Che Weekly Star. WM. H. BERNARD? Editor and Proprietor WILMINGTON, N. C .: Friday, September 23d, 1881

In writing to change your address, alway give former direction as well as full particulars a where you wish your paper to be sent thereafter Unless you do both changes can not be made. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes o Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c , are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rate when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Ma

riage or Death. ET Remittan ist be made by Check, Draf Postal Money Order, or Registered Letter. Post Masters will register letters when desired. Only such remittances will be at the risk a

Specimen copies forwarded when desired

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. The country has been prepared gradually for this sad event. When it felt the great shock on July 2d last, when it was flashed throughout the land that he had been shot down in open day by the assassin Guiteau, the consternation and horror were tremendous, and men of all parties, and all sections and classes and conditions, deplored the dastardly act, and one common lamentation and thrill of sadness filled the great popular heart. All through the more than eleven weeks that have elapsed there has been a growing apprehension that his death might occur soon. Suffering from many relapses, at each one the fears were intensified that he would not rally. At last the solemn summons has come, and the President of fifty millions of people stands in the presence of the Great Ruler of nations and of individuals. His physicians doubtless did all they could, but they were powerless to stay the summons. Death, that is inevitable to the human race, has stilled b18 heart forever. All over tuis vast country, in every city and and hamlet and home, the town deepest regret will be felt. His tragical fate will render his name immortal. His memory will be surrounded by a halo that otherwise would never have encircled it. The voice of party will be hushed over the country's melancholy and startling bereavement. The extreme men of all sections will for the time cease their discords. Out of the common sorrow may we not trust that good to the country may come and secionalism, once so fierce and unforgiving, may never again dominate and wound. PRESIDENT GARFIELD was in the prime of his physical and intellectual manhood. He was born on the 19th f November, 1831, and would have been, therefore, fifty years of age if he had lived until another anniversary of his birthday. He was a native of Orange, Ohio. "Here lay Duncan. His silver skin laced with his golden blood: And his'gash'd stabs look'd like a breach in Dature For ruin's wasteful entrance; there, the murderers Sleeped in the colors of their trade, their daggers Unmannerly breach'd with gore; who could refraio. That had a heart to love, and in that heart Courage to make love known?" No man with a half a heart can fail to lament the "deep damnation of his taking off." Every manly heart will sorrow with the bereaved widow and the fatherless children. From hundreds of thousands of pious hearts there will be offered up sincere and fervent prayers to Almighty God that Ilis grace and blessing may comfort and sustain the aged mother, the sorrowing wife, and the weeping children in the dark, sad hour of a "Mone are men's ends mark'd, than their lives before: The setting sun, and music at the close, As the lost taste of sweets, is sweetest last;

is one vast congre

Writ in remembrance, more than things long rast."

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 dis-

appoint his enemies, put to naught all evil forebodings, and prove himself a man - a country-lover, a statesman in the broadest sense, and the Presi dent of a united, free, and prosperous country. Amen!

THE SOUTH'S CASE.

If Mr. Davis's important politica 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 Europe had not access, somehow, to the material necessary for the formation of an intelligent opinion. The North had so long accepted, the interpretation of the Constitution an expounded by Story, Curtis and Webster (the latter only at times) that it knew but one side. The arguments to justify secession were either unknown or rejected without due examination. Mr. Davis has already induced some of the ablest Northern papers to consider the ques tion of the rights of States and seces sion as a constitutional right in 1860 '61, and some of them have made just such concessions as candor and truth demanded and the South preferred. We have before gathered some of these recent opinions and placed them before our readers.

The New York Nation, since it became a part of Carl Schurz's Evening Post establishment, has lost much o 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. It has become as smartish and

over of truth, historio and other, some half a century ago published a work entitled "Men of the Revolu-We do not know that it is in tion." 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. You will see from the letters of that time that secession was as much talked of in New England as it ever was in South Carolina in the ripest days when all men were stirred.

LAWLESS (COMBINATIONS. The behavior of the stevedores a Savannah was most censurable. 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. An officer of the law is shot down at Savannah while in the discharge of duty. It is time that negroes as well as whites had learned the lesson-a very important lesson-that liberty does not mean lawlessness, and that this is a free country in which every man, be he of whatever race he may, has the right to accept such terms of labor as he may choose, and not as a mob or a body of conspirators may dictate. Think where all this would end if such drunken deviltry is to go unchecked. The time would soon come when there would be no safety to

life and property, and violence would rule and slay at will. Who would desire to live in such communities or amid such surroundings? It is conceded that you have the

right to say you will not work at \$1 or \$5 a day; but who gave you the right to say to me, your equal before the law, with the full rights of a freeman, that I shall not work at any such prices?

The truth is that the man who dares to interfere in this way with the rights of any freeman deserves to be dealt with very summarily. When

there is a combination, a conspiracy

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 wrect a beautiful monument over Cornelius Harnett. The very suggestion ought to be so weighty in itself that no other plea or argument should be necessary. A grateful, proud, brave and appreciative people should delight in celebrating the deeds and treasuring the memory of its truest and greatest men.

"For there are deeds which should not pass away. And names that must not wither."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

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 be grow in righteousness! He has since returned to New York. Grant is supposed to have gone with him.

CONNELIUS HARNETT.

Editor of the Star: There is a slight error a the article on Cornelius Harnett in the STAR of the 21st inst. Will you excuse my calling attention thereto? Alluding to a communication in the STAR

of the 8th of March, 1881, you cause the writer to say of Harnett that "no stone his grave in St. James's churchmarks

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 so shly 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.

Respectfully, G. D. It has been some time since we read Major Daves'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 couplet taken from Pope's Fourth Epistle, lines 131, 132:

Board SKETCH OF THE LIPL OF CHESTER ALAN From Mat Atkinson's Letter in the R deigh News-Observer. AR

N. Y.

Irishman named

lerald.

Chester Alan An hur, the son of an isbman named William Arthur,

was born in Fairfield, Vermont, on

ported himself while in college, and

served his apprenticeship in the hum-

ble enclosure of a country school-

house. After two years in a law

pal of the North Pownal Academy, in Vermont, Mr. Arthur came to

New York and entered, the law firm

of Culver, Paisten & Arthur, after

which, and until 1865, he was associ

ated here with Mr. Henry D. Gard-

ner. The law career of Mr. Arthur

includes some notable cases. One of

his first cases was the celebrated

ARTHUR IN THE WAR.

Morgan appointed Mr. Arthur engi-

neer-in-chief, then inspector general

be passed upon him than the mention

of the fact that, although the war

At the outbreak of the war Gov

shows have stored

Lemmon suit.

1.0.*222

school and a brief service as princi-

As to my treatment of them, etc., on will please pardon me for referring to the following resolutions of

Mojor Atkinson Indo

the board of directors of the penitentiary, passed July 20, 1881, on acthe 5th of October, 1830. After the cepting my resignation: Resolved, That we regret sincerely that Maj. R. B. Atkinson found cause customary New England schooling he entered Union College, in Schenectady, in 1845, and was graduated high up on the list four years later. Like his predecessor, Mr. Arthur sup-

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 commend 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 emloyment.

Resolved. That these resolutions be spread upon our minutes, and a copy of them sent to Maj. Atkinson at Greensboro.

and in January, 1862, quartermaster You can well imagine, living the general. No higher encomium can ife I have, and having earned some little reputation for honesty, and a plain, straight-forward, old-tashioned account of the State of New York way of trying to walk uprightly in was at least ten times larger than that the path of duty, how indignant I of any other State, yet it was the should feel at seeing my name pafirst audited and allowed in Washraded in the papers-and criticised as ington, and without the deduction of one who violated the trust reposed in a single dollar, while the quartermashim by treating prisoners inhumanly. ters' accounts from other States The Wilmington Slar did me but were reduced from \$1,000,000 to simple justice in saving I am incapa-\$10,000,000. During his incumbency ble of such conduct, and I have every present sent to him was imcharity enough to believe even that mediately returned. Among others Mr. Williamson will, when he finds a prominent clothing house offered out something more, accord to me a him a magnificent uniform, and a different opinion than the one he now printing house proffered a costly sadinsinuates. * * * I will add that dle and trappings. Both gifts were all through the fall and winter indignantly rejected. When he bemonths, and as late in the winter as came quartermaster he was poor. could be procured, this force had beef When his term expired he was poorer once a week, molasses two or three still. He had opportunities to make times per week, flour once every ten days, and peas and tobacco larger than the world had ever seeonce per month. The sick were were at his disposal. He had to pros fed on chickens, crackers, rice, and whatever diet the doctor prescribed transportation of hundreds of thouthat could be obtained. So that the sands of men. So jealous was he of charge made first by the railroad an his integrity that contracts where he thorities that scurvy was, caused by could have made thousands of dollars "improper diet," according to the legitimately were refused on the doctor, is not founded in fact.

Coupled with this charge of lost time

and meant to be, like Cæsar's wife, from scurvy, caused from improper above suspicion. His own words in 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 mad." 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 warn often. Upon several occasions ordered in the hands, deeming it too cold to work. But it seems to have settled down that it was "overcrowd ing and foul air" that caused the scurvy. Capt. Stamps says the cells were such as had been used even 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 unbesitatingly 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

Spirits Turpentine

- Mr. W. R. Barker, of Salisbury, was shot in the band in attempting to wrest a pistol from the hands of a drunken rough named John John-

- New Berne News: Mr. J. J. Kinsey, we learn, will go to Wilming ton to day to erect the life-saving station below that city, under the contract of Mr. Stimson.

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

- Capt. Andrews is 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 ab. sorbing. But we must read up.

- Greensboro Patriot: The distil. lers 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 ories. 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. millions unquestioned. Contractn and took his horse and spring wagon and put off, saying he would return soon. When last heard from he was vide for the clothing, arming and 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. regard to this amply illustrate his W. F. Tucker, recently assassinated

unfair as some of the great dailies, that ought to have written over them portals, in imitation of the dolorous and famous Dantean inscription. "Abandon truth and justice all ye who enter here."

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. That able paper says:

"The right of the people of the several States to resume the power delegated by them to 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.' New York and Rhode Island were equally explicit. Again and again the right to secede was proclaimed, and secession was openly threatened by Northern States. Nor was there any change as late as 1860. Then the New York 2ribune declared that the right to secede existed Other newspapers were as emphatic as the Irthune in condemning any effort to prevent secession by coercion."

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 his tory. Establish clearly that the doc trine of secession was not a hideous political heresy, but a grand principle embodied in the Constitution, as taught by the early writers upon that great instrument, and as held firmly by the New England States for the first thirty or forty years after the Union was formed, and the South stands vindicated. Mr. Davis has done much to enlighten Europe on

that point. The able writer in the New York Sun has seen the force of the Southern side of the great case, and was candid and just enough to say so. To-day we will copy but one paragraph from his review, and it is in very striking contrast with the uncandid and flippant criticism of the Nation. The reviewer in the Sun says:

We must no longer permit ourselves to think or speak of the late Confederates as think or speak of the late Confederates as 'rebels,' for the term begs the whole ques-tion hinging on the purport of the Constitu-tion, 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 recovered lown before the project of separahad recourse long before the project of separa-

to interfere with others in proper, lawful work it becomes a positive crime, and should be dealt with as such. We write these things because lawlessness is on the increase, and bad and violent men in the South are endeavoring to outrage the rights of the people. Such crime ought to be met promptly by the constituted authorities wherever it shows itself,and a sound public sentiment should sustain without hesitation or reservation all efforts to preserve peace and protect citizens.

CORNELIUS HARNETT.

We have been asked twice within a week-"Why do you not write an editorial concerning the anniversary of Cornelius Harnett's death and stir the people of Wilmington up relative to erecting a monument over his remains ?" This shows how attentively a paper is read. The fact is, an accomplished gentleman of this city on March 6, 1881, wrote and published in the STAR an excellent article on this very subject, and it was that article and nothing else that reminded the people here that Cornelius Harnett died April 20th, 1781, and that

this year is the anniversary of his death. If that article had not been written we would not have been asked about a supposed neglect. We refer all concerned to the STAR of the date given above.

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 Revolution. ary era.

Such graves as his are pilgrim's shrines, Shrines to no creed or code confined ; The Delphian vales, the Palestines, The Meccas of the mind." By referring to the communication

in the STAR the interested reader will learn something of how Harnett

Slave to no sect. who takes no priva Bat looks through nature up to nature's Ged

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 gravestone, referred to Josiah Quincy's visit to Hilton, when (he pronounced in a letter to be found in McRee's Life of James Iredell, that Harnett was the Samuel Adams of North Carolina.) and insisted that 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. Some steps were taken soon after to remove the remains to Oakdale, but the plan fell through owing to some cause of which we are not in posses sion. It is never too late to mend. In this centennial year of the patriot and sage's death it is a good and proper time to have him interred at Oak dale near the heroes of the late war, and to place a shaft of native granite over his resting place.

Maj. Roger P. Atkinson, as 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 Ma jor 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." Maj. John C. Winder writes as that the late Col. David M. Carter said to him on several occasions that the Board, of which Col. C. was the able President until his lamented death, ought to give a vote of thanks to him (Maj. W.) because it was through him that Maj. Atkinson had been placed in charge of the convicts, and that if he were to leave the Board would not know how to get along without his valuable services, We think Mr. Stamps wrong if he had attempted to place Maj. Atkinson on the defensive after

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 occur red had it not been for last winter' 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 acoustomed to, and far better in every particular. My judgment was that they were large enough.

-Weldon News: We learn that through freight collided on the Wilmington road, near Dudley Station. would have been guilty of a great It seems that the freight was going on the side track, and, when halfway on, the mail came along at the

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

ground that he was a public officer

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 poli-

tical 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 Gris-

wold, 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 Haves 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, rocked out ninety pennyweights of the fast mail going north and the gold in five days last week from the Miss Kron's mine. This property adjoins the "cut off."

- Hillsboro Observer: We have

had several showers of rain since our

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 mine-rals, tobacco, &c., at the Atlanta Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., this fall.

- From a communication in New Berne News: As to Governor Vance's strpidity 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 grasu of a merciles 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 Rockingham, 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. Munroe Thomason, 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. Thomason planted it in tobacco, which he recently sold, and Mr. Crews received \$60 as his share of the proceeds. -Heavy rains fell here last Fri day 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 bene-

fited. - Goldsboro Messenger: The Messenger office is now one of the largest printing establishments in 'the State Four fast presses and a force of sixteen printers and pressmen gives the office a very busy appearance. --Wm. Cashwell, 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.

