually 'write up' the whole country. The Frenchmen who write about us do how long political iniquity has not come here at all." Some men are so swift to form and express an opinion capabilities of a race, that, if it were possible to shoot them out of a mortar across a country without depriving them of life and mind, they would gather enough while in transitu with lightning-speed to make not only a speech, but write an octavo of observation.

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. We find the following in the Raleigh

"In the preamble he recites, among other things, that: 'The tax of 10 per cent. on State banks and banking associations pro duces no revenue to the government, * but is intended to secure a monopoly of the banking business to a single class of proparty owners, to-wit: the owners of national bonds, thus enabling them, in a great degree, to control the value of money and the prices of property.' Mr. Davis will doubtless push his measure, and get it passed at the present session of Congress.

The Observer makes a needed cor rection. State banks could only issue bills to twice the amount of capital actually paid in. The Observer says: "As a matter of fact the banks ordinarily could not keep out a greater issue of notes than equaled the amount of their capital paid in. One of the differences between could lend out a part of their capital, while the national banks of issue are required to invest their capital in United States bonds. A North Carolina State bank, with a capi tal of \$100,000, could lend out \$33,000 o its specie and \$200,000 in notes, making \$233,000 in all, while a national bank, with \$100,000 capital, can lend only \$90,000, in neither case taking any note of deposits."

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. It is certainly very noticeable what poor shots the Nihilists are. They have never succeeded in hitting any one but brave, strong old Kaiser wrong as they were when their own William, and he happily recovered. He is a courageous man these days who will agree to wear a crown. King Alfonso was taking a drive with his young wife, Queen Christine, when a young man named Ottero Gonzales, a pastry cook, fired two shots from a double-barrelled pistol. We did not know that handling flour had such a dreadful tendency to make a fellow blood thirsty. This explains why some female cooks are such

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 | ald: only of his own country, Germany,

but of all Europe. The Sun says: "But the United States are at peace today, and have converted all their swords into plow-shares and pruning-hooks, while Europe grosus under an annual burden of \$1,000,000,000 spent in the maintenance of armies and navies. Since 1860 'the peace of Europe' has cost \$27,000,000,000 in mophatic. She at first thought that she ney to maintain it, while from 6,000,-000 to 8,500,000 men are annually order to be trained in the arts of destruction. If these men could earn by the labor of their hands an average of \$300 requiring the constant exercise of a year, as able-bodied men do in this counmemory they acquired with a facility try, the losses to Europe by its prodigious armaments since 1860 will have exceeded thirty billions of money, equal to the entire valuation of the United States, according She had never seen a class of best to the census of 1870. These figures afford a clue to the sufferings and distresses of Europe as soon as an unprosperous year visits that continent, and to the anxiety with which crops and seasons are watched there. The United States have no need to

The South is quite willing that all colored people who wish to emigrate should do so. There are none so were required that they were sur- blind as they who will not sec.

MAINE CHEATED THE DEM-There is no doubt that for a long

We read her communication twelve time, extending through a score of years, the Republicans in Maine have been acting precisely as Governor Garcelon and his Council have acted recently. That is to say, they have been counting election returns and throwing out what they considered defective reports. In other words the Democrats have been often victimized by the Republican Returning Board of Maine, and the voice of the people in many instances has been reversed by technicalities. A number of instances of this kind are given by the Auburn Chronicle, a Greenback-Labor organ. It is said the Republicans never counted out their own men.

From all this there may be learned some important lessons. It is seen abounded. It is seen how long and how often the Democrats have been of the traits, manners, customs and | the sufferers by a low standard of political morality, by a ready use of political machinery, and by a swift appeal to technicalities. It is seen how repeatedly the people have been cheated out of the value of their ballots by having the elected men set aside for members of an opposite party. It is seen how submissive the Democrats were to these repeated wrongs, and how they never talked of or thought of an appeal to arms or a defiance of constituted authority. It is seen how quick the Democrats of Maine and their allies are to imitate the example and adopt the methods of their adversaries just as soon as they get into power and have an opportunity. It is seen how the people are again made the victims of such "political jugglery," to quote the New York Herald.

> There is one contrast to be noted. The Republican papers-none of them—ever denounced the action of their party whilst they were defrauding the people and cheating the Democrats. On the other hand, the Democratic papers by hundreds have condemned the course pursued by Garcelon and his Council. Says the Philadelphia Times -a sterling Indepen-

"Is there no Democratic statesman who can read this lesson aright? Democratic newspapers have shown at once their consistency and their independence by denouncing the Maine frauds as they denounced the Louisiana and the Florida frauds, whereas the Republican organs were as pronounced in justification in the one case as they are clamorous in denunciation of the other. But what have Democratic statesmen to say? Surely we may expect to hear from such men as Seymour and Bayard, who, in the popular estimation, stand head and shoulders above the herd of politicians."

Another Independent paper of the the highest possible character—the New York Journal of Commercesays "the Democrats should everywhere be as outspoken against the party were the sufferers." It says further that it is "glad to find that this duty has not been wholly neglected. Wrong is wrong, and should be condemned as such, no matter by whom it is committed." It adds:

"Indeed by far the larger proportion of the press published in the Democratic interest throughout the country, to their credit be it said, have taken the same position. This should be followed by every true man, no matter by what party name he is called. To uphold wrong in one organization is to invite retaliation when the other gains the oppor tunity. Not until the country unites in swift and certain judgment on all such wrongdoing, whoever attempts it, will our form of government be vindicated before

Still another Independent paper, of wider circulation than either but of less character, is speaking out daily. We quote from the New York Her-

"If the Governor and the Council are to begin to look behund the returns, should they not look down to the very bottom of a canvass to see what lies there ? Certainly it cannot be good law which allows the Governor to stop half way, if stopping there will plainly produce falsehood and injus The interpretation of a law may perhaps be strained to do justice, but it must never be strained to do injustice. That Republican returning boards have done wrong cannot possibly justify a Deminjustice. The doings in Maine bear a painful resemblance to the doings in Florida in 1876, although the facts and the law in the two cases are quite different. If, however, it can be shown that under the laws of Maine towns are commanded to be disfranchised because the local officers are stupid or careless, then Governor Garcelon will be justified. But meanwhile his authority as Governor must not be defied by armed force."

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

Edison had actually solved the problem of practical household illumination by elec-

dred 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. Sixty-four were hanged in the South, considerably more than half. This shows where the law is best executed. for crime much more abounds in the

North. The Herald says: "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. Eight were banged for wife murder, 7 for outrage, 4 for burglary, 1 for fratricide, 1 for infanticide, 1 for killing his stepdaughter, and another for murdering his son. There were 8 double and 1 triple hangings. Four persons cheated the gallows by committing suicide before the day set for their execution. In the list of States in which the executions took place North Carolina and Texas lead off with 12 case, Fennsylvania 10, Oregon 7, Virginia 6, Georgia 6, Arkan-sas 6, California 5, Missouri 5, Indiana 4, Vermont 3, New York 3, Alabama 2, New Hampshire 2, Tennessee 2, Nebraska 2, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 2, South Carolina 2, and New Jersey, Ohio, Kentucky, Massa-chusetts, Colorado, Utah, West Virginia and Maryland each 1."

Whites 55, negroes 37, Indians 8. Chinaman 1. On Friday there were 72 executions. The lynchings occurred as follows:

"Kentucky 8, Colorado 9, California 6, Louisiana 5, Texas 5, Tennessee 5, Georgia 4, Mississippi 4, Dakota 3, Nebraska 2, Wyoming 2, Illinois 2, New Mexico 2, West Virginia 2, Arizona 2, Missouri 2, Minnesota 2, Alebama 2, Joya 2, Ohio 1, Minnesota 2, Alabama 2, Iowa 2, Ohio 1, Maryland 1, Indiana 1, Kansas 1, South Carolina 1, Montana 1."

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 lynched.

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. When we first saw this claim advanced we did not think it worth treating seriously. Nor do we now so regard it, only so far as they may gain success through Democratic blunders. It is possible that the Democrats should lose a Congressional district or two by refusing to vote, by splitting up among themselves, or by nominating some man the rank and file do not want. It is possible that even the Stateticket should be beaten if the wrong men are selected. But, on the other hand, it is certain that if men of popularity and personal worth are put in nomination-men who can unite the party solidly and create enthusiasm throughout North Carolina -the victory will be complete, and the State will go Democratic by from 10,000 to 25,000 majority. It all depends upon the ticket.

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 re ceive such assistance in money and speakers as will be granted as a matter of course to New York, New Jersey, Connecticut,

Here then it is asserted that in the South there are twenty-seven Congressional districts that may be carried. That some of these are in North Carolina appears from other correspondents of Republican papers and from the editorials of the organs. The thing needed, according to this oracle, is "money and speakers."

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 prophecy 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 98,000 and the Democratic 96,000. But in 1876 they polled 110,000 against the Democratic 123,-000 on the Governorship, thus showing a gain of 12,000, 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

During the year 1879 one hun-conduct a campaign, yet they elected two rous 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 "retrepolment and reform." When the campaign opens all this will be made so plain, that the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein. The Democrats are abundantly able to meet their enemies. When a Republican offers to rebuke a Democrat in North Carolina because of any wastefulness, 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. But, as we have said, the result depends upon the ticket. The Democrats have it in their power to obtain a splendid victory. They will not be apt to abuse their power or to gratify the Republicans. All they need is harmony among themselves and an hon-

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. Some of the negroes already in Indiana have not secured homes. We quote a part of what he says, as the interview is far too long for our celumns. We give the most important parts. He said among other things:

"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 to a colored man named Henry Thompson but failed to give satisfaction, and she went back to the church looking for an-

"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 cotton. The farming 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 guanos. There is a strong opposition to their coming. It comes mostly from Democrats and the poorer classes, 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 laborers receive less indulgence. 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 full time, but coal is cheap, only about \$3 a ton. Wood is very high, and costs from \$8 to \$10 a cord. Provisions generally are reasonably

"Many asked me if the colored people were not badly treated here, but I told them it was not so. I think there is strong preudice among the Democrats of Indiana-

good deal more than there is here." Here is the account of what a colored man saw for himself, and he is evidently intelligent and observing. We have given the above that all the colored people who have access to our columns may see for themselves what is reported by one of their own race. He was treated, he says, with respect. He heard of but few colored schools, and does not think colored children would be allowed to attend white schools. When asked if he advised the colored people to go to Indiana, he replied:

"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 leave here in any conthe description operation to make the description of the visitors seemed satisfied that Edison had actually solved the problem of practical household illumination by electricity."

The Herald says of the examination:

The Herald says of the examination operating to Republican disadvantage were the squandering of money by the Legislature controlled by the party nominally 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 be independent after he gets there." Spirits Turpentine

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

- Raleigh Observer: Santa Claus put into the stocking of the poor \$100. The Ladies' Aid Society hung it 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 losers. Messrs. 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 from \$16,000 o \$18,000, with only \$3,200 insurance.

- A negro named Cannady, in Granville, threw a stone at one white map 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 few days. - The article to which the Free Lance refers and which ought to have been credited to that paper, was clipped from an exchange. The error was not our's.

- Oxford Free Lance: We understand arrangements are being made for the peedy construction of an Episcopal Church at Sassafras Fork, in this county. - Thirty regular buyers will operate in the Oxford tobacco market during the present year. - It affords us pleasure to learn that Mr. J. H. Horner is contemplating the construction at an early day of some large and handsome barracks for the use of the Horner School, to which a military feature will be added. Mr. Obediah Overby, a very old and respected citizen of this county, died at his residence, in Townsville, on Sunday, December 22nd. Mr. Overby was a soldier n the war of 1812, and at the time of his death had reached the advanced age of 88 years. - Mr. H. Gregory, of this county, lately killed four hogs, weighing 276, 326, 391 and 455, respectively—average 354; all about the same age. The mother of the heaviest hog littered nineteen months ago twenty-six pigs in one year, and raised

- Goldsboro Messenger: We learn that Mr. W. K. Bizzell was assaulted and dealt a heavy blow on the head by an unknown party, who demanded his money, on Monday night, the 22d ult., on the White Hall road in New Hope township. Mr. Bizzell happened to have his knife convenient and proceeded to use it freely on his assailant, who then hastily took to the woods and has not since been heard from--The Presbyterian Church was well filled ast Sunday evening by an attentive and visibly affected congregation, drawn thither to hear the farewell sermon of the late pastor, Rev. B. F. Marable. -A negro, giving his name of Ben Williams alias Ben suspicion of being a murderer. He was arrested in Sampson county, and shot by the constable making the arrest while en-

deavoring to escape. He is black, about

28 years old, and of medium size. He ad-

mits that he was accused of having mur-

dered his wife in Craven county, but de-- Pittsboro Record: We regret to learn that on the right of the 26th uit. Mr. David Goggin, of this county, had the misfortune of having his barn, with its contents, destroyed by fire. No insurance. - Dr. L. A. Hanks, of this place, made a very last week. He and Mr. Spence Taylor were on a hunt, and as the latter was mounting his horse his gun was accidentally discharged, and the whole load barely grazed the face of Dr. Hanks, who was not five feet distant; indeed one shot pierced the skin over his eye, but no serious injury was inflicted. — A lady near this place had flock of turkeys, in which two were gobblers, and one of these she sold some days ago to a resident of our town. The other gobbler, missing his companion, started in search of him, and wonderful to relate went directly to the lot and to the coop in

which it was confined, and such a "gob-

bling" was never heard as they rejoiced at

meeting again.

- Kinston Journal: Coon dogs sell for five dollars. Sheep are said to be ---On Monday evendear at two dollars. ng the Kinston Rifles were the recipients of a beautiful silk flag, presented by the ladies of Kinston. On one side of the flag was a blue back-ground and thereon the coat-ofarms of North Carolina. On the other side was the old stars and stripes—the National colors. — J. E. W. Suggs sends us from Green a stick about six inches long and a half an inch in diameter, apparently a splinter from a fence rail, which was found in the wind-pipe of a hog after being killed, belonging to Mr. William Tilghman, one end of the stick being in his lights. . Captain Thomas Hartsfield of the Neuse River Improvement Corps, was in town last week and reports the work progressing favorably between White Hall and Goldsboro. He says it is understood that two new steamers will soon be put on the Neuse, under the control of Captain Patterson, of Wilmington-one of them, the ceberg, will carry 450 bales of cotton and fifty passengers on thirty inches of water; the other, 150 bales of cotton and twentyfive passengers on nineteen inches of water. The owners expect to establish a large wholesale store in White Hall and a depot at the W. & W. R. R. and keep these steamers plying between Kinston and Goldsboro

- Charlotte Observer: During the year of 1879 the Register of Deeds has recorded 1,692 deeds and mortgages, against 1,505 last year. —— A negro was sent to jail yesterday by the Mayor for stealing an ccordeon. He told His Honor that he took t for the music that was in it! - Yesterday afternoon, in accordance with a preconcerted plan, Policemen Farrington and Stevens, with Constable Orr, went to the house of a negro woman named Mat Brown, in the unhealthy locality known as Buzzard Roost," and arrested a negro named Palmer, alias Wright, a confederate 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 facthe Aldermen, an Observer reporter yesterday approached one of the gentlemen on the subject and obtained from him the fol-lowing 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 of sufficient capacity to contain 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 en terprise, 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 364, against 361 in 1878, 310 in 1877, 282 in 1876, 219 in 1875, 247 in 1874, 257 in 1873, and 165 in 1872. Also, during the past year the per centage of colored people to whites is larger than ever before, being 213 colored to 151 whites, though the average difference is not very much smaller than this. December seems to be the popular month.

and 163,007 barrels crude turpentine. The exports during the same period were 130,462 bales cotton, 118,171 casks spirits turpentiae, 581,958 barrels rosin, 63,134 barrels tar, 4,536 barrels crude turpentine; of which 76,233 bales cotton, 107,152 casks spirits turpentine, 516,279 barrels rosin, 31, 176 barrels tar, and 1,449 barrels crude turpentine were exported to foreign ports

States Rights in the North.

[Lemars Sentinel, Rep.] 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 fol-de-rol 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 fartherest 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 i Again we say wipe out State lines, wipe out State constitutions, elect Grant, proclaim the Nation.

A Violent Grant Programme.

Washington Special to New York Sun. 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 | tory, within the limits of the corporation, Grant to hold over without that ex- and that release having been granted by pensive 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-ring 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.