

THE WEEKLY STAR.

Spirits Turpentine

Wilson Advance: Mrs. Ialey Bass, quite an old lady living near Pleasant Grove, was found dead...

Green county letter to the Goldsboro Messenger: The cyclone which has been raging generally around the eastern part of the State...

Raleigh News-Observer: The opening sermon of the 23rd session of the Raleigh Presbytery...

Reported Homeicide at Magnolia: We learn from a private telegram received here yesterday that two colored men and brothers...

BURGAU, N. C., April 4, 1881. Major Charles M. Siedman, Wilmington, N. C.

Oxford Free Lance: We understand that the Rev. Mr. Swidell, of Kirtland, has received a call to the pastorate of the Episcopal church in New Bern...

Goldboro Messenger: The dwelling of E. W. Melvin, in Turbull township, Bladen county, together with kitchen and dining room, was consumed by fire on the 5th inst.

Raleigh News-Observer: The machinery law passed by the late General Assembly, for the collection of taxes...

Wilmington, N. C., April 13, 1881. GENTLEMEN: I arrived in the city last night after an absence of more than a week...

Superior Court: The Superior Court adjourned at 3 o'clock yesterday. No business of much general interest was transacted...

What Kind of a Democrat is He? Everybody knows that General Mahone is a Democrat; everybody knows that he was a Democrat when elected Senator...

Wednesday and Thursday's Nut Shell in one package: This looks as if the fault of not getting a ditty was in the office and not the mail agent.

Foreign shipments: The following comprise the foreign shipments for the past two days: The Norwegian barque, Credo, for Hamburg, Germany...

William Murphy, colored, aged about 58 years, living at Moore's Creek, Pendle county, is the happy father of three children...

The action of the Secretary of the Treasury, backed by the Administration, is an admission that a serious wrong was done when the Fraud of the White House sent his ill-timed veto to the Congress...

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When he says that 'the politicians' are responsible for the false impression given to the North concerning the Southern people, he states the exact truth...

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Stanley Matthews, in 1876, was a candidate for Congress in the Second Congressional District of Ohio, one of the Cincinnati districts. During the campaign Col. Legerloh, in a speech at Cincinnati, denounced the Democratic party as a pro-slavery party...

destructive visitation of yellow fever. Under Gen. Butler's rule, during the war, we believe, New Orleans was nearly or quite free from yellow fever epidemics...

There is a lesson for all in the above. THE WAR ON MATTHEWS. Stanley Matthews is now being paraded in the Cincinnati Commercial and New York Times (Republican papers) as a slave-catcher...

Mr. W. C. Rencher, son of the venerable Hon. Abram Rencher, an alumnus of the University of the class of 1866, and who has resided in Europe six years, has addressed a circular letter to the State Board of Agriculture and Immigration...

It is the establishment of an office and an agency for Europe in London, because it is the best location in respect to Great Britain and Ireland, France and Holland, and it is to those countries we must chiefly look for an income to North Carolina of productive capital and desirable immigrants...

He says this office need not cost more than \$500 a year. The printed matter to be distributed abroad to be sent from North Carolina. Mr. Rencher enforces his views at large. They deserve consideration at least. It may prove a more advantageous investment than the agency the Board now has in England...

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Every body looked solemn or excited. But when Don Cameron suddenly jumped to his feet (as if his neighbor-Gorham) had stuck a needle through the chair bottom and with angry voice and threatening manner interrupted Hill with the exclamation: "What do you mean by that?"...

THE SOUTH VIEWED FAVORABLY BY NORTHERN EYES. Every now and then some Northern man who has been touring it through the South makes a fair report of what he saw. This is pleasant. It is a sort of offset to the multitudinous slanders that are being constantly circulated to the disparagement of our people...

It is time that northern mechanics, farmers and laborers learned the truth about the South and it is just such men as Mr. Kimball who can and will tell the truth. There are thousands of Connecticut farmers now sinking out a miserable existence on sterile lands, who might live happily, prosperously and easily with one half their present effort in Georgia. Why don't they send out their truck and go South?...

THE FUNDING SCHEME. Secretary Windom's refunding scheme meets with much favor in the North. He proposes to pay the outstanding sizes on July 1, 1881. The holders will have the privilege of having their bonds extended during the pleasure of the Government, but only at 3 per cent. interest. It will be remembered that the bill that passed the Congress and was vetoed by Hayes, proposed to fund the sixes at 3 per cent., and it was believed by many of the best informed men in financial affairs that the arrangement would have been acceptable to most of those concerned...

are men and women who know that Tongree has merely slandered a people he had helped to bankrupt. They have been among the people of the South and have seen good order and kindness where they might have expected chaos and bloodshed. There are men of Northern birth who know that a man from that section is just as safe in the South as he is in New England. A self-respecting Northerner who is not an incendiary but a good citizen, and attends to his own business without endeavoring to run the South and meddle with others, is just as certain to be respected in the South as he would be at home...

A gentleman by the name of Kimball—a Republican and a Yankee—living at Atlanta, Ga., made some remarks to the Chamber of Commerce at New Haven a few evenings since, that are well calculated to do us good in this section, if his hearers will only credit his statements. He assured them there was no sort of danger for a white man of New England to go to Georgia to live—that the South is the garden spot of the earth. In regard to social ostracism he thus spoke, as we find him reported in the Evening Register: "Permit an illustration of another matter. I have lived in the South fifteen years. I know pretty well how some of the politicians make out both sides. These politicians will have to admit in this way that in all their talk they don't mean anything. That's the only way they can get around it. Talk about the Solid South. I have always taken pride in saying that I am a Yankee—a real New England Maine and Connecticut Yankee. I have all the time said that I was born and raised in Maine and lived in Connecticut, but in fifteen years I have never felt or seen a slight in any form myself nor my family, no ostracism, no exclusiveness. I have been received just as warmly and freely as if I had been born in the South and reared among them. I take no pride to tell you there is in the North, among Democrats and Republicans, white and colored, that feeling that we want progress. [Applause.] We want our Southern friends to build up."

That was well done. It was true no doubt every word. But will he be believed? Will the Northern Republicans accept Mr. Kimball's testimony, or will they believe rather the Ohio carpet-bagger who trades in books and spoils them with slanders. The Register—the leading Democratic paper, but one, of Connecticut—understands the situation evidently, and says: "When he says that 'the politicians' are responsible for the false impression given to the North concerning the Southern people, he states the exact truth, and neither Tongree nor the author of any other 'fool's errand,' can persuade the intelligent people of the North to believe that the South and generous Southerners have all been transformed into murderers, night-riders, kn-kluxers and assassins. Mr. Kimball is himself the best evidence of his assertions that the South welcomes Northern men who come to work and labor. Through a comparative stranger in the South, he has been made the head of the grandest industrial movement ever organized in that section. He is a possessor of the highest honor, dignity and importance, and yet he, after all, is nothing but a 'Yankee.' The South honors and gladly receives all who come to occupy her land, develop her resources and identify themselves with her interests. It is not strange that she does not hanker after Northern politicians of a speculative turn, who come to her to turn her laboring classes' heads with politics and disturb her peace."

We thank the Register and Mr. Kimball for the true testimony they have borne. They do the Southern people no more than justice. In all North Carolina there is no spot where a well meaning Northern man will not be received kindly and neighborly if he settles among the people. We have hundreds of thousands of acres of rich lands in the South awaiting the husbandman. We have the grandest water power in North Carolina on the continent awaiting machinery. Peace, prosperity and contentment will attend all who may come and who will labor diligently and economically. North Carolina offers very peculiar and manifold advantages. We are glad to read the following in the Register. Says this paper: "It is time that northern mechanics, farmers and laborers learned the truth about the South and it is just such men as Mr. Kimball who can and will tell the truth. There are thousands of Connecticut farmers now sinking out a miserable existence on sterile lands, who might live happily, prosperously and easily with one half their present effort in Georgia. Why don't they send out their truck and go South? The same may be said of mechanics and laborers. They can improve their condition immeasurably by going South."

Secretary Windom's refunding scheme meets with much favor in the North. He proposes to pay the outstanding sizes on July 1, 1881. The holders will have the privilege of having their bonds extended during the pleasure of the Government, but only at 3 per cent. interest. It will be remembered that the bill that passed the Congress and was vetoed by Hayes, proposed to fund the sixes at 3 per cent., and it was believed by many of the best informed men in financial affairs that the arrangement would have been acceptable to most of those concerned. But certain banks and persons connected with Wall street combined for their selfish purposes, gave Hayes a scare or bought him up, and the man who was certain to exercise on all available opportunities the veto power hastened to negative the action of the Congress. The movement of Secretary Windom has the merit of novelty, if that be a merit. Acting no doubt under the advice of the President and his Cabinet, he makes an effort to supplement the false step of Hayes by planning a refunding scheme of his own. The New York News thus views the matter: "The fact that the Administration concludes to organize a refunding measure without the assistance of Congress, is, perhaps, an indication of audacity, and audacity is often very successful. Nevertheless it would have been safer for the Republican party to have left the responsibility with the Democratic Congress that passed the Wood Funding bill, which if Mr. Hayes had not vetoed it, at the dictation of the National banks, would have saved the Secretary of the Treasury the risk of entering upon his present financial adventure."

The action of the Secretary of the Treasury, backed by the Administration, is an admission that a serious wrong was done when the Fraud of the White House sent his ill-timed veto to the Congress. It is a concession to the wisdom of the Democrats in Congress who passed a bill that the necessities of the country demanded. If this were not so, the new Secretary would not be in such haste to plan relief and secure the acceptance of his funding measure.

The New York dry goods market is thus given in a letter of the 14th: "Business continues moderate with the dry goods houses and importers, and the jobbing trade is sluggish. The best makes of brown and bleached goods are in fair demand and steady, but low grade bleached fabrics are unsettled. Prints are in irregular demand, and men's wear is in light demand."

The Magnolia Murderer: Chief of Police Brock received a "postal" yesterday morning from Magnolia, Duplin county, in regard to the murder alluded to in our last, stating that one Handy Bass killed Adam Bass and escaped, and requesting that a lookout should be kept by the officers here for the murderer. He is described as being about 20 years old, five feet high, of a dark complexion and of a sullen, downcast appearance. Since the above was written we had a visit from Mr. A. J. Groves, who arrived here Thursday night to watch the trains, who gives us fuller particulars of the murder. Adam and Handy Bass were half brothers, the former aged 24 and the latter 20, as already stated. A feud had existed between them for the past three months about a colored girl whom they were both in the habit of visiting. On Wednesday night last, Adam, who was at work with Mr. Charles Matthews on the Magnolia section of the W. & W. R. R., went to the house of the girl, about one mile from Magnolia. About 9 o'clock Handy Bass also arrived there, and commenced cursing and abusing Adam. The latter finally told Handy he understood he was going to shoot him; upon which Handy, with an oath, replied that he did intend to do so. Adam then caught hold of Handy when the latter drew a razor, and flashed it across his throat, cutting it from ear to ear, and then fled. Adam, accompanied by the girl, started immediately for Magnolia to get the services of a physician, but the wounded man gave out when about half way. He was taken to a house near by, and Drs. McMillan and Devane were summoned to his bedside. There was no help for the poor fellow, however, and he breathed his last in about one and a half or two hours after the wounds were inflicted. The hunter from the woods, Mr. Groves stated that the affair created great excitement in and about Magnolia, and that Deputy Sheriff Mathis, with a posse of about twelve or fifteen men, started on Thursday morning about all day Thursday in search of the murderer. He has a brother living here, and also one in South Carolina. Up to the time of the murder he worked with Mr. Alfred Hollingsworth, in Magnolia.

The Superior Court adjourned at 3 o'clock yesterday. No business of much general interest was transacted, on either the civil or the criminal docket. In the case of Brink vs. Black, in which a large number of witnesses from this city were summoned, and which has already been noticed, a verdict for the plaintiff was rendered in the sum of \$700. In the case of VonGlahn vs. some assets of the Commercial Bank, now in the hands of Col. John D. Taylor, Receiver, the plaintiff was given time to amend his writ or show cause why the fund should not be restored to Mr. Parsley, the former President. In the case of the State vs. Sarah Atkinson, charged with infanticide, Messrs. Russell, Cantwell, Devane and Watts were assigned as counsel for the prisoner and continued until the next term of the court. We regret to learn that Solicitor McIver was compelled by indisposition to go home. Mr. A. T. London prosecuted for the State. Messrs. Russell, Devane, French, Cantwell, J. D. Bellamy, Stedman, Geo. Davis, A. T. London, W. B. McKay, S. J. Watts and A. G. Ricard, attorneys, were in attendance. Judge Gudge arrived here last evening and leaves this morning for Johnston county court.

Darham county carried by an overwhelming vote.

Table with columns for names and dates, likely a list of members or subscribers.

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Sanitation and Quarantine.

The sanitary condition of cities is becoming more and more a topic of discussion. The vile condition of the streets and tenement houses in New York and the bad water in Baltimore are fruitful themes for the press of the respective cities. In Wilmington the kind of water used for drinking purposes is attracting more attention. No householder should be content to drink well water until he knows what he is drinking.

The sanitation of the city deserves the attention of all, and especially of those who are expected to look after the public health. Recently an instructive report has been published that contains information that may be useful to other localities. It is issued by the Louisiana State Board of Health, and is said to be a voluminous document. We have not seen the report, but have seen some of the conclusions reached by the Board, and those conclusions are of genuine importance. What concerns New Orleans concerns all of the cities in communication with it by water. The entrance of yellow fever is generally at New Orleans; the highways it travels are ordinarily along the streams that lead to that commercial entrepot. The Louisville Courier-Journal, in discussing the report referred to, says:

Importable diseases, like cholera and yellow fever, without sanitary precautions, can travel, first, to every point which can be reached by steam navigation, and the second to all points which can be reached in the yellow fever range of the lower valley.

The Louisiana Board of Health is composed of yellow fever experts and medical gentlemen of known skill. What they may say is, therefore, important. It is known through the papers that very great improvements have been made in New Orleans and Memphis in the way of cleansing and sanitation generally. It is because of the many sad experiences of these cities and the ability of the men having charge of the health of the citizens that their opinions become of interest to other localities. According to the tables of the Louisiana report, from 1847 to 1878, there were 30,984 deaths in New Orleans from yellow fever. The highest mortality was in August and September. During 1879 and 1880 there were but few deaths from yellow fever. We now quote from the Courier-Journal: "President Jones, of the State Board, offers three causes for this gratifying exemption. Climatic, rigid and effective quarantine measures, and the rigid execution of the sanitary laws of the board. The climatic causes were the low temperature and abundant rains of the summer. This, it is argued by some persons, would prevent the introduction or germination of yellow fever in any way. It is true that such conditions are unfavorable usually to the propagation of the plague, but it is not safe to assert that climatic conditions alone prevented an outbreak of the fever last year. The fumigation of vessels and cargoes with sulphuric acid gas was persistently accomplished, and thus the element of danger was stamped out, while in New Orleans the work of disinfecting foul privy vaults, removing garbage and fecal matter was most faithfully attended to."

Subsequent investigations will confirm or alter the above conclusions. If New Orleans, under the above rigid sanitary rules, should continue to be exempt comparatively from the mortality and the frequent epidemics of the past, it will be established clearly that quarantine and sanitation are the great agents in preventing or stamping out the fell disease. From 1858 to 1867 there was no very

destruction of life from yellow fever. Under Gen. Butler's rule, during the war, we believe, New Orleans was nearly or quite free from yellow fever epidemics. He caused the city to be thoroughly cleansed. Here is another paper-paragraph in the Louisville paper that is important enough to be copied. It says: "The facts that only two deaths occurred from yellow fever in New Orleans in 1880, and these were two cases which originated on the 'Sycamore' bark, Excelsior; that the disease was immediately stamped out, and yellow fever was raging at Rio de Janeiro and at Havana during the whole season, prove beyond a doubt the efficiency of the quarantine measures in the exclusion of this disease. Quarantine only against vessels coming from infected ports is absolutely necessary, and accompanied by the rigorous disinfection of vessels and cargoes through the agency of sulphuric acid gas, there is no reason to believe that the commerce of a city can be so completely protected as it is in New Orleans."

There is a lesson for all in the above. THE WAR ON MATTHEWS. Stanley Matthews is now being paraded in the Cincinnati Commercial and New York Times (Republican papers) as a slave-catcher. He is even accused of having imprisoned a man for giving a cup of water and a crust of bread to a fugitive slave. We do not think Matthews is a fit man for the Supreme Court for the reasons given heretofore. We do not believe that any man who was concerned in any way in the great fraud of 1876-'77, ought to be in office—is fit to be trusted. Hence, we do not think that Garfield is a suitable man to be the President of a great country a majority of whose people are supposed to be honest and honorable. Nor can we think that John Sherman and Hoar, of Massachusetts, are fit persons to represent any States in the United States Senate. And so with Stanley Matthews. He had less to do with the robbery of the people and the rape of States than Garfield or Sherman or Hoar had, and yet his own party papers have spoken quite decidedly against his confirmation by the Senate as United States Supreme Court Judge. It is true that their objection is not our main objection—his complicity with the rascals who were used to cheat the people of Louisiana, and thereby the people of the whole Union. They object to him mainly because he is mixed up with railroad corporations, is supposed to be Jay Gould's candidate, is known to be somewhat pliable and so on.