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DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT.

JAMES A. GARFIELD, President of the United States, is no more. He died at Francklyn Cottage, Elberon, New Jersey, last night at 10.30 o'clock. After a long and painful sickness borne with marked fortitude, the first citizen of our great Republic has passed into the eternal silence.

is one vast congregation of mourners. "More are men's ends mark'd, than their lives before." The setting sun, and music at the close. As the last taste of sweets, is sweetest last; Writ in remembrance, more than things long past.

We do not now propose to consider the effect of the President's death upon the future of the country. We must hope that his successor may disappoint his enemies, put to naught all evil forebodings, and prove himself a man—a country-lover, a statesman in the broadest sense, and the President of a united, free, and prosperous country. Amen!

THE SOUTH'S CASE.

If Mr. Davis's important political and historical work causes no other benefit than that which will flow from his discussion of the causes that led to the attempted withdrawal of the Southern States, it will have done much. Both Europe and the North needed the argument presented.

The New York Nation, since it became a part of Carl Schurz's Evening Post establishment, has lost much of the candor and fairness that characterized it in its best days, if we may judge from some extracts we have seen from its review of Mr. Davis's work.

This paper has not read up in spite of the lessons taught by Mr. Davis. It treats secession as a great absurdity and without cause. In this connection let us quote a brief passage from the Charleston News and Courier.

"The right of the people of the several States to resume the power delegated to them by the United States was asserted at the time of the formation of the Constitution. Virginia, in ratifying that instrument, expressly declared that the powers granted, being derived from the people of the United States, may be resumed by them."

We could multiply easily evidence on this point. It is unnecessary now. The importance of maintaining the right of secession as being constitutional prior to the late tremendous war is seen in this; upon it depends the ability of the South to present itself in an attractive attitude in history.

"We must no longer permit ourselves to think or speak of the late Confederates as 'rebels,' for the term begs the whole question blighting on the purpose of the Constitution, and is really applicable to men who simply held and applied a conception of that instrument which was not even disputed for many years after the formation of the Union, and to which Northern advocates of secession had recourse long before the project of separation was mooted at the South."

lover of truth, historic and other, some half a century ago published a work entitled "Men of the Revolution." We do not know that it is in print now. Our own copy is gone. We never saw but one other. But it is of the greatest value in understanding the political opinions and purposes of the New Englanders in the first twenty years of this century.

The behavior of the stavedores at Savannah was most execrable. What right have they to interfere with the rights and liberties of other laborers? Not content with refusing to work, they declare that no one else shall work. Is not this the very extreme of lawlessness? There is but one way to deal with mobs—to put them down.

Reference to that communication will show that what was said was as follows: "There is nothing to mark the grave of Harnett—who died as much a martyr to the cause he upheld as any who fell upon the field of battle—except a battered old headstone, with its inscription almost obliterated, in the churchyard of St. James' church."

It has been some time since we read Major Dave's article. We have never seen the headstone that marks the grave of the first man of the Cape Fear section in Revolutionary times. Upon the headstone, as we learn, there is the date of Harnett's birth and death, with a complete taken from Pope's Fourth Epistle, lines 131, 132.

These lines express free thinking. We may mention that four years ago Col. James G. Burr read an eloquent and instructive paper before the Historical Society of this city upon Cornelius Harnett, in which he gave the inscription from his grave-stone, referred to Josiah Quincy's visit to Hilton, when (he pronounced in a letter to be found in Moore's Life of James Iredell, that Harnett was the Samuel Adams of North Carolina), and insisted that a suitable monument should be erected to his memory, whether his remains were removed to Oakdale or continued to repose where they had been for nearly a hundred years.

Major Roger P. Atkinson, as we supposed he would do, is out in a letter in the Raleigh News-Observer in reply to Mr. Williamson and Mr. Stamps. As we were certain would be the case, his reply is conclusive. A distinguished Presbyterian Doctor of Divinity, who has known the Major from his boyhood, writes to us within two days: "No one who knew Roger Atkinson could be made to believe that he was ever inhuman or cruel to any one."

Cornelius Harnett, a native of North Carolina, was the moving spirit of the Cape Fear section. He was a man of superior abilities, of great personal courage, was a born leader of men. Josiah Quincy, when he visited him at his home at Hilton, found him more advanced in his opinions concerning the independence of the colonies than any of the New England men. This was years before the war. Such a man should not be forgotten. The State has honored his memory by calling a county after him; but the State has placed no memorial shaft to mark the resting place of one of the foremost men of the prolific Revolutionary era.

By referring to the communication in the STAR the interested reader will learn something of how Harnett died from the brutality of his British captors; how no stone marks his grave in St. James' church-yard; how the State has taken no steps to provide a suitable monument. The author, Maj. Graham Hayes, suggests that the ladies of the Memorial Association shall take the matter in hand and have the remains of the patriot and friend of humanity removed to Oakdale. There ought to be appreciation enough among the men and women of the Cape Fear section of the most conspicuous leader of the days that tried men's souls to prompt the raising of a fund sufficient to erect a beautiful monument over Cornelius Harnett.

The Vice President was sworn in as President of the United States yesterday, Judge Brady, of the New York Supreme Court, administering the oath of office. The ceremony took place at the residence of Gen. Arthur, in the city of New York, at 2.15 A. M. He left in the afternoon for Long Branch, in company with Secretaries Blaine and James, and others. May he grow in righteousness! He has since returned to New York. Grant is supposed to have gone with him.

Major Atkinson's funeral was held at 10 o'clock on Monday morning. From Maj. Atkinson's Letter in the Raleigh News-Observer. As to my treatment of them, etc., you will please pardon me for referring to the following resolutions of the board of directors of the penitentiary, passed July 20, 1881, on accepting my resignation: Resolved, That we regret sincerely that Maj. R. B. Atkinson found cause for severing his connection with this board as its officer to supervise and manage the State convicts upon the Western North Carolina Railroad, as we have ever found in him an efficient, courteous and capable officer, untiring in his efforts for the care and protection of the convicts in his charge, and we feel sure it will not be an easy matter to fill his place.

Resolved, That we cheerfully recommend Maj. Atkinson to the favorable consideration of any and all concerned in him in his new field and wherever his lot may be cast in the future. He is so well qualified that we trust and believe he can at all times find suitable and profitable employment. Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy of them sent to Maj. Atkinson at Greensboro.

You can well imagine, living the life I have, and having earned some little reputation for honesty, and a plain, straight-forward, old-fashioned way of trying to walk uprightly in the path of duty, how indignant I should feel at seeing my name paraded in the papers and criticised as one who violated the trust reposed in him by treating prisoners inhumanly. The Wilmington Star did me but simple justice in saying I am incapable of such conduct, and I have charity enough to believe even that Mr. Williamson will, when he finds out something more, accord to me a different opinion than the one he now insinuates. I will add that all through the fall and winter months, and as late in the winter as could be procured, this force had been once a week, molasses two or three times per week, flour once every ten days, and peas and tobacco once per month. The sick were fed on chickens, crackers, rice, and whatever diet the doctor prescribed that could be obtained. So that the charge made first by the railroad authorities that scurvy was caused by "improper diet," according to the doctor, is not founded in fact. Coupled with this charge of lost time from scurvy, caused from improper diet, was another, that from "improper clothing a good deal of time was lost from frost bites." True, there were some frost bites—rather the exception than the rule. There are some nearly every winter. All hands do not take the same care of themselves. And yet last winter the statistics show that they used more coats, pants and shoes than usual. Upon an average the hands were supplied with new shoes every sixty days, besides having old ones repaired. The winter was very cold, but generally dry. There were no deep snows in the mountains. Besides, orders were given and executed that all the working parties have big fires, and the prisoners were allowed to warm often. Upon several occasions I ordered in the hands, deeming it too cold to work. But it seems to have settled down that it was "overcrowding and foul air" that caused the scurvy. Capt. Stamps says the cells were such as had been used ever since the force had been working on the Western North Carolina Railroad. In this he is mistaken. There is a decided improvement in the quarters and cells since moving the first time from east of the Blue Ridge; they are better ventilated, there is more room, they are new and occupied from not over six to eight months, and good hospitals. I unhesitatingly declare that the accommodations on the Western North Carolina Railroad, for both convicts and guards, etc., were better than I have ever seen on any public work, with or without convict labor. They were well fed and clothed, properly treated when sick, and not overworked. The physician, Dr. H. F. Burgin, was particularly attentive to his duties.

Captain Stamps, in his communication, reflects on my management when he states that he "should certainly have taken the position before the board at its July meeting that Major Atkinson must be made to show cause why he should not be held responsible for the evil effects of overcrowding and foul air had he not resigned before the time," but he admits in the same paragraph that the "disease never would have occurred had it not been for last winter's exceptional cold."

Well, I did not certainly cause the cold, and if the cells were not large enough, why not have ordered them to be made larger? They were then larger than they had been accustomed to, and far better in every particular. My judgment was that they were large enough.

Weldon News: We learn that the fast mail going north and the through freight collided on the Wilmington road, near Dudley Station. It seems that the freight was going on the side track, and when half-way on, the mail came along at the rate of forty miles an hour, and before the air-brake could stop the train, the engine struck a freight car and telescoped it. The engine was badly damaged, and five freight cars were broken up. The freight engine brought the passengers on. None of the passengers were injured.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, FOR PREVENTION OF THE HAIR—A PHILADELPHIAN'S OPINION.—One year ago my hair commenced falling out until I was almost bald. After using Cocaine a few months, I have now a thick growth of new hair. ALEXANDER HENRY, No. 514 East Third Ave. BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, always standard.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR. N. Y. Herald. Chester Alan Arthur, the son of an Irishman named William Arthur, was born in Fairfield, Vermont, on the 5th of October, 1830. After the customary New England schooling he entered Union College, in Schenectady, in 1848, and was graduated high up on the list four years later. Like his predecessor, Mr. Arthur supported himself while in college, and served his apprenticeship in the humble enclosure of a country school-house. After two years in a law school and a brief service as principal of the North Powal Academy, in Vermont, Mr. Arthur came to New York and entered the law firm of Calver, Paisten & Arthur, after which, and until 1865, he was associated here with Mr. Henry D. Gardner. The law career of Mr. Arthur includes some notable cases. One of his first cases was the celebrated Lemmon suit.

ARTHUR IN THE WAR. At the outbreak of the war Gov. Morgan appointed Mr. Arthur engineer-in-chief, then inspector general, and in January, 1862, quartermaster general. No higher encomium can be passed upon him than the mention of the fact that, although the war account of the State of New York was at least ten times larger than that of any other State, yet it was the first audited and allowed in Washington, and without the deduction of a single dollar, while the quartermasters' accounts from other States were reduced from \$1,000,000 to \$10,000,000. During his incumbency every present sent to him was immediately returned. Among others a prominent clothing house offered him a magnificent uniform, and a printing house proffered a costly saddle and trappings. Both gifts were indignantly rejected. When he became quartermaster he was poor. When his term expired he was poorer still. He had opportunities to make millions unquestioned. Contracts larger than the world had ever seen were at his disposal. He had to provide for the clothing, arming and transportation of hundreds of thousands of men. So jealous was he of his integrity that contracts where he could have made thousands of dollars legitimately were refused on the ground that he was a public officer and meant to be, like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. His own words in regard to this amply illustrate his character: "If I misappropriated a cent and in walking down town saw two men talking on the corner together I would imagine that they were talking of my dishonesty, and the very thought would drive me mad."

ARTHUR IN POLITICS. Mr. Arthur always took an interest in politics and the political surroundings of his day. His political life began at the age of fourteen as a champion of the Whig party. He shared, too, in the turbulence of political life at that period, and it is related of him during the Polk-Clay canvass that, while he and some of his companions were raising an ash pole in honor of Henry Clay, some Democratic boys attacked the party of Whigs, and young Arthur, who was the recognized leader of the party, ordered a charge, and, taking the front rank himself, drove the young Democrats from the field with broken heads and subdued spirits. He was a delegate to the Saratoga Convention that founded the Republican party in New York State. He was active in local politics and he gradually became one of the leaders. He nominated and by his efforts elected Mr. Thomas Murphy a State Senator. When the latter resigned the Collectorship of the Port in November, 1871, General Arthur was nominated by President Grant to fill the vacancy. The nomination came to him as a great surprise. The post was offered to ex-Congressman Griswold, of Troy, and, on his declining, to William Orton, who also declined. They both joined in recommending Gen. Arthur. He was appointed November 20. Upon the expiration of his four years' term he had so acceptably filled the post that he was reappointed and confirmed by the Senate without the usual reference to a committee—a compliment usually reserved for ex-Senators. He was removed by President Hayes on July 12, 1878, despite the fact that two special committees made searching investigations into his administration, and both reported themselves unable to find anything upon which to base a charge against him.

Salisbury Watchman: Mr. Chas. Sides, of this vicinity, was thrown from a mule, Thursday morning last, and seriously hurt. He fell on his head, and the damage sustained was mainly in the back of the neck. Jim Milton, with three assistants, rooked out ninety pennyweights of gold in five days last week from the Miss Kroon's mine. This property adjoins the "out off."

Hillsboro Observer: We have had several showers of rain since our last issue. A tobacco barn belonging to Jan. Roberts, Jr., in Little River Township, was destroyed by fire last Saturday morning before day. Loss about \$200. Mrs. H. H. Strayhorn is dead. She was appointed postmistress at Hillsboro during the second term of Gen. Grant's administration, and made a good and faithful public servant, and was always prompt in the discharge of her duties.

The Louisville Commercial closes the case of Captain Charles N. Corri, of that city, who was cured by St. Jacob's Oil, after suffering for years with rheumatism. York (Neb.) Republican.

Spirts Turpentine. — Mr. W. R. Barker, of Salisbury, was shot in the hand in attempting to wrest a pistol from the hands of a drunken rough named John Johnston.

New Bern News: Mr. J. J. Kinsey, we learn, will go to Wilmington to-day to erect the life-saving station below that city, under the contract of Mr. Sumson.

Gastonia Gazette: Bob Hunter, a negro employed by Mr. J. W. Robinson, section master at Garibaldi, committed an outrage on a little negro girl only nine years old, last week, near Garibaldi. He is fled.

Capt. Andrews has out in a long reply to Senator Vance. It was prepared by his attorneys, and as yet we have not taken time to read it. The railroad war is becoming rather absorbing. But we must read up.

Greensboro Patriot: The distillers in the 5th collection district have determined to buy their corn for distillation purposes in Hyde county or in the Western markets. It is to be hoped that others will follow suit.

Durham Recorder: An old colored woman in town became excited last week at the peculiar appearance of the sun, and made it lively in her neighborhood with her shouts and cries. She declared she saw Jesus Christ coming down through the clouds.

Asheville News: A terrific hail storm passed over Madison county, in the vicinity of Marshall, last week, doing immense damage to the tobacco. The crops of some of the farmers are totally ruined. The damage has been estimated as high as \$40,000 to the tobacco alone, aside from the injury to the land by washing out gullies.

Concord Sun: Charlie Means, a well-to-do man, left his wife and children a few days ago, leaving with his wife \$10, which he told her to use as she pleased. He sold his land and crop for several hundred dollars, and took his horse and spring wagon and put off, saying he would return soon. When last heard from he was in Virginia, and said he was going to Kentucky.

Statesville Landmark: Flour is selling in this market at \$4 per sack; corn \$1.15 per bushel; wheat \$1.50 to \$1.60 per bushel, and bacon and lard at 15c per pound. It is just as well though for people to realize that these prices cannot last. Gen. W. F. Tucker, recently assassinated in Mississippi, was formerly of Iredell county, and a brother of Mr. Thos. S. Tucker, of Statesville.

Danbury Reporter: After consulting with a number of intelligent farmers from different parts of the county, we are led to believe that Stokes will make enough grain to feed her people. Arrangements have been made by which Stokes county will be represented in minerals, tobacco, &c., at the Atlanta Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., this fall.

From a communication in New Bern News: As to Governor Vance's stridency as a railroad commissioner, we do most sincerely wish, for the honor of the Old North State, that all of our railroad men were touched with it. If they were North Carolina would no longer be in the grasp of a meretricious corporation, sucking the very life-blood out of her, and we congratulate the people of North Carolina that we have Governor Vance for a railroad commissioner.

Monroe Express: Typhoid fever has prevailed extensively in the surrounding country during the dry spell, but there has been but few cases in town. There have been several deaths in the country, but none in town, we believe. A revival of considerable interest in the Baptist Church at Polkton, conducted by the pastor and Rev. T. Harrison, of Lockingham, was closed on last Friday night. There were three conversions and accessions to the church as a result of the meeting. A revival in the Methodist Church is in progress this week.

Oxford Free Lance: Mr. Munros Thomson, of this county, rented an acre of land from Mr. J. A. Crews last year, agreeing to pay for the rent of the same one-fourth of the crop raised thereon. Mr. Thomson planted it in tobacco, which he recently sold, and Mr. Crews received \$60 as his share of the proceeds.

Heavy rains fell here last Friday and Sunday, at last breaking the drought that had prevailed all the summer. It came too late, however, to do the tobacco and corn crops any good, but the gardens, which were nearly burnt up by the fierce rays of the sun, have been materially benefited.

Goldboro Messengers: The Messengers office is now one of the largest printing establishments in the State. Four last presses and a force of sixteen printers and pressmen gives the office a very busy appearance. Wm. Castwell, who killed Casen in Sampson county, and succeeded in making his escape, has been arrested in Tennessee and is expected to arrive here this week to be taken to Clinton on a requisition from Gov. Jarvis.

Rev. James Mahoney is now conducting an interesting revival meeting in the M. E. Church, at Stonewall, Pamlico county. Very large and attentive congregations every night. Eight or ten adult persons have joined the church. The cotton crop is cut so short this year that the railroads anticipate an alarming falling off in their receipts.

Attention, Railroad Men! I suffered for more than a year with indigestion. I was very bilious, occasionally having a dumb-chill, followed by fevers, which prostrated me. I took Simmons' Liver Regulator and am a well man.

A. H. BIGHTOWER, Conductor C. R. R. Co.