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THE WEEKLY STAR.

VOL. XII.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1881.

NO. 36.

of those provisions of the Constitution by which the States are permitted to act in their State capacity...

The creation of this statue at this late day is significant. It shows that in the North centralized ideas are growing in favor and that the great Corypheus of a consolidated Government is the true exponent of prevailing ideas in that quarter.

The Republicans do not make any noisy proclamation of their Federalist ideas, but their movement is for that reason all the more dangerous...

Such views are to be commended. They show that now and then there is a Republican editor who has not forgotten the teachings of the Constitution. But, per contra, the New York Tribune speaks of the rights of States as a mere "phantom" to be ignored by its party...

But whilst some Southern men may be for giving up the reserved rights of States, and the drift of things throughout the North is to a strong Government, it may be well to remind all concerned that the time was when the doctrine of State Rights was held as tenaciously in the North...

Mr. Hill is possibly in full sympathy with the illustrious Hamilton, who would have destroyed civil and religious liberty on this continent if he had not been checkmated by a greater genius for government than he was.

The Hartford Convention of 1814, composed of delegates from all of the New England States, said: "Whoever it shall appear that the causes are radical and permanent, a separation by equitable arrangement will be preferable to an alliance by constraint among nominal friends, but real enemies."

Neither Mr. Jefferson, nor Mr. Calhoun, nor Mr. Jefferson Davis have taken at any time any more advanced State Rights doctrine than these utterances show.

It should not be forgotten that Sherman burnt thirty-three houses at Barnwell, South Carolina, including court-house, Masonic Hall, two hotels, &c. The colored people saved the town. Sherman tries to justify his vandalism by accusing the Confederates of the most extreme savagery.

Why, so dangerous is the tendency of the Republican theory that as a staunch and unwavering a Republican paper as the New York Evening Post is has this to say:

tion, but all this was forbore and property was guarded rather than molested. Gen. Lee actually dismounted on one occasion to put back with his own hands some rails on a fence that inclosed a field that had been thrown off. Officers and privates would not enter a yard to obtain water save with permission, and the people generally were treated with respect, a due regard for property being observed habitually.

Sherman's attempt to blacken the South will not go down. Many Northern people may credit his lies just as the Springfield Republican seems to credit them, but the Northern soldiers, as a class, know that the South respected property and had no corps of bummers to devastate and pillage as was the case with Sherman.

The Republican thinks if the Southern armies could have invaded Massachusetts that Boston and the State at large would have been given up to pillage and destruction. This is painful. It is more: it does great injustice to the South. If it will read the facts it will find nothing in Lee's army operations to justify any such apprehension or statement. It is candid enough to admit the following:

"The war was one between two communities and it had to be fought out until one of the other was pulverized. The weight of the war on the South, its loss, its suffering and its sorrow, few in the North realize; but there never was a civil war in history fought with less barbarism and stained with fewer outrages, or the burning of a State capital on which the hate of the North had centered for four years would be no matter for dispute or doubt.

It is very greatly mistaken in saying that Columbia was the only instance of "outrage." There were a thousand, and Atlanta and the solitary chimneys standing as monuments all along the line of Sherman's march proclaim the truth of our assertion. Sherman burned thousands of houses outside of the cities and towns. Sherman can never evade the force of the accusation of savagery by denial or by bringing false accusations against Gen. Lee's army or any other. Not only did the Sherman army pillage and burn, but in Virginia and Louisiana, in Missouri and in Arkansas was waged by the Federals very much as Alaric and Alva waged war. The Charleston News and Courier, replying to the Springfield Republican, says:

"The whole of Gen. Lee's army marched into Pennsylvania, but not a town was destroyed and not a woman was insulted. The orders were issued and were obeyed. There was less liberty there than in our own country. A fence rail was a sacred thing in Pennsylvania, although the soldiers burned fences pretty much as they pleased in Virginia. It is true that Chambersburg was burnt by Gen. Early, but this was done as a measure of retaliation, and the town could have been razed had the people there been willing to pay to save it. Compare this with the horrible outrages and destruction of property by Hunter in West Virginia, by Sheridan in the Valley, by Sherman in Georgia and the Carolinas. Surely the Republican spoke without thinking. Not a stone would have been touched had the Confederates occupied Washington, Philadelphia or Baltimore, beyond what Gen. Lee might have regarded as necessary for the protection of his troops, and the South has never complained of what were announced as, and defended as, acts of war, under military necessity. Such an act of ravaging of the Valley and of Georgia and the Carolinas indubitably was not."

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

The whole country felt a shock as it never felt before when the news flashed over the wires yesterday that an attempt upon the life of the President of the United States had been made, and that he had been wounded in two places and very seriously.

When Lincoln fell before the bullet he shook terribly and the South lost very greatly thereby. It was a great crime and a great calamity. The country had just begun to emerge from the fever and blood-shed and horrors of a civil war. Men were at sea. Bad men were more or less in the ascendant. The long conflict had thrown to the surface, amid its mighty upheavals, desperate and unprincipled men who were ready for anything. But now our country is at peace with all the world, and with itself. There is no political excitement to arouse sectional or party or personal antagonisms. The attempt, under God's open day, and in the face of men, to shoot down as you would a worthless cur or a fleeing marauder, the President of a great country is inexpressibly horrible. When the Czar Alexander was blown into eternity by the infernal enigma of the nihilists who hated God and humanity, the whole civilized world was shocked. It is true

there was a grinding despotism and the Czar was its head, and still the better class of men rebelled from the cowardly and infernal deed. But here, in this free land, where people enjoy liberty far beyond all the other peoples of earth, what is there to justify the horror and immorality of such a bloody, hellish deed? Nothing, absolutely nothing.

The whole country will unite in condemning in the most unmeasured terms this latest act of diabolism. The North and the South, the East and the West will unite in one general expression of regret and in one simultaneous thrill of sympathy. There will be no party in all this. Every Democrat worthy of the name will join every Republican in the land in denouncing the wicked and vicious deed that could be perpetrated only by a heart as destitute of morality as it is of the milk of human kindness.

It is to be hoped the assassin will find a quick trial and unerring justice. The people of the South will join with the people of the North in fervent wishes and earnest prayers that President Garfield may live in spite of the assassin's bullet, and that he may serve his four years with credit and honor to himself and with blessing to his country and the world.

For the particulars of the attempted assassination we refer our readers to our telegraphic dispatches.

WILLIAM EATON.

In the death of William Eaton, of Warren, the State loses a valuable and faithful citizen. He died on Thursday at his home in Warrenton. He was the grandson of the distinguished Nathaniel Macon, and had passed his seventieth year. He was an amiable, modest, kindly man, and of the highest integrity, veracity and sincerity. He was without guile and true to all he professed. He was a close student in the first thirty years of his professional life and had the reputation of an excellent lawyer. He was no orator and had but little power as an advocate. He was not a brilliant man, but a patient toiler, who accomplished a great deal by close application. He was better read than most lawyers of reputation in polite literature and wrote with a certain degree of grace and elegance. He was in no sense a gentleman, but he was an excellent gentleman of fair natural parts that had been well improved by assiduous application, and he was as pure, upright and honorable as any man in the State. He was always held in high esteem by his brethren of the bar, and had the utmost confidence of his fellow-citizens in his part of the State. We knew him well, and esteemed him most highly.

He was Attorney General of the State, and represented Warren county in the Legislature for five sessions, beginning with 1838. He was also a member of the State Convention in 1866, and one of the Commissioners who went to Washington immediately after the war to consult with President Johnson as to the rehabilitation of the State. His last years were passed under a great affliction. His mind was deteriorated, and he passed into the world of light where mental darkness cannot obscure any longer that in man which lifts him nearest to his Maker. Peace to his spirit. A pure, good, true, noble citizen has fallen, and North Carolina is again bereaved.

Texas is wise in its railroad schemes. The narrow gauge railroads are to be so extensively used that a network will cover the southern portion of the State. Why should not such roads be used when it has been established incontrovertibly that they answer every purpose and are so very much cheaper? If in most sections you can construct a hundred and fifty miles of narrow gauge road for what you can construct one hundred miles of wide gauge, and the narrow gauge answers every purpose of transportation and travel, why not build it in preference? Why expend \$150,000 or more to attain your end when \$100,000 will accomplish it?

The condition of President Garfield, at the time we write, 12 o'clock at night, is critical but improving. The symptoms are more encouraging and hopeful.

There will be no paper issued from this office until Wednesday morning, as the employees will observe the Fourth of July.

The Prospective Immigrant—A Picture.

Rev. Mr. Charbonnel, at the meeting of citizens on Thursday, in response to an inquiry from Mr. Coville, as to the financial condition of the proposed immigrants, said they were all possessed of more or less means. There were none but would have sufficient money to pay their way and have some left. They are men of various trades, though mostly farmers, and even these in most cases are men who can turn their hands to most anything in the way of work.

The following picture of an immigrant settlement in Alabama, of seven years standing, in a location which at the time of purchase for the purpose of colonizing was the very picture of desolation and desolation, may serve to encourage those interested in the present movement:

"On the commanding hill, in the midst of the settlement, sits a handsome little church, white and neat as the lily that lies on the bosom of the limpid lake. One side of the church stands the stately two-story residence of the priest, while on the other serenely sits the modest little school-house. From this central eminence you look out upon a cultivated and prosperous little community of agriculturists as the State anywhere affords. It consists of forty families, all German. Their dwellings are humble, but neat and home-like, and their appearance is all that could be desired. About 3,000 acres were originally purchased. They were subdivided and sold in lots varying from 40 to 160 acres—the former showing the smallest farm, the latter the largest—the average being between 50 and 60 acres. The colonists raise wheat, corn, potatoes, grapes and some cotton. Their fields and gardens speak for themselves, and they tell too plainly and pleasantly not to be observed that here skill and industry go hand in hand. The crops could not be in better condition, all things considered. They seem as clean as most parlor-carpets—the soil being thoroughly worked and well supplied with the food fit for the fields. For these Germans use fertilizers; and they make a good living and have a surplus besides. They are progressive, and one thing especially is deserving of mention here, for it betokens a great number of people they are: all of them are out of debt! It seems to be a part of their religion not to go in debt. Their homes are all their own and such a thing as encumbering their estates for 'advances' or for any other purpose never enters their minds. They are not educated in any such hazard. They get a mail twice a week and judging from the number of newspapers the post-office distributes one must infer that they are a reading people."

Flour, the name of the settlement alluded to, is considered a standing argument in favor of small farms, and of their being well fertilized and thoroughly cultivated.

Foreign Exports for the Month.

The following is a statement of the foreign exports from the port of Wilmington for the month of June, as compiled from the books in the Custom House:

Table with 2 columns: Item, Value. Rows for Spirits Turpentine, Lumber, Shingles, Total value of exports, Value of exports on American vessels, and Total value of exports.

Foreign Shipments.

The Norwegian barque J. H. Schroensen was cleared from this port for Liverpool yesterday, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 260 cases spirits turpentine and 1,180 barrels of rosin; and the Norwegian brig Sledoy, for London, by Messrs. Williams & Murphree, with 3,125 barrels of rosin.

Best Gets the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad.

Special to Raleigh News-Observer. MONROE, July 1.—The Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad was today leased to the North Carolina Midland Railroad Company by an overwhelming majority of the stockholders, the vote being 1,327 for and 561 against the lease. This action is subject, however, to the concurrence of the directors. The following officers were elected: Committee on Proxies—Messrs. E. H. Meadway, Washington Bryan and S. L. Latham. Committee on Finance—Messrs. J. L. Morehead, J. J. Wolfenden and C. E. Poy. Directors—Messrs. Jas. A. Bryan, Eugene Morehead, F. F. Faison, H. F. Grainger, C. S. Wooten, J. F. Parrott, J. C. Wooten, John D. Whitford, C. R. Thomas, W. T. Caho, J. C. Davis and C. C. Clarke.

[Note.—Messrs. Faison, Grainger, C. S. Wooten, Whitford, Caho and Clarke are the directors on the part of the State.]

—Mr. Abraham Lincoln continues dangerously ill. Senator David Davis, who is executor of her late husband's estate, has been summoned to her bedside.

IMMIGRATION AGAIN.

THE MEETING AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE YESTERDAY—ADOPTION OF THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE—INTERESTING ADDRESS FROM REV. MR. CHARBONNEL, &c.

An adjourned meeting of citizens in the interest of immigration was held at the Produce Exchange yesterday morning, at 10.30 o'clock: present, Mr. B. P. G. Worth, Chairman; and Messrs. H. Nutt, A. Sprunt, Robt. McDougal, W. L. DeRosset, F. W. Clark, DeBruz Outlar, T. E. Bond, Jno. Coville, T. D. Love, A. M. Waddell, R. Hicks, Jno. McRae, A. J. DeRosset, Samuel Northrop, A. L. DeRosset; and Rev. T. Charbonnel, of Sherbrooke, Canada.

Col. W. L. DeRosset was requested to act as Secretary.

The report of the committee was read and received, as follows: To B. P. G. Worth, Esq., Chairman: The committee of three appointed at the meeting held on Monday, 23rd June, respectfully report an recommendation:

1st. That the general incorporation law of North Carolina for the purpose of collecting and communicating information in regard to the propriety of the city and surrounding vicinity of Wilmington; of obtaining authority to sell such lands and securing purchasers therefor; of protecting the interests of immigrants by securing proper titles and conveyances, and when necessary, providing to obtain homes in this section.

2nd. That the name of this Association be the "Immigrant's Friend Society of Wilmington."

3rd. That all persons present at this meeting may become members thereof upon payment of the membership fee, and all other persons who feel an interest in the prosperity of the city and surrounding country may become members by application to the Board of Directors and payment of the fee. That the membership fee be \$2.00.

4th. That the officers of the Association consist of a President, Secretary and Board of Directors (of four members) who shall be elected annually, the President to be ex-officio member of the Board of Directors.

5th. That the duty of the Secretary shall be to compile the correspondence, to keep the records of the Association and superintend such transfers of land as may be sold through the instrumentality of the Association. He shall receive as a salary of \$50.00 per annum.

6th. That the Board of Directors shall keep the records of the Association and superintend such transfers of land as may be sold through the instrumentality of the Association. He shall receive as a salary of \$50.00 per annum.

7th. Should any surplus exist after paying the current expenses of the Society, such surplus shall be invested for the purpose of assisting such immigrants as are not fully established in their homes and may need pecuniary aid.

8th. The Society shall, when requested, make such arrangements with railroads and other transportation lines as may be to the best interests of immigrants.

9th. The railroad companies centering in Wilmington and the stations of companies navigating the Cape Fear river, being more largely and directly interested in immigration than are individuals, should be applied to for assistance in carrying out the objects of the Society, in such time as it may become self-sustaining.

ALEX. SPRUNT, W. L. DE ROSSETT, THOMAS E. BOND.

On motion, the report was then read by sections, and the following action taken thereon:

No. 1 was, on motion, amended by inserting "endeavoring to secure proper titles," in place of "securing proper titles," and as thus amended the section was adopted.

The discussion on this subject was participated in by Messrs. Waddell, Nutt, Outlar and others.

Section 2 was adopted without discussion.

Section 3 was read, when Mr. Clark moved that the blank be filled by inserting \$5. Mr. Sprunt suggested \$3 and Mr. Outlar \$2.50. A motion was put and carried that \$2.50 be inserted as the membership fee, whereupon the section was adopted.

Section 4 was adopted without amendment.

Section 5 was amended by making the last clause read: "He shall receive such remuneration as the Board of Directors may agree upon," and then adopted.

Section 6 was adopted, after amendment as follows: Fee for receiving and advertising lands for sale, \$2.50; fee for selling, 25 per cent. &c.; fee from donees of land, 12 per cent. &c.

Section 7, after substituting "applied" for "invested," was adopted.

Section 8 was passed without discussion or amendment.

Section 9, after adding the "New York and Wilmington Steamship Company" to the list of corporations interested in immigration, was adopted.

On motion, the Chairman was requested to appoint a committee of five to secure memberships and proceed to organize the Society under the General Incorporation Law of the State.

The Chair thereupon appointed Messrs. Alex. Sprunt, T. E. Bond, F. W. Clark, DuBruz Outlar and W. L. DeRosset as said committee.

Mr. Charbonnel then, in response to a call, proceeded to give an interesting account of the people who propose to look for homes in this section, and of his visit to the western part of this State, expressing himself very positively in preferring this section to any he has seen.

This tall of the comet is visible all night long. If Mr. Conkling desires to emulate this feat, he should sit up and see how it is done.—Atlantic Constitution.

ASSASSIN'S WORK.

President Garfield Shot.

Two Balls Enter his Person.

Dangerously Wounded.

BALLS NOT YET EXTRACTED.

May Possibly Recover.

(By Telegraph to the Morning Star.) WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Garfield was shot this morning at the Baltimore & Potomac on his way to New England. He received one ball in the arm, and one between the hips and kidneys. Five physicians are in attendance, and he has probed for the balls without success. He is dangerously wounded, but may recover. Dr. Bliss, of attending physicians, states his belief that the wound is not mortal.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The shooting was done by a slender man about five feet seven inches in height. He refused to give his name, but it is said by persons who profess to know him, that his name is Guiteau, and that he is ex-Consul to Marseille. The man was arrested immediately and carried to police headquarters, and subsequently removed to jail.

The shooting occurred in the ladies' room of the depot immediately after the President had entered, walking arm-in-arm with Secretary Blaine, on his way to the limited express train, which was about ready to leave.

Secretary Blaine, on hearing the pistol shots, two in number, rushed in the direction from which they came with a view of arresting the assassin who was fleeing. The man he noticed the President fall, and returned to him and lifted him up. Both shots took effect, the first in the right arm and the second just above the right hip and near the kidneys. Physicians who were called from the barracks and had been posted around the Executive Mansion, were ordered to the depot.

Great excitement prevails, and the streets are thronged with anxious inquirers, eager to learn the condition of the President.

The shooting occurred in the presence of fifty or sixty ladies.

The President has been made as comfortable as possible, and all persons are excluded from the grounds. The President is conscious and does not complain of great suffering. It is impossible to say at present what the result will be, but the surgeons are of the opinion that the wounds are not necessarily fatal.

The following dispatch was sent to Mrs. Garfield, Elizabeth Long Beach, N. Y., from him, that he has been seriously hurt. How seriously he cannot yet say. He is himself, and hopes you will come to him soon. He sends love to you.

"A. F. ROCKWELL." 11.30 A. M.—The President's condition has improved, and his pulse, which was low, has risen, and it is expected that he reaches 70 the physicians will probe for the ball and will then be able to tell the nature of the wounds.

The man who did the shooting is Charles Guiteau, a native of Chicago. He is foreign by birth, and has been a very persistent applicant for a consulate, which was refused by the President. He has haunted the Executive Mansion for two or three weeks. He is not getting what he wanted, it is believed, resulted in a temporary aberration of mind.

The District Jail, a large brown-stone structure, situated at the eastern extremity of the city, was visited by the Associated Press reporter, shortly after 11 o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining an interview with Charles Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield. The officers refused admittance to the building, and had been a very persistent applicant for a consulate, which was refused by the President. He has haunted the Executive Mansion for two or three weeks. He is not getting what he wanted, it is believed, resulted in a temporary aberration of mind.

Charles Guiteau is about 30 years of age and is supposed to be of French descent. He is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, sandy complexion, and is slight, weighing not more than 125 pounds. He wears a mustache and light hair, and has a very prominent nose and eyes far apart give him a "looney" appearance. The officer in question gave it as his opinion that Guiteau is a Chicago Communist, and that he has been noticed it as a peculiarity of nearly all murderers that their eyes are set far apart.

Guiteau, he said, proves an exception to the rule. It is stated that two or three weeks ago Guiteau went to the jail, for the purpose of visiting it, but was refused admission on the ground that it was not "visitors' day." He at that time mentioned his name as Guiteau, and said that he came from Chicago. When Guiteau was taken to jail he was admitted by the officer who had previously refused to admit him. A mutual recognition took place, Guiteau saying, "You are the man who wouldn't let me go through the jail some time ago." Guiteau then made a remark he made before being placed in jail, that was that Sherman would arrive at the jail soon. This officer was in charge of the old city jail at the time of the assassination of President Lincoln.

The following letter was taken from his pocket at police headquarters: "JULY 2, 1881. 'To the White House. 'The President's tragic death was a sad necessity, but it will unite the Republican party, and save the Republic. Life is a flimsy dream and it matters little when one goes. A human life is of small value. Putting the thousands of brave boys went down without a tear. I presume the President was a Christian, and that he will be happier in Paradise than here. It will be no worse for Mrs. Garfield, dear soul, to part with her husband this way, than by natural death. He is liable to go at any time anyway. I had no ill-will toward the President; his death was a political necessity. I am a lawyer, and a politician. I am a Stalwart of the Stalwarts. I was with Gen. Grant and the rest of our men in New York during the canvass. I have some papers for the press, which I shall leave with Byron Andrews and his co-journalists, at 1420 New York Avenue, where all the reporters can see them. I am going to the jail. CHAS. GUTTEAU."

The papers referred to have not yet been given out for publication. Byron Andrews who is the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, says that while a package is in the hands of the police, accompanied by a note addressed to himself (Andrews), he has no personal acquaintance with Guiteau, and that he has no existence until this morning. From what he has gathered from the police, Andrews believes that Guiteau's home is in Freeport, Ills.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 2.45 P. M.—No official bulletin has been furnished by Dr. Bliss since 1 o'clock. The condition of the President has been growing more unfavorable since that time. Internal hemorrhage is taking place and the gravest fears are felt as to the result.