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THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY.

From an editorial in the *Methodist Advance*, headed "Heartless Arguments," we take the two following extracts:

Republicans have, and that too without gaining anything by it. But for the "colored man and brother," the Democrats would have had possession of the Executive long ago.

RITUALS.

"It is said that there are business men not engaged in the liquor traffic, belonging to the class called good citizens, who are opposed to prohibition on the ground that when men are drinking they can trade with them to better advantage than when they are sober."

"It is said that some of our political managers are opposed to prohibition because when men are drunk they find it easier to control their votes."

The *Advance* is a religious paper published at Goldsboro, and we wish to ask if it expects to aid the cause of Prohibition by such "heartless arguments" as the above?

We confess our great surprise, as well as our sincere regret, at finding such language and such sentiments in any religious newspaper. Does the *Advance* really know any "business men not engaged in the liquor traffic, belonging to the class called good citizens," who would take advantage of a drunken customer by swindling him out of his money? What else can the *Advance* mean when it says "they can trade with them to better advantage than when they are sober?"

And who are the "political managers opposed to prohibition because when men are drunk they find it easier to control their votes?"

"It is said." By whom? Will the *Advance* please file a bill of particulars? Who is its authority for these wild statements? We think it due alike to itself and the people among whom it circulates to be more explicit.

We commend to the prayerful consideration of our brother of the *Advance* the caption of this article. "The greatest of these is Charity."

The telegraphic news looks altogether favorable to the President. To judge by Conkling has lost the game and will not be re-elected. But after a while other returns may come in. Conkling must have information not known to the senders of dispatches. He would not have resigned his place in the Senate in a spirit of petulance or bravado unless he had assurances of his safety in such an act. If he failed of re-election he must know that he would only play into the hands of Garfield, and rob himself to a great extent of his power to checkmate his enemies. We have considerable confidence in Conkling's astuteness as well as general ability, and he will not be silenced or defeated as easily as the dispatches read in order would appear to authorize. He evidently thought himself safe or he would not have acted as he did. He would not have taken a leap in the dark. He is not the man, we apprehend, for such folly. He may not be elected now, as the New York Senate is hostile to him possibly, but he may yet come through and resume next winter his place in the U. S. Senate.

To call prohibitory laws "sumptuary laws" is the extreme of absurdity. — *Correspondent Charlotte Observer.*

In many respects the question is a sumptuary one, and laws attempting to establish sumptuary regulations become inquisitorial and impossible of execution. — *Thomas F. Bayard.*

We have given our opinion as to the effect of such sumptuary laws. — *New York Journal of Commerce.*

Pay your money and take your choice. We believe we will take Bayard and the *New York Journal of Commerce* in ours.

Score a victory for the colored people. Ex-Senator Bruce, of Mississippi, has been appointed to a good-paying office, Register of the Treasury. When the President hears from the colored convention at Raleigh he will be moved probably to increase the number of the appointments among negroes.

THE NEW VERSION.

We put our readers on their guard as to the copies of the revised New Testament they buy. There may be thousands of false or bogus copies sold as the genuine. It is known that the advance extracts that were published in sundry papers were all false nearly. This is made upon the authority of Rev. Dr. Schaff, chairman of the American Committee of Revisers. There is no doubt that more copies will be sold of the new revision than of any other book ever published. The reception of the new revision, as we said before editorially, will be slow, probably. It will be criticised sharply, and may be again revised, but finally the changes proposed will be accepted by most scholars. Of this we have no doubt. We have been reading a very learned

work by an eminent clergyman of the Established Church of England, and we think in the notes there must be some hundred changes in the translation of the James revision of the letters of St. Paul alone. He insisted, giving the Greek always, that the translation of the English Version was incorrect. He is not one of the revisers. This shows how scholars regard the cherished old revision that is full of errors of one kind and another.

The Democrats were self-respecting when they voted unanimously against the confirmation of William E. Chandler as Collector General.

A more senseless, viperous assailant of the South does not live in New England. He is a sort of Yankee cobra-de-capello. It is monstrous to put a blind partisan on the bench or to make him a law officer to hound and persecute.

An Account of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Notice was given last Sunday, at the First Baptist church, that the pastor, Rev. J. B. Taylor, would make on Thursday night, some statements concerning the meeting of the Southern Baptist Convention, which has just been held at Columbus, Miss., and which adjourned last week. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, quite a number was in attendance at the lecture on the evening mentioned. After some introductory exercises Rev. Mr. Taylor proceeded to give some account of the meeting referred to, stating that though he had been prevented from attending, he had received information concerning it from various sources. Having mentioned that the Baptists of Missouri, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana and Florida are identified with this Convention, some account was given of the proceedings. The following officers were elected:

Rev. P. H. Mell, D. D., of Ga., President. Rev. E. T. Winkler, D. D., of Ala., W. C. Crane, of Texas, Dr. Curry, of Va., and Gen. Stephen D. Lee, of Miss., were chosen Vice Presidents.

The Secretaries were Revs. C. W. Dobbs and Lansing Barrows, of Kentucky. The introductory sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Landrum, of Georgia, from Luke 24:47. Rev. H. W. Battle, pastor of the Baptist Church at Columbus, delivered an address of welcome. Rev. Dr. Broadus of Kentucky, responded. After referring to various incidental subjects which came up mention was made of the three special objects which enlisted the attention of the Convention, viz: Foreign Missions, Home Missions and Theological Education.

The report of the Foreign Mission Board was read by Rev. Dr. Tupper. There were missions under the auspices of the Convention, in China, Italy, Africa, Mexico and Brazil.

On the resolution, "The indications of Providence seem to direct the great enlargement of our Foreign Mission work," J. B. Hawthorne, of Virginia, addressed the Convention. When Christ said, "Go into all the world," he had in view all who were living or should ever live in all the world. The man who will give nothing for the spread of the gospel beyond his immediate neighborhood may be a Christian, but it is exceedingly doubtful. This world, with all that is on it, is God's field. He has put his signature upon it—upon every land and sea. Let no power dare to say that we have no right to preach the gospel to every creature. We shall never meet with the greatest measure of success in our mission work until we realize that it belongs to God, and that we have a divine right to give all men the gospel. What Christianity has done for us will do for us all for the inhabitants of every clime. In our own land there is more virtue and more true manhood and womanhood than among the same number of any other people. All this is due to the power and influence of Him who said, "If I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." If human nature is everywhere the same, low, depraved and degraded; if the effects of the gospel are everywhere the same, to elevate, refine, enoble and save; can we resist the prediction that the gospel should be preached?

J. L. M. Curry, of Virginia, then addressed the Convention in a thrilling and eloquent speech.

The report on Home Missions was presented by Rev. Dr. McIntosh. It gave an interesting and encouraging account of the work in destitute portions of the various States, among the Chinese in California, and among the Indians. The Home Mission Board reported 34 missionaries in its employ.

The condition and prosperity of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, located at Louisville, Ky., were also considered. Rev. Dr. Boyce made interesting statements concerning it. The endowment aimed at, of \$300,000, has nearly been secured. Of this amount \$50,000 had been given by Hon. J. B. Brown, U. S. Senator from Georgia. Mr. Taylor, then quoted from Rev. Dr. Broadus, of Kentucky, who said concerning the Columbus meeting: "This is the most important session of the Convention ever held. Home missions for New Orleans are being inaugurated, the sky of the Seminary is bright, a new thrill has been given to foreign missions by the presence of the new members, and more negroes are on foot to link the Convention more closely to the masses of the denominated."

About three hundred delegates were in attendance. The next meeting will be held in Greenville, S. C.

Who Was Her

On the morning of the 14th inst. a stranger, who registered his name at Timmons' Hotel, Cheraw, S. C., as Henry Parsons, of Denver, Colorado, and who was also known as W. J. Powers, was found dead in bed, with his throat cut nearly from ear to ear, all the circumstances leading to the impression that he himself committed the desperate deed. He had on his person \$800 in money, but no ring or otherwise could be discovered to lead to his positive identity. A special despatch to the *Charleston News & Courier*, under date of the 16th, stated that the body of the deceased had been recognized by a negro from Wilmington as that of a Mr. Simmons, from this place, who was originally from Hyde county, and it was in evidence before the coroner's jury that he was from North Carolina according to his own statements. The question is, who was he in reality, and where was he from?

The Cotton Movement.

Under the head of "Some Encouraging Lessons of the Cotton Movement," the *New Orleans Picayune* has an article from which we clip the following: "On the Atlantic seaboard the tendency has been towards lower lines of latitude. The five ports north of the Potomac have this season received direct from the point of production only 41,700 bales, less than 10,000 bales, or 24 per cent. increase of 40,831 bales. On the other hand the Atlantic ports south of the Potomac have handled 2,434,843 bales, an enlargement of 25 per cent. over the figures of last season. Norfolk has gained 24 per cent., Charleston 37, Wilmington 50, and Savannah 16 per cent. These variations, however, are due more to the relative increase in production in the various sections tributary to these cities or to the trunk lines that haul them for transportation."

Upon examination we find that the total exports, foreign and coastwise, as taken from the records of the Produce Exchange, not including any except those shipped by ocean conveyance, was 60 per cent. in excess of last year, the foreign shipments being 118 per cent. and the coastwise 10 per cent. increase.

Floral Specimens.

The *St. Louis Landmark* says Prof. M. E. Hyman is on a visit to the Neuse and Cape Fear sections, in search of certain flora of which the botanical warehouse there stands in need, and which the mountain counties do not afford. The late Dr. M. A. Curtis, universally acknowledged to have been one of the best botanists of his time, was wont to say that portions of Brunswick county, contiguous to the Cape Fear river, abounded in the most choice flora to be found in the world; and the late Wm. A. Wright, when in Europe some years ago, upon visiting the world-renowned Kewton Gardens at Kew, England, found two species of flowers by the Superintendent, which he readily recognized by Mr. Wright as old acquaintances, and to be found in considerable quantities on the west side of the Cape Fear, in Brunswick County. A circumstance connected with this incident goes to show the extent of Dr. Curtis' reputation and the estimation in which he was held even in England. Mr. Wright remarked, in alluding to the specimen referred to, that it had been collected by Dr. Curtis of North Carolina, when the Superintendent exclaimed: "Dr. Curtis!" Mr. Wright answered in the affirmative, when the man of flowers said: "Why, he has the reputation of being one of the most learned and reliable botanists in the world!"

Terrific Hall Storm.

Gentlemen who have arrived here during the last day or two from Beaufort, North Carolina, report one of the most terrific hall storms there on Wednesday last that was ever known. It was almost a foot thick in places, and hose and other like articles were broken and required to be taken to the hall for piecemeal, etc. A physician who had been a short distance in the country to see a patient, and was caught in the storm, was almost beaten to death by the hall-stones and had to take to his bed as soon as he arrived home. The stones were not large, and consequently the effects were not so damaging as they might otherwise have been.

Tobacco—A Parable.

Some one sends the *Greensboro Patriot* the following on tobacco, and commands it to the attention of prohibitionists who, though opposing the use of liquor, indulge in tobacco: "Then shall the kingdom of Satan be likened to a grain of tobacco seed; which, though exceedingly small, being cast into the ground grew, and became a great plant, and spread its leaves rank and broad, so that huge and vile worms and broad a habitation thereon. And it came to pass, in the course of time, that the son of man looked upon it, and thought it beautiful to look upon, and much to be desired to make lads look big and manly. So they put forth their hands and did chew thereof. And some it made sick, and others to vomit most filthily. And it further came to pass that those who chewed it became weak and unmanly, and said we are enslaved and can't cease from chewing it. And the mouths of all that were enslaved became foul; and they were seized with a violent spitting; and they did spit, even in the parlors, and in the house of the Lord of Hosts. And the saints of the Most High were greatly plagued thereby. And in the course of time it came also to pass that others snuffed it; and they were taken suddenly with fits and they die sneeze with a great and a mighty sneeze, insomuch that their eyes filled with tears, and they did look exceedingly silly. And yet others cunningly wrought the leaves thereof into rolls, and did such vehemently at the other end thereof, and did look very grave and calf-like; and the smoke of their torment ascended up forever and forever."

"And the cultivation thereof became a great and mighty business in the earth; and the merchantmen waxed rich by the commerce thereof. And it came to pass that the saints of the Most High defiled themselves therewith; even the poor, who could not buy shoes, nor bread, nor books for their little ones, spent their money for it. And the Lord was greatly displeased therewith, and said, Where-

fore this waste; and why do these little ones lack bread and shoes and books? Turn now your fields into corn and wheat; and put this thing far from you; and be separate, and flee not yourselves any more, and I will bless you and cause my face to shine on you."

"But with one accord they all exclaimed:

"We cannot cease from chewing, snuffing and puffing—we are slaves."

Prohibition.

Tarboro Southerner.

The advocates of this measure in the State seem to have met with a degree of success in inducing the commissioners of certain counties to refuse to grant licenses to retail. What amount of discretion commissioners have in the premises has been adjudicated by our Supreme Court in the case of *Gillispie vs. the Justices of Guilford county*, reported in 5th Irrell, page 215, which the *Advance* seems to think covers the present case. The Guilford commissioners claimed arbitrary and absolute power to refuse any or all applicants. Chief Justice Ruffin, the ablest of Judges, delivered the opinion of the Court, denying such authority. We quote a part of his decision:

"It is to be considered what kind of a discretion is conferred. Is it a partial, absolute and arbitrary personal discretion, or a legal, regulated and reasonable discretion to grant the applications of such persons as the Legislature declares fit to possess the privilege? The very stating of the question furnishes the answer. The law abhors absolute power and arbitrary discretion and never admits them but from overruling necessity. And there is no arbitrary power that would be felt to be more unreasonable despotic and galling than that under which a small body of magistrates should undertake, upon their mere will, without any plan mandate from the law-making power, to set up their tastes and habits as to meat, drink or apparel, as the standard for regulating those of the people at large.

"We admit the license laws in the discretion of the Justices; yet we say it is a discretion of the same nature, and to be exercised on the same grounds and to the same extent as in the case of ordinaries. It is not arbitrary, but must have some reason for its exercise. Now it is not for the Justices to say that the Legislature has guarded the public morals inadequately, and improperly allows a nuisance, and therefore that they will step forward to supply the shortcomings of the Legislature, and contrary to the intent of the Legislature, suppress such accommodations altogether. That would be not only to make the law, instead of administering it, but to make a law in opposition to the one enacted by the Legislature."

The decision which we have just read is a very strong one, going into the question fully. Does the present law grant more discretion? We suppose this question will be again adjudicated by our highest appellate court.

Prohibition.

Oxford Torchlight.

"Bayard is opposed to prohibition," is the text of many a good man, too inactive in thought to form an idea of his own, and so lukewarm in the cause of human good as willingly to receive for gospel the dictum of a man because he occupies a high place in Washington politics. And who is Bayard? An embodiment of moral defection, with a just claim to much mental capacity, productive of great injurious influences upon the weak, not amounting to criminality, because the intention is wanting. His conscience is not a guide, because it is perverted for want of proper moral education, and warped by reason of the inidness of legal attainments.

— *Correspondence Warren News.*

And it is just exactly the use of such language as we find in the above as will defeat this great measure if it does meet defeat. The idea of Senator Bayard being "the embodiment of moral defection"! When in truth he has hardly a peer in that great assembly of illustrious men, the United States Senate. It is of prime importance that temperate language should be used in the advocacy of the cause of temperance.

About the first and most natural charge "the opposition" bring is that it is the idea and work of a few fanatics.

The views that Senator Bayard has offered on this question are certainly very plausible. They are certainly such as any good man can honestly entertain.

Kansas Prohibition.

The anti-liquor amendment tacked on to the Kansas Constitution went into effect on the 1st of this month. On the 30th of April the liquor sellers of Leavenworth, Topeka, Atchison and the other Kansas towns closed their doors at midnight, having done the biggest day's business ever known in those parts. On the first day of the new era a Leavenworth correspondent of the Chicago Tribune reports that there were more drunken men in the streets than the oldest inhabitant had ever seen. That day the liquor men kept their doors shut and locked. The next day about half of them resumed selling—with discriminations and precautions, however. Now, liquor of all sorts can be had by anybody for the asking and paying.

— Mrs. Rebecca Edwards Jones, the widow of the late Cadwallader Jones, died near Hillsboro, on the afternoon of the 17th of May, in the 8th year of her age.

— *Stateville American*: The Stateville board have taken no action in the license matter. There is apparently a township regulation forbidding the sale of spirituous liquors, but it amounts to little, and "taverns" are numerous, and stationary ones, too.

— *Goldsboro Star*: Col. L. W. Humphreys has just returned from New York, where we learn he has been engaged with Jay Gould, the great railroad and telegraph mogul of the east, consulting the possibility of building the North Carolina Midland route.

— *Asheville Citizen*: The hearing of the case of Redmond, the outlaw, was postponed until the next session of the Federal Court. The Court consented to give him bail in the sum of \$2,000. He is still in jail here, however, not having as yet been able to give this bail. — A telegraph line is to be established between here and Warm Springs.

— *Hamlet Argus*: A child of William Wallace, colored, was burned to death Tuesday last. It seems that the child's mother (she was smoking at the time), put the child to bed and went to the field to work, and soon afterwards discovered a smoke in the house. Returning as quickly as possible, she found the bed on fire and the child burned to death.

— The North Carolina troops, it has been definitely determined by Governor Jarvis, will be in camp four days at the Yorktown celebration. Altogether their absence from home will be for a week. They will be at Yorktown on October 17, 18, 19 and 20. These will be the "big days," the 18th being that on which will be held the grand reception of the French.

— *Goldsboro Messenger*: Our townsmen, A. J. Galloway, Esq., returned from Salisbury Sunday, where he has been for several weeks representing Col. A. Pope, the efficient general passenger agent of the consolidated railways, and flooding homes for a large party of immigrants. About two hundred have been induced to come to North Carolina through the systematic and intelligent efforts of Col. Pope, and let us hope that this is only the beginning.

— *Concord Sun*: The stray Germans are getting homes about the county. What they most require is plenty of work, good pay, flour, bread and meat with red in it. They are not accustomed to eating corn bread. Colton and others are working over and in many instances working over. The prospect for a good wheat and oat crop is fine, and some farmers say as far advanced as it was this time last year.

— *Roxboro Herald*: John S. Lockhart, of Durham, has made a magnificent offer to tobacco farmers: \$35 in gold for 50 pounds of leaf wrappers; silver cup for 50 pounds, best tobacco, as per capita, to be awarded at the next fair. — *Fair*. One day last week Mr. D. W. Whitaker, in company with Maj. S. C. Barnett, of Roxboro, visited this beautiful inland lake (Barnett's) where they met Maj. Jack Barnett. The party without "casting nets," but with simple hook and line, angled during the day 1146 of early spring choice.