Che Weekly Star,

WILMINGTON. N. C.,

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6 months, " MH. PARNELL-IRELAND'S WOES,

The speech Mr. Parnell delivered in New York, on Sunday last, was calm and moderate. In no offensive sense can he be called an "agitator." His discussion of the land question, as applied to Ireland, was fair and decorous, and directed to the calm judgment of reflecting men. He is not seeking to obtain a redress of grievances through inflammatory ap peals, or to evoke from the friends of Ireland outbursts of wrath and indig nation. He is seeking a remedy for Ireland's wrongs by an appeal to legal, constitutional methods. Mr. Parfor either buying out landlords or instigating a rebellion. This he explicitly declares. He says any moneys raised shall be applied to carrying on a campaign of argument and facts against the land system. Mr. Parnell advocates the purchase of great estates by the government, and the creation of a peasant proprietary. He does not propose revolution, but a constitutional redress of grievances in the way indicated. He is aiming to create such an overwhelming public sentiment against the present system that the British government will be coerced into remedying the wrongs of his country.

Mr. Parnell does not object to but favors earnestly the raising of funds to relieve the present great and very pressing distress of Ireland. The response that will be made in the United States to his appeals will be hearty and liberal no doubt. When the cry of famine comes up the people of this country will not be deaf or indifferent. But Ireland needs political relief also, and Mr. Parnell is moving cautiously and wisely in that direction. The Charleston News and Courser says pertinently of the present agitation:

"What Ireland asks for is freedom and justice, and if England is not willing to advance the money to enable the Irish tenantfarmers to become land-owners, the agitation must and will continue until Ireland is independent! It was proclaimed long ago that England's danger is Ireland's opportunity. The danger and the opportunity

"There is in England a strong sentiment in favor of ameliorating the condition of the Irish by making it easy for them to acquire land, and by giving them some sort of Home Rule. The bitter opponents are the followers of the tinseled Beaconsfield. who are his lackeys, as he is the lackey of the Queen. Lord Beaconsfield has no sympathy with free institutions, as the Englishspeaking races understand and establish them. If he dared, he would treat Ireland and the Irish as he treated the Zulus and treats the Afghans. The Irish people, however, can be confident that, if they stand firm, Lord Beaconsfield will give way."

PEACE IN NEW YORK.

Good news comes from New York The factions are becoming reconciled, and John Kelly is at last placated The excellent New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, in his letter of the 5th, says:

"John Kelly and the Tammany Hall faction have informally committed themselves to the support of whoever may be nominated by the National Convention Assurances to that effect have, within the few days past, been given to prominent Demcome here expressly with a view of bringing about a pacification between Tummany and the Tilden faction. I have reason to believe that a double leaded announcement to this effect will appear, in the course of a day or two, in Mr. Kelly's newspaper

The same correspondent says this is very favorable to Tilden's nomination. Not necessarily. The Democrats of the country are not compelled to take Tilden because Tammany is pacified. If it can stand Tilden it could stand Seymour or Bayard better. We do not believe for a moment that Tilden can force himself upon the country. If nominated at all it will be because the politicians take all the chances and South se elects, and not because he have an eye to self.

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WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANRARY 16, 1880.

EMIGRATION AND COTTON MILLS.

assumes the air of dictator. This is no time for any flourishes of that sort among Democrats. Thay are fighting Imperialism and will not brook for a moment any one who assumes the attitude of party despot. "Them's our sentiments."

But it is probable that Mr. Tilden is much misrepresented as to his purposes. He may not have any desire or intention to undertake to either dictate to the party or to force himself upon it. His enemies have done him injustice often, and perhaps letter-writers have blundered through ignorance. That he would like to be nominated is certain. That he will bolt the party nomination if some one else is chosen, we do not believe. In fact, quite recently he has been represented in the New York Sun as sav-

"For my part, I will do everything I can to secure the election of the man who may be agreed upon by the opponents of the third term conspiracy as the best candidate to unite the conservative elements of all parties. If a third term can be conferred upon Grant, a fourth and fifth will be. In short Grant's installment in the White House in 1881 means the Empire."

If he sticks to that he will give Seymour or Bayard, or possibly some other sound Democrat and patriot, a hearty support.

INDIAN JUTE and COTTON STALK .

We notice in our exchanges a letter from Prof. Watterhouse, of Washington University, St. Louis, in which he expresses an unshaken confidence that Indian Jute can be successfully and profitably cultivated in | future of cotton manufacturing in the South. He says:

that there are in the South large areas well adapted to the culture of this plant. When once experiment has ascertained the consource of great textile wealth will be opened to the South. I have no fear that American genius will not be able to devise some rapid and economical process for disintegrating the fiber. The enormous fortune which will award success will soon stimulate our inventors to an effective solution

"It is our first duty to prove by actua trial that Indian Jute can be cheaply grown in the Southern States. Then it is probable that American ingenuity, excited by the hope which success would convert into an assurance of wealth, will soon discover an economical and speedy means of separating

We note this for a two-fold reason. First, because it concerns the South We would like to see the experiment fully tested as to Indian Jute, because it may give a new industry to our people, and cause the most gratifying results. Second, because there is another production, already widely cultivated throughout the South that may yet prove a source of wealth, and give another form of industry to our people. It is altogether probable that the bark of the cotton stalks will be utilized hereafter in way never dreamed of in agricultural philosophy. We understand that some experiments have been made already with the cotton bark, and with the most favorable results. The fibres obtained are very long and very strong, and the probabilities are favorable that the South possesses a new and endless source of wealth in this hitherto neglected substance. We are not sufficiently informed to write intelligently about the experiments which are being made in New Jersey. All we know is that a gentleman who has been experimenting with the bark is delighted with the results thus far obtained. The prospect is, as we understand it, that the bags in which

It is now hinted very broadly that Gov. Cobb was looking to his own interests somewhat when he apponted Mr. Luke Pryor, of Athens, Alabama, to fill the late Senator Houston's unexpired term, Hois a lawyer of ability and character, and not a politician. Here is what a "shrewd Alabama politician" told the Washington correspondent of the Baltimoratic leaders from other States, who have more Sun before Mr. Pryor was appointed, prophecying, however, that

cotton is packed can be made, and

will be made from the bark of stalks

upon which the cotton is grown. We

shall have occasion no doubt to refer

to this subject again.

he would be appointed. Said he: "Gov. Cobb is anxious to be re-elected, and to appoint either Gen. Walker, Gen. Wheeler, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Bradford or Gen. Forney, all of whom were named when Gov. Houston was elected, and all of whom will be aspirants when the election shall occur in November, would be to give the appointee undue advantage, and to make unfriendly to Gov. Cobb all the other aspirants. It is assumed in this calculation of Mr. Pryor's appointment that he will be astisfed with his form method. satisfied with his few months tenure of the Senatorial toga, and will not aspire to further political honors. His appointment would therefore give no offence to the leading aspirants, to whom the field for the Senatorship would still be left open."

In Alabama it is as elsewhere; the

Whilst all kinds of emigrants are not to be sought after, the South would be wise to make uncommon efforts to attract that class of diligent laborers who are skilled in the various branches of industry, and who have some capital-capital enough to buy small farms or engage in other kinds of business in a limited

way. In other words, the South is concerned at present more in the quality than it is in the number of the emigrants who may find a home in our section. We believe that the time is not distant when skilled operatives in cotton manufacturing will be in demand in the South, and will be sought after by capitalists. There is no denying the fact that an uncommon interest has been awakened in many sections of the

South in regard to cotton manufac turing. The papers for months have been discussing the question, and the interest is unabated. We have had much to say ourselves about this "important branch of industry, and we purpose to consider it further from time to time. We are not yet satisfied as to what is the real value of the Clement Attachment. We are awaiting thorough tests of it in Georgia where the manufacturing of cotton into yarns and fabrics is carried or with larger results and on a more ex tended scale than elsewhere in the South. The Memphis Appeal, like the STAR, takes a hopeful view of the the South. We hope before another "My observations in India convince me | decade that it will be found wise and profitable to manufacture the cotton where it is raised rather than to ship it thousands of miles to be converted into fabrics. The Appeal says:

Our people will be great and prosperous s soon as they retain their cotton and manufacture it into cloth without the trouble and expense of baling it. If the South would manufacture all the cotton she raises she would be the gainer in the proportion which the gross sale of the manufactured article exceeds that paid out for the raw material. The millions thus saved to the South would be a contribution to the wealth of the South. Every dollar retained in the South, where the cotton is raised, by manufacturing the raw material i to cotton goods, is a pecuniary gain to that extent. For the South to plant mills in every town, city and neighporhood, indeed right in the midst of her cotton fields, is the true policy to pursue. Cotton can be manufactured at less cost in the South, where it is produced, and where the climate is genial all the year round, than in any other country on the habitable

We indorse this view heartily. I is common sense, and it is the truth. When we see New England or Old England writers trying to make it appear that the South is not the place for manufacturing, we are compelled to believe that they are controlled by selfish and sophistical views. It is known to all who know anything about it that New England's prosperity is based upon her manufactures. It is known furthermore that England has grown rich and prosperous and to a considerable extent through her very extensive cotton mills. If she can make cotton manufacturing profitable after transporting the raw material thousands of miles, then there is no reason what ever why it cannot be made more profitable in manufacturing it on the spot where it is grown. The Appear says and with force:

"The argument that it is more profitable to employ all our forces in producing the raw material is no longer the potent one that it was in the days of slavery, but we shall find it much more to our interests to diversify our industries so as to give employment to all our people, even down to the women and children, and make available not only their physical energies, but their skill and intelligence."

One other remark: if English capitalists could be induced to visit the South and see for themselves, we believe that hundreds of them would build factories all over our favored section. We hope Mr. Sala will have his attention specially directed to this point when he enters upon his four months' tour in the Southern States. He can aid the South no little if he will post himself thoroughly and write up the advantages offered by the South as a great field for cotton manufacturing. But his English prejudices, or the interests of his own people, may prevent him from entering upon such a discussion. If English capitalists were informed of the exact facts it would not be long before many of them would be found erecting mills in the South.

There are not a dozen known third. termers in Congress. But if Grant is nominated the Stalwarts will go him, epaulettes and all, as sure as ballot-stuffing begins.

A Radical paper has just been started in Springfield, Illinois, with the appropriate name of Stalwart.

MORE CONCERNING THE CANAL THE DEATH PENALTY PROJECT.

We are quite in earnest when we urge the construction of the proposed Duplin Canal. It is an enterprise of real "pith and moment" to our city, and if ever built will prove of great advantage we cannot doubt. If such a project were needed for one of the go-ahead Northern towns to secure the trade of all or a large part of five productive counties its construction would not be delayed a day. We of Wilmington will not allow this really important scheme to fail.

The friends and promoters of the Duplin Canal have ever claimed that defended by Messrs. Edwin T. Boykin, of the enterprise could be carried out at there would be neither looks nor tow paths required, which, in a great measure, go to make up the principal cost in constructing canals.

There is another consideration, as to its construction, that will be appreciated readily by those who understand such works. In lieu or cavating in the usual way, the greater portion of the earth can be removed by a process known as sluicing. That this process is practicable is not doubted by those who have paid attention to canal construction. It flattering to the friends of the enreceives the indorsement of M. de Lesseps, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Dircks, the famous Amsterdam Engineer, who propose to use this identical sluicing process in the construction of the Panama Canal.

But what is better still than even this high authority, is practical data howing that numbers of canals have already been constructed by the sluicing process. For instance: The gold miners of California, with no other appliances than their axes, spades and shovels, blockade and sluice rivers round by new channels; and dig gold in the bed of the old rivers, and use the new streams or channels for washing out the hill and mountain gulches. But nowhere outside of China has this sluicing process been reduced to such a scientific system as in Colorado. In this State, for supplying towns with water and for irrigating lands, canals are sluiced out at a nominal cost. At present there are over 400 miles of canals in this State. The cheapness of these canals is wonderful.

The Western Colony Canal, at Evans, Colorado, is forty miles long, and cost only \$23,650. This canal irrigates 115,200 acres of land, besides supplying towns with water. Table Mountain Canal is twenty miles long, and cost only \$8,000.

The Chinese excel all other nations upon the globe in mechanical skill and economy in constructing their public works. The Grand Imperial Canal is 900 miles long, and was constructed by the sluicing process. The highest head of water that could be used at any point upon the canal was only twelve feet, and yet the canal was sluiced out to a depth of sixty feet below tide level, and with a width of over 300 feet. In this work the water supply was great.

The terminus of the Duplin Canal will be at the junction of the North East river and Goshen. At this point the supply of water will be unlimited, and for a large portion of the year, if thrown into a cube. With a flow of two miles per hour, the volume would be 12 feet deep and 140 feet wide. This is abundantly ample if thrown into a straight canal to sluice out's channel below tide level, which would make the canal perpetually navigable. Of course the water would have to be judiciously manipulated, as is done in Colorado and

other places. We have gone into this subject of sluicing, that our citizens may know other portions of the world in constructing canals when the requirements of commerce or the necessities of communities demanded it. The Duplin Canal is not only feasible but it should be built at the earliest possible day.

There is a ladies' memorial before Congress demanding the expulsion of George Q. Cannon, now serving his fourth term as a delegate from Utah in Congress. George is very "muchmarried." having a half dozen or more wives, so-called. He is a strong advocate of polygamy and practices it to the best of his ability. Let Congress unload. Shoot off this mighty Mormon Cannon.

Execution of Allen Mathis for the Murder of Meuben Merring-Full Particulars of the Hanging-Contession of the Condemned Man

Yesterday Allen Mathis, colored, who vas convicted at the December term of the Superior Court of New Hanover county of the murder of one Reuben Herring colored, near Burgaw, Pender county, in Sephope the business, enterprising men tember, 1878, and whose case was removed from Pender to New Hanover, expiated his erime on the gallows in this city. The trial of Mathis came up on Wednesday of the term, and the prisoner was ably

Sampson, and Bruce Williams and a very small cost, from the fact that J. T. Bland, of Pender; the prosecution being conducted by Captain Swift Galloway. The evidence showed a state of had feeling between the parties, superinduced by criminal intimacy previously existing between Allen Mathis and Lucy Herring, the wife of the murdered man. This culminated, finally, in the murder for which Mathia stood charged. The case was given to the jury the same evening, and in a short time they returned a verdict of guilty, whereupon his Honor, Judge Eure, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on Friday, the 9th of January, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

Some of the ministering brethren, together with Jailor Howard, remained with him until a late hour Thursday night. Yesterday morning he stated to the jailor that he terprise that this plan of engineering spent the remainder of the night very comfortably; that he felt of a surety that the Lord had pardoned him, and that he was ready and willing to die. He ate for his breakfast a biscuit and a piece of fried fish. and drank a cup of coffee, and seemed more cheerful his last morning than he had since his conviction. Rev. C. O. Brady, Episcopal: Rev. J. G. Frv. Methodist: Rev. G. W. Price, Methodist; Rev. D. G. Sanders, Presbyterian; Rev. Cornelius Sampson, Methodist; and Revs. Conway and Morton, Baptists, of the colored ministers, and Rev. J. P. King, Baptist, white, visited him during the morning and remained with him, singing and praying, un-

til the last moment. For the past two or three weeks different ministers of the city have been in daily attendance upon the doomed man in his prison cell, endeavoring to bring him to a sincere repentance of his sins, and especially of the grievous one for which he was so soon to suffer. He appeared anxious to experience relief from the heavy burden of condemnation that weighed down his soul, but it was not until a few hours before his execution that he was able to say that all

was well with him. Notwithstanding the fact that the execution was to be strictly private, about two thousand persons, principally colored, assembled on Fourth and Princess streets, in the vicinity of the jail, many of them standing there for two hours or more, eagerly waiting and watching to get a glimpse of the condemned man as he wastaken from the sidedoor of the prison to the scaffold. During this time a colored woman got to shouting very lustily, and created considerable excitement among the colored people. Many of the latter class of the population were loud in their condemnation of the privacy attending the execution, whilst others were noising it around that those who went in had to pay twentyfive cents for a ticket of admission.

At 11 A. M. the persons provided with tickets were admitted to the jail enclosure, and nearly all of them proceeded at once to uspect the gallows. This was erected mmediately in the rear of the jail, and was so enclosed that only those inside and upon the platform could witness the execution. The enclosure was about fifteen by twelve feet and the platform was reached by a flight of steps. In the centre of this platform was a trap door four feet square, working upon hinges, and when closed resting upon a wooden bolt which was withdrawn by working a lever at the head of the flight of stairs. The Sheriff and his assistants arranged the rope-a half-inch new manilla, well lubricated-so as to give the condemned man a fall of eight feet. At 12 o'clock Mathis was brought out of

the fail and mounted the steps to the platform, attended by the jailor and the colored ministers who had been with him all the morning. He was a bright, intelligent looking young negro, brown in color, and apparently about 80 years of age. His arms were tied and he was dressed in jacket and pants of brown jeans, which were new and apparently provided for the occasion; but he was bare-headed and his shoes were old and worn. He mounted the steps quietly and without assistance, but when he reached the platform and saw the something of the process adopted in preparations made for his death, his color seemed to turn a shade lighter, to a ghastly ashy hue, and his agitated and tremulous manner betraved his deep emotion. He took his position upon the trap, and the Sheriff in a firm voice read the finding of the Court and the certificate of the clerk. Mathis was then asked by Sheriff Manning if he had anything to say. He responded that he had told the truth about the matter, and that he felt that he had made his peace with his God. With closed eyes he continued to repeat "God have mercy upon me," while a hymn was sung, beginning "There is a fount." After the hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. J. G. Fry, one of the colored ministers, the prisoner kneeling, and with closed eyes continually repeating 'Lord have mercy."

After the completion of the prayer Mathia arose from his kneeling position and said: "I am much obliged to all the ministers. I have nothing against anybody." A prayer | at Charlotte. NO. 12.

was then read by Rev. C. O. Brady, of St. Mark's Episcopal church, at the conclusion of which the ministers all advanced and shook hands with Mathis, bidding him good-bye. He said that he was much obliged to them for what they had done for him, and asked them to sing "I want to hear sweet singing when I die," said he. The singing of hymns was then resumed. During its continuance the Sheriff advanced, adjusted the straps upon the prisoner's limbs, and shaking hands with Mathis bade him farewell. Mathis responded to the Sheriff with a firm voice, bidding him good-bye, and adding that he had nothing against him. He also shook hands with the jailor and thanked him for his kind treatment. As the Sheriff adjusted the black cap over Mathis' head and then the fatal noose, the hands of the prisoner trembled violently, and it was evident that only by a strong effort was he able to control himself.

At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock the Sheriff pulled the lever, the wooden bolt flew back, the trap dropped, and Mathis' body fell with a loud thud and spun around in the air. There was but slight motion of the body, merely a muscular contraction and a tremulous movement of the extremities, which lasted a few moments, then all was still and the corpse dangled idly in the

After hanging ten minutes the body was examined by Drs. Walker and Lane. The pulse was stilled, but a faint motion of the heart was thought to be perceptible. Two minutes afterwards, however, 'Mathis was pronounced dead, the rope was cut and the body lowered into the coffin. His neck was broken by the fall, although the hangman's knot had slipped from under the left ear around to the back of the neck. The Sheriff's arrangements were very complete.

There were admitted inside of the jail yard about forty or fifty persons, exclusive

of the guard. Shortly after the body had been placed n the coffin the remains were put in a wagon and taken to the "Potter's Field, just outside the southern limits of the city. The following confession was made to Deputy Sheriffs Daniel Howard and T. C. Miller, and taken down at the time by Rev. C. O. Brady, one of the ministers in attend-"I was intimate with Lucy Herring about

four years. Last December, two years ago,

macy with Lucy Herring. There was no bad-feeling between myself and Reuben Herring, deceased. Reuben Herring had abandoned Lucy about the time that first became intimate with her. Lucy came to my house with Tom Hayes on a Sunday, the very day of the mur-Tom Hayes wrote a letter for her and left. Tom Haves had left about three or four minutes when I came out on the piazza and discovered a man in the bushes. went back in the house and got a gun and walked out in the field. I told him not to come to me. He came up cursing and swearing, and drew back his stick and struck at me. I fended the blow of with the gun, walking backwards until got a chance to run, and he ran after me. I ran into the house and threw the gun down; then grabbed an axe and struck him with it about the hip the first blow; he advanced on me and I struck him about the head as he was coming up to me. As I dealt him the third blow he fell to the ground. I let him lie there about fifteen minutes, and then he was about dead. I took him up then and buried him in the well, and Lucy said, "Let's hide him, and if you will not tell And then I said, it I will not do it." Well, if you don't I will not;" and then she went home and came back and prevailed upon me if I would never tell i she would not. I saw her several times atterwards, and she would tell me to "Keep it! Keep it!" About five weeks afterwards saw her, and she said to me that they asked me what to do about it. I told her I did not know; and then she said, "If they do I'll tell them that he is gone away," and then I told her that I would go off and get a letter written and make out like he had gone away, and she said, "All right!" and told me to write the letter back to her and she would take i and show it; and then went over South river and got a letter written back to her in the name of Reuben Herring by Mr. C. Melvin. This is the only crime I ever have committed

"I was raised at John Mathis', on Little Coharie, in Sampson county. My mother and father are dead. I have one sister living. She is in Sampson county. formerly belonged to John Mathis; he raised me. I am a cooper by trade."

This is the first execution that has taken place in this city since February 28th, 1868 when William Wright Parker was hanged for the murder of William Childress in 1863

Whale! A Whale!! The Charleston News and Courier reports the capture of a whale in the harbor there on the 7th inst., after a long and exciting chase, in which five steam tugs and fifty or sixty row boats engaged. At the finish; the News and Courier says: "At last a bare footed sailor in one of the two first boats the man who struck the first blow in the morning (Garrison, of North Carolina, drove his lance home. The boat backed away, but there was no need for it. An in ert black mass lay upon the surface, moving gently with the motion of the water. Dead at last?" The tug Royal Arch, familiarly known in our waters, led the attack. "The fish is a 'Right whale,' As well as could be estimated his length is from forty to fifty to fifteen feet. His weight, of course, could not be ascertained, but his captors estimate that he will yield from \$600 to \$800 worth of oil."

The Mystery Solved-The Body Found The body of Samuel Davis, the colored man whose mysterious disappearance was aljuded to in the STAR on more than one occasion during the past week, was found about twelve or fifteen miles up the North East river, on Wednesday evening last, by Mr. T. B. Burnett. Mr. Burnett arrived here Thursday night and reported the circumstance to Coroner Hewlett, who dis patched some men up the river yesterdayto bring the remains to this city, where they were expected to arrive last night, his intention being to hold an inquest over the body this morning. Mr. Burnett reports that there were no indications of violence about the body, so far as he could see.

-The burglars are on their rounds

Comparison of Wilmin Con, N. C., with other Southern Cities as a Cotton Shipping Port.

The following communication shows that Wilmington is not behind her sister cities in facilities for doing a cotton trade of large dimensions. Mr. Van Bokkelen is President of the Chamber of Commerce, and, while not engaged in cotton business, takes great interest in what tends toward the prosperity of this city:

EDITOR MORNING STAR:-My attention has been drawn to the following communication which appeared in the columns of the Savannah Morning News of January 6th, and as it appears to be what is considered good work for that city, which is making rapid strides in the way of commercial importance, as well as other advances toward prosperity, I think it will not be amiss to compare the facts with similar business being done by the cotten presses and stevedores of this city, and show that the moderate business now done here in cotton is done well and will no doubt increase greatly:

[From the Savannah News.]

EXCELLENT STEVEDORING-FINE CARGOES, Edutor Morning News: The undersigned desire to express their approbation and commendation of the clever stevedores, Messrs. Bergman & Steele, who stowed their vessels with larger cargoes than they carried from Galveston and Charleston on several occasions, and also to bear testimony to the great facilities of your port for compressing cotton. Let the following show:

The Norwegian barque Telemach cleared yesterday with 2,230 bales of upland cotton, weighing 1,087,483 pounds, being 101,000 pounds more than she ever carried from Charleston or Galveston on previous voy-

ages-an average of 1,812 pounds to the top. The Norwegian barque Ali cleared on Saturday last, with a cargo of 1,164 bales cotton, weighing 556,000 pounds, cargo by S. Fatman, Esq., being 121 bales more than she carried from Galveston on two previous occasions. The tonnage of the vessel is 298 tons net. Such cargoes speak well for these stevedores and your port.

T. BERNSTEN, Master barque Telemach A. JOHNSEN. Master barque Ali.

During the present cotton year there have been cleared from this port, to date, nineteen cargoes of cotton for foreign ports. Of these ten were of aggregate tonnage 4,-247 tons, and carried 17,736 bales, weighing 8,287,655 pounds, being an average of 1,952 pounds cotton to the ton against 1,830 pounds average of the two cargoes loaded at Savannah, and of 1,670 pounds that same vessels loaded at Charleston and Galves-

The two cargoes loaded at Savannah show 1,865 and 1,812 pounds to the ton; the ten cargoes loaded at Wilmington show 1,849, 1,865, 1,894, 1,947, 1,963, 1,970, 2,002, 2,036, 2,041 and 2,071 pounds to the ton. The increase in the aggregate is seventeen per cent. over Charleston and Galyeston, and seven per cent. over Savannah. Comparing two of the cargoes from Wilhave a bark of 318 tons taking 649,035 pounds, and another of 308 tons taking 638, 033 pounds, being an average of 2,053 pounds to the ton, showing an increase of twenty-three per cent, over Charleston and Galveston, and twelve per cent. over Sa-

The ten vessels loaded at Wilmington average 425 tons; the two loaded at Savannah average 450 tons, which makes this comparison fair, as vessels of large tonnage will carry more per ton than those of medium or small tonnage.

Wilmington can boast of three first-class cotton compresses; also stevedores capable of doing work equal to that done at any other port. The increasing depth of water over the bar will no doubt enable vessels of large draft to visit this port, when we hope to gain what we shall endeavor to merit, a large increase of commerce and a share of the prosperity that awaits the South, and will come if her people put their hearts and hands rightly to work. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

Merchants and other business people are eminded of the fact that the State and town require them to return to the Register of Deeds within ten days after the first day of January, 1880, a true and exact state ment of the amount of purchases made by them as principal or agents, or through agents or commission merchants, for the six months ending the 31st day of Decem ber, 1879. The amount of purchases, both in and out of the State, must be included

in the returns Exaggeration in Figures.

As a fair example of the cariosity f statistics, says Spofford, the Conressional librarian, "take the army of Xerxes when it crossed the Hellespont to invade Greece. Herodotus gives it as 1,700,000 foot, 100,000 horse, and 517,000 naval forcestotal, 2,317,000; and adds that this was swollen by the attendants to 5,200,000; and all this to invade a country which in no ags known to history contained over 1,500,000 inhabitants. Another favorite myth of historians is the story of that famous Alexandrian library of 700,000 volumes, burned by the Caliph Omar, A. D. 640, with a rhetorical dilemma in his mouth. Unfortunately for this highly dramatic tale no two writers are agreed as to the circumstances, except as to the single fact that there was a library at Alexandria, and that it ceased to exist in the seventh century. To ask a modern inquirer to believe that 700,000 books were gathered in one body of 800 years before the invention of printing, while the largest library in the world, four centuries after the multiplication of books by printing began, contained less than 200,000 volumes, is altoge ther too great a stretch of credulity. Even reporting the size of modern libraries, exaggeration holds sway. The library of George IV., inherited by that graceless ignoramus from a bookcollecting father, and presented to the British nation with ostentatious liberality only after he had failed to sell it to Russia, was said in the publication of the time to contain about 120, 000 volumes. But an actual enumeration when the books were lodged in the King's Library, at the British Museum, where they have ever since remained, showed that there were only 65,250 volumes, being little more than half the reported number. Many libraries, private and public, are equally overestimated.

-The New York World correspondent, who has been studying party politics at Washington and throughout the country, finds the impression growing that Mr. Tilden, abandoning the expectation of nominating himself, has resolved to defeat Bayard at all hazards. Mr. Tilden may find it to his interest some of these days to attend to his own business .- St. Louis Post, Dem.