The Weekly Star. WM H. BERNARD, Editor and Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY. - - MARCH 28, 1884.

In writing to change your 'address, *alu* rive former direction as well as full particular where you wish your paper to be sent hereaf inless you do both changes can not be made. Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft-Postal Money Order or Registered Letter. Post masters will register letters when desired. only such remittances will be at the risk of

390 millions.

THE STORM.

fall-Destruction Caused by Hall.

damage in Wilmington from the storm.

DESTRUCTION OF A TRUCK FARM,

Specimen copies forwarded when desired

A GLANCE AT PRINCIPLES AND POLICY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. York, Liberal Republican from North Carolina, in the House, expressed a desire that the internal tax should be abolished. We suppose he is for a High Tariff. It is now believed that the Republicans in their State Convention, will adopt a plank favoring the wiping out of the tax on the unnecessary luxuries. They will do this for a two-fold purpose: First, to anticipate any action the Democrats may take; and second, because they are in favor of a High Protective Tariff. In this they will show both smartness-cunning-and statesmanship, for it is smart to get ahead of their opponents in a measure, which, like free suffrage, is purely demagogical; and then it savors of statesmanship to get rid of 146 millions of tax on luxuries when by so doing you will be certain to keep the tax on necessaries. It is not a commendable sort of statesmanship, but it shows that they have some idea of political economy and know the right way to work to accomplish their end.

Every Republican of intelligence in the whole country understands perfectly that by getting rid of the internal tax you will be obliged to raise the moneys for the Government by Tariff imposts. The Republicans know that this is the sure way to prevent a serious reduction of the present 43 per cent. High Tariff.

In North Carolina political science has reached that standard of excellence that it is believed that by it had been offered him Tuesday morning. raising all of the tax through a Ta-

penditures for the fiscal year ending Lady of Smithville The venerable Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Stew June 30th, 1885, is 390 millions. If we are wrong, we will correct. The art, of Smithville, so well known in this section of the State, and by all who have tariff, in 1878, raised 130 millions; in ever had occasion to visit the romantic lit-1879, 137 millions; in 1880, 186 milthe town by the sca, died in that place on lions; in 1881, 198 millions; in 1882, Sunday night last, about 8 o'clock, at the 218 millions. We have not the regreat age of 88 years. Mrs. Stewart had a stroke of paralysis one year ago last Febport for 1883 at hand. ruary, and during the interval has had two The expenditures for the year

additional attacks, from the last of which 1881, ending 30th of June, were she never rallied, sinking gradually but \$260,712,887.59. They have been surely under the combined effects of disgrowing, growing, growing ever since ease and extreme old age. Deceased was a until for the year ending 30th June, native of Tennessee, but came to this State at an early age and has spent 1885, the Congress appropriated over nearly her entire life at Smithville. where for a great many years she has Now with a Tariff that never yet followed the vocation of a boarding house aised 250 millions, and we do not

keeper. Her house for all these years has believe ever raised 225 millions. been the favorite resort of many Wilming where is the money to come from ton visitors to the seaside, as well as those with which to meet the 390 millions? from a distance, who craved and greatly enjoyed her genial hospitality. Her daugh-

ters, of whom she leaves five, were with her Tuesday Night's Storm-Heavy Rafnall the week preceding her final dissolution. She had no sons. Deceased had been a The severe rain storm of Tuesday night, member of the Methodist Church for many which was accompanied in this vicinity by

ath of an Aged and Well Known

one of the heaviest showers of hail known Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, of this city, is in this section for years, was local in its nadaughter of Mrs. Stewart, and Mrs. ture; the rainfall elsewhere being compara Judge is a grand-daughter. tively light, as we learn at the Signal office. Since the above was written, one who knew her well has handed us the following: Here the rainfall from 11 P. M. Tuesday to 7 A. M. yesterday amounted to 3.08 "Mrs. Stewart was a lady of large heart, inches, while at Norfolk there was only full of sympathy and benevolent to those).56 inches, at Washington, D. C., 0.68 who were needy, whether white or black. inches, at Augusta 0.65 inches, at Charlotte Her generous hand will be missed by the 0.16 inches and at Charleston none at all. people of Smithville. During the late war The wind here was comparatively light, it was her custom to visit the camps and the velocity not exceeding 19 miles per look after the sick soldiers, and when the junior reserves were called out and some hour. The fall of hail was heavy and longcontinued and many windows suffered were stationed at Smithville she used to We heard of one house which lost twentybake a quantity of biscuits expressly for five panes of glass. Some of the stones these boys who were away from their were very large, one by actual measure mothers and not accustomed to hardships. ment being one inch and a half long and From time to time she has received numeone inch thick. We hear of no materia rous testimonials from sailors (who had been sick and nursed by her) as an appreciation of her kindness. Something near a Mr. Thomas Edens, a few miles below year ago she had an attack of paralysis but this city, on the Wrightsville turnpike, was in a measure rallied from this, so that she a great sufferer by the storm. He had seven was able to be up, displaying that cheerful acres in vegetables, such as onions, beets, disposition which characterized her in all Irish potatoes, cabbage, etc., all of which her life. A short time ago she was visited he says were beaten down and destroyed with a second attack, from which she never beyond the hope of resuscitation. He desallied, and for the week past she had been cribes the storm of wind, rain and hail as anable to swallow anything but retained errible in the extreme. In one minute her full senses to the last. She was ready rom the time the hail commenced falling, for the dread summons and had expressed t was ankle deep in his yard. The rain fell herself as only waiting. A long and use in great torrents and his field was covered ful life here below has closed but to enter like the bed of a river where water had upon that life which knows no end and never stood before. The wind assumed the where the weary are forever at rest. Her proportions of a tornado an:1 many trees in funeral takes place to-day at Smithville at his immediate neighborhood were blown half-past 2 o'clock. Persons wishing to atdown. The hail, however, did the most tend can go down on the steamer Passport, damage, and a crop for which he says he which leaves at 9 o'clock, and return some would have refused one thousand dollars if hour this evening."

n Argument in Favor of th

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRES PIRST SESSION

oppropriations Asked for the Court of Olsims and to Prevent an Overflow of the City of New Orleans-Bills an Resolutions Introduced-The Educa tional Bill Debated in the Senate, By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

ide. There was a rise

se of the or

ari river, supplement the

Mr. Ellis appealed to Mr. Rice to

Mr. Oates, of Alabama, doubted the con

The joint resolution was lost-yeas 95

propriations, reported back the little deficiency bill, with amendments, recommend

ing concurrence in some and non-concur

Under the call of States a number of

SENATE.

Mr. Frye, from the committee on Rales.

reported that the committee construed the

rule relating to the admission to the floor

of the Senate of the heads of Departments

them from appointing to positions in their

courts relatives within the degree of first

The next order of business was the

Mr. Call's joint resolution providing for

calendar of usobjected cases.

imes and passed without debate.

to apply only to Cabinet officers.

rence in others of these amendments.

on the Educational Bill.

referred.

trict of Columbia

ere to day in his district i

Mr. Eins appealed to Mr. Rice to with-draw objection, predicting that if there was any delay the House would be called upon to consider not an ounce of preven-tion but many pounds of cure. The city of New Orleans was doing all it could to prevent a catastrophe, but the State Legis-iature was not in session. Mr. Randall, of Penn., said that the resolution had been informally considered SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 24 — The Senate o-day was presided over by Senator Sher man, who had been designated under the ule by the Vice President for that purpose. The Chair Isid before the Senate a com The Chair laid before the Senate a com-munication from the Attorney General, asking for an appropriation of \$10,000, to be applied to the defence of the United States in cases referred by Congress and the Executive Department to the Court of Chairs of the States of the Court of resolution had been informally considered favorably, by the committee on Appropria tions, and in view of this statement Mr Rice withdrew his objection. Mr. Beach, of N. Y., and Mr. York, Claims. These cases, the Attorney states, cover claims amounting to \$6 500 N. C., expressed their or position to the resolution but made no formal objection. 000, although the act under which the case have been referred was passed only la Mr. Hunt, of La., said that be had re

ceived a letter from one of the engineers of the Mississippi River Commission, predict-Mr. Vance presented the views of th ing the greatest disaster that could n minority of the committee on Foreign Rebe conceived of, if precautions were not taken to prevent the overflow of the city of ations relative to the action and report of he committee on the subject of the exclu-ion of American meats from foreign coun New Orleans. He hoped that no one would object to the resolution, as a delay of one day might cost the government

The bill to regulate the salaries of District Judges was taken up. Mr. Coke offered an amendm many times more than the paltry amount

that was asked for. t unlawful for any relative of a Circuit o District Judge of the United States L, hole stitutional power of Congress to appro-priate public money for the relief of sufferflice in the courts with which such Judge ers by flood, fire or storm. are connected and making it a misder for a Judge to knowingly appoint any of his relatives to office in his court. The bill was discussed until 2 o'clock, navs 115-but by unanimous con reintroduced by Mr. Ellis and referred to

without a vote being reached, when Mr Blair's educational bill came up. In the course of the debate which fol lowed, Mr. Vance spoke in support of the bill. The colored people, he said, had been freed and enfranchised by the national go-vernment. The Southern States had lost so much, and had been so bled by Republican carpet-bag governments, that they had not been able to do as much as they other wise could have done for the education of people. Yet those States had been these people. Yet those State: had been held by public opinion of the North to as high a standard of advancement in educaional and other respects as was expected of States or people whose civilization and ociety had not been disturbed for one hunired years. Not only was this expected of hem, but the world was made aware of it. On every occasion the Southern States had 'investigated." Now, a bill was)een . prought in to aid those States in educating heir colored people, and the singular spec acle was presented of opposition by a gen man who had been moving all the power f Congress in order that the sick calves o Kansas might be doctored. Some object non might naturally have been expected from "strict constructionists," but it cam with bad grace from the gentlemen from Kansas. Mr. Vance would not withhold ais sympathies from the sick cattle, bu would not the gentlemen from Kansas ex tend their sympathy to the illiterate? As to the basis of distribution, Mr. Vance thought there was no proper basis but that of illiteracy. The population as a whole was no proper basis. Did Senators wish te money among college profes sors or members of Congress? be distributed where it was needed. But fr. Vance did not expect the bill to pass He had long believed, and he now saw the

Mr. Frye also reported from the same committee, adversely, a resolution hereto fore introduced by Mr. Call, to give the confirmation of his belief, that Senators or the other side of the Chamber were loude resident of the Senate authority to invite in professions than in acts in behalf of th to the floor of the Senate distinguished citicolored people. While the party which they represented would send emissaries zens of other States or countries.

The bill to increase salaries of U.S. Dis among the colored people to band them trict Judges was again taken up. dis together for political purposes, and take

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Browne, of Ind., from the ee on the Judiciary, reported back a bill making it a felony for a person falsely and raudulently to assume to be an officer or mploye, acting under the authority of the inited States, or any department thereof. by the grea here whose homes were flooded. Mr. Rice, of Mass., objected to the resultion, saying it should be, considered b the committee on Appropriations.

Passed. The morning hour having been dispensed with, the House at 12.45 o'clock went into committee of the Whole (Mr. Dorsheimer, of N. Y., in the chair) on the Bonded Ex-III, and Mr. Potter, of N. Y. opened the debate with a speech in favor

Mr. Kelley, of Penn., followed in oppo

Mr. Long, of Mass., said that in rising Mr. Long, of Mass, said that in rising to speak to the bill, he did so more for the purpose of "feeling his way," than with an idea of giving much information to the House. In his judgment upon this bill he was governed neither by sentimentality on the one hand, nor on the other by any purpose to subordinate this practical issue stion of tariff reform or tariff protecon. He had changed his views on the ending measure since first considering it, It first, it had appeared to him that its dency was to correct the discriminati which existed against whiskey. But the ar guments of the supporters of the bill had proven too much. The query arose in his mind how, if there was such a burden on one commodity, it happened that such an enor-mity had escaped the attention of former Congresses. And he had made further examination; that examination had led him to the conclusion that whiskey was not suffering under any discrimination, but that the effect of this bill would be to create one in its favor. The three years extension grant ed in 1878 had increased the evil of over the committee on Appropriations. Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, submitted roduction, and the refusal in 1882 had les sened it. Which example was this House going to follow? He believed that the genthe conference report on the Senate resolu-tion for the addition of \$10,000 to the Senlemen from Kentucky were speaking with ate contingent fund. Agreed to. The House receded from its amendment which the most thorough convictions, but if this bill were passed and the time extended, when the limit was reached, instead of 70,confines the expenditure of this sum to in-vestigations previously ordered, and agrees to an amendment which confines the ex-000,000 gallons on hand; instead of \$66 000,000 of unpaid taxes, the amount would penditures to the payment of current ex-penses of special and select committees. Mr. Randall, from the committee on Apbe increased 25 or 50 per cent. Then the uestion would be, not when the tax would be paid, but whether it would be paid at all. The question, therefore, became one not of relief alone, but of great public policy and if far-reaching effect. If the bill were defeated, the production of whiskey would be stayed and the present stock would go its normal bills and resolutions were introduced and way. If it went out of the country to avoid The House spent the remainder of the the tax, the country would be relieved; if it day's session in legislation local to the Disremained the government would get its tax and go on paying its debts. The amount at stake was a mere bagatelle in comparison The Bill to Increase the Salaries of with the amount of capital seeking invest District Judges and Other Measures ment. If the government could afford to Passed by the Senate-Continuation oan this money at 44 per cent.—and this, t must be remembered, was not one of the functions of the government—certainly of the House Debate on the Bonded Extension Bill and the Senate Debate other institutions, whose function it was to loan money, would be glad to secure so WASHINGTON, March 25 .- Among the good an opportunity. They could have ex actly the same security as the government and could demand the same bonds that the government demanded. In conclusion, Mr. emorials presented were several protesting against the passage of bills before the Senate relating to patents, or any bills that may be injurious to the interests of ratong made a forcible presentation of the

vils of intemperance, declaring whiskey to be the dynamite of human civilization and responsible for much naitional ruin and isgrace. His remarks throughout commanded much attention, and at the conclu sion he was warmly applauded.

Pending discussion, the committee rose. Mr. Ellis, of La., asked leave to report rom the committee on Appropriations a oint resolution providing that \$125,000 of the unexpended appropriation for the re-lief of the Ohio flood sufferers may be used for the relief of sufferers from the flow of the M

Spirits Turpentine was proved that the bless to the utmost hunt of the mople were extended to both races alike." Mr. Butler opposed the bill. He said Newton Enterprise :

Nelsop

Sherrill, Sr., died at his home, near Sher-rill's Ford, on the 9th instant. He was the ol system of Sou th Car ina was as good as any in the Unit last of the old Sherrills who lived in that States. A constitutional provision cre-ated a tax for an educational fund, section that connects us with the eightcenth century (except one, female, Mrs. Sarah Sherri I, who is now 82 years of age). Nelthat fund received in addi-an income from the poll son had his coffin made and brought home Mr. Butler read from the proceed some months ago. He had it make with out nail or screw. He had inscribed on the of an educational body the acknowledg ments of a colored teacher, to show how much the people of South Caro lina had done for education. The peo coffin, "Once to live, once to die, then lay me by." (We knew an excellent citizen of Northampton county who had his coffin of the South, he continued, had to solve a problem that no other branch of the Caucasian race had ever been prepared many years before he STAR.

called upon to solve before. They had made mistakes, no doubt, and as long as - Statesville Landmark: oldest inhabitants are slow to commit themselves concerning this weather, but numan nature was as weak as it he supposed they would continue to make mistakes. But if he knew his own heart and the hearts of his peoone of them says this is the wettest season we have had since the winter and spring of we have had since the writter and spring of 1851 or '52. — Dr. Tyre York is being a good deal discussed as Dr. Mott's candi-date for Governor. Some of the Washing. ple, they meant to deal fairly with this great question. The slaves had been illit-erate, of course, and as freemen they had ton correspondents of the North Carolina papers write as if it were as good as certain that Dr. Mott has made up his mind to nom. been illiterate: but the next census would show a great improvement, for the older that Dr. mott has made up his mind to nom-inate him. — Mack Wallace, alias Cy. Kennedy, colored, who cut Dan Wallace, colored, in the head with an axe one night

show a great improvement, for the older people were passing away. The House joint resolution reappro-priating, for the aid of the sufferers by the Mississippi river floods, \$125,000 not ex-pended for the relief of the sufferers by the oods of the Ohio river, was read three imes and nassed An Executive session was held and the

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Senate adjoured.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, from the con mittee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution, providing that \$125,000 of the unexpended appropriation for the relief of the sufferers from the Ohio floods may be expended by the Secretary of War for the relief of the destitute persons in the district overflowed by the Mississippi river and ts tributaries.

Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution, saying it was, he knew, an ungracious task to oppose a call made on the score of suffering humanity, but the present was a good opportunity to consider the question of national relief to every sufferer of a local calamity. The resolution con-templated the distribution of supplies by the National Government to feed the su ferers from a local disaster. The present

calamity did not much exceed previous lisasters on the same river, and it was not a calamity the relief of which came within the sphere of the rights guaranteed to or the duties imposed on the Federal Govern-

Mr. Dunn, of Ark., spoke in favor of the proposed amendment increasing the appropriation to \$300,000 and depicted the unfortunate condition of the people living along the Mississippi river, in Arkansas. The water was up to the highest water-mark and would continue there for sixty days longer; thus sweeping away the last chance of those people to secure supplies and shelter. Mr. Jefferson, of Mississippi, predicted

that the calamity which had spread over the Mississippi river, had not yet subsided and he did not consider even \$300,000 sufficient to render adequate relief. Mr. Keifer, of Ohio, called attention to

the fact that the resolution made no appro-priation, but simply extended the benefits of a previous appropriation to another class of people, and made a brief constitutional argument in support of the power of Congress to make such appropriation Mr. Batksdale, of Miss., appealed to the House to grant to the sufferers along the business from the first Monday in August banks of the Mississippi the same measure to the first Monday in June. ----We of relief which it had accorded to persons learn from reliable sources that, with the rendered destitute by the overflow of the exception of one little boy, the entire fami Ohio river.

glad to hear that their cups of prosperity have overflowed again. - New Berne Journal: Died. in this city, yesterday morning, at twenty-five minutes past 3 o'clock, Miss Lucinda C Clark, in the 67th year of her age. -On Tuesday night last the barn and stables of Mr. Amos Cox, of Pitt county, living within seven miles of Greenville, were burned with his entire stock of corn, forage and farming utensils. ---- The Pamlico Enter-prise adds the following to our item concerning light-houses last week: "And the said navigators complain justly. The points mentioned should not longer be neglected. Let our members in Congress read Capt. Lupton's letter from Hog Island and 'govern themselves accordingly.' But we think there is need for a light-house nearer New Berne, where the Neuse makes a sharp elbow. The reef from this point

last fall, during the progress of a dance is

a house on the southern limits of town, and

nearly killed him, was picked up by the

- Oxford Torchlight: The proper

and successful plan is to start in business

in a small way. Here is an illustration, but there are thousands like it. That

bright, genial and gallant soldier, Col.

Charles Blacknall, (who was killed in the

war), left three sons-Oscar, Charles and

William-who, shortly after the close of

the war, commenced, each upon his own

hook, the manufacture of plug tobacco.

Each year they have learned and grown

and prospered in their separate enterprises

until their brands have become so popular

they cannot supply the demand for them.

Recently, we are glad to learn, they have

clubbed together, consolidated their busi-

nesses, and will run to its full capacity the Capehart factory at Kittrell. We will be

police a few nights ago, and is now safe i

projects out a quarter of a mile and then drops off suddenly to deep water. - Goldsboro Messenger: The Mes. enger job office is to be supplied with a first-class stereotyping outfit, which is to be shipped by the manufacturer on the 8th of April. — The new code changes the time for the annual meeting of the magistrates for the laying of taxes and other

riff is the best and surest way of getting it reduced. There is still another phase of the science that if not peculiar to this State at least controls the plans and purposes of both parties. It is this: that it is the crowning excellence of legislative wisdom not to tax whiskey and beer and cigars, but to tax instead shoes, hats. common crockery, trace-chains, cotton-ties, jack-knives, alpaca, blankets and window glass. This is the glo rious outcome of the wisdom of the two parties in this State, or it promises to be the outcome.

When both parties adopt the plank to wipe out all internal taxes they out to adopt another plank, to-wit:

Resolved. That the people have hoon handwinken long enough by the blarney and promises of politicians and political newspapers, and that we urge that henceforth the subject of Tariff Reduction be banished from all campaign speeches and the public press, inasmuch as we have not the slightest idea that any Re duction or Reform in the present Republican War Tariff is either possible or desirable; and because we think that it is better to have an average of 43 per cent. levied under the Tariff for the benefit of Manufacturers and Monopolists than to oppress the people with any taxation upon their tobacco, cigars, beer and spirits.

This would be a fair, open, honest Resolution if adopted by both parties. It would precisely express the real sentiments and set forth the exact condition of both parties in this State, with no internal revenue but with a High Tariff remaining to burden the country and to tax the laboring classes for the benefit of the rich.

The STAR has been in earnest both in urging Tariff Reform and in favoring a tax upon luxuries. We have felt it to be our duty to stand by these two principles as they are so wedded that you cannot abolish the latter. If the two parties in North Carolina shall decide that the whiskey and beer and tobacco tax shall "go," then we hope they will say that all further talk about Tariff Reduction shall "go" also. We say this because it would be time wasted to write and talk for Reduction when the whole expenditures of the country must be met by taxes raised under the Tariff.

Please remember that the total expenditures to be met for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1885, is tremendous water-spout was upon them.

is now worthless. He went out after the storm had ceased and found seven of his shoats dead and a number of others lying about in the woods squealing piteously, the result of the merciless peltings of the hail stones, many of which must have weighed at least an ounce each. The glass and sash were also broken out of his hot house, and the backs of his cattle were cut and bleed-

The blow is a severe one upon Mr Edens, who had laid out the whole of his available means upon his little farm, and had only just begun to reap the reward which he had fondly hoped would crown his labors. In fact he is almost literally ruined, and it is hoped that some assistance may be rendered towards putting him upon his feet again. Contributions of seed from those who have them to spare would be thankfully received.

We learn that at Mr. J. M. Hardwick's plantation, near this city, the hail damaged the hot house considerably and injured quite a number of plants. Mr. Barnes, we both God and man. hear, escaped serious damage.

Petrified Biscuit and an Elastic

and Courier, alluding to one of the old time Mr. John Sidbury, the carpenter, has marine disasters, says : "The Pulaski was petrified biscuit, as hard as a solid rock. bound from Charleston to Baltimore. In About nine years ago a child died at his the early part of June, 1833, she came in house of diphtheria. A few moments befrom Savannah with a large number of pasfore the end came the little sufferer said he sengers and took on board a great many was hungry, and begged for something to from this city. She was advertised for one eat. He was handed a biscuit, from which night only at sea. Alas! it was for one he took one bite and then almost immedinight, but a long and terrible one. She ately expired. Mrs. Sidbury put the bisburst her boiler about 11 o'clock P. M., off cuit away in a safe place, saying she in-Wilmington, N. C. The beach about Cape ended to keep it as a memento of the dear Fear was strewn with fragments of the departed; and now, in the shape and of the wreck, and many bodies of the drowned consistency of a solid rock, minus the small fragment taken into the mouth of the dying child, the self-same biscuit lies in the bottom of her trunk, a cherished relic.

Mr. Sidbury also has an elastic rock, about one inch thick, nine inches long and N. C." two inches wide When he got the rock about ten years ago it was perfectly solid and hard, but now it can be bent into almost any shape. The only way he can account for the transformation is from the fact that it has occcupied a position in his trunk among a number of chemical prepa-

rations which may have affected it. Water Spout-Part of a Wharf Car ried Away and a House Flooded. The fishery of Messrs. W. E. Davis & Son, in Brunswick river, about four miles below this city, was visited by a water spout during the terrible rain and hail storm of Tuesday night, which did some damage. Their fish house is located on the west bank of the river, and from the house, running out into the river about two hundred yards, is a strong, substantial 555.47. wharf, built on piling driven seven feet in-

to the ground, and boarded up from the low water mark to prevent drift wood. A private letter received here yesterday trash, etc., from going into the fish trap, conveyed the intelligence of the death at which is located only about fifteen yards Philadelphia, on the 20th inst., of Miles above the wharf. The four men who were Howard, formerly a well known colored in the fish house at the time, awe-stricken barber of this city. During the war by the intense vividness of the lightning, the he was a body servant of the then President, fearful pelting of the hail and the awful Jefferson Davis, and on more than one ocdown-pour of rain, were suddenly startled casion since the war he has been the recipby a roaring sound, like the passing of a ient of letters from that distinguished gentrain over a bridge, and the next moment a tleman, conveying lively expressions of interest in his welfere

ment of Judicial Oaths. em to the polls, he had always thought Mr. W. H. Shaw, of this city, Clerk of that when it came to really something for hose people, there would be a failure the United States District Court, and also Hence Mr. Vance was not disappointed. He had no doubt that the Senator from Deputy Sheriff, has had sent him a little pamphlet entitled "Judicial Oaths, and Ohio (Mr. Sherman) attached more value to the negro as an ignorant person-as a fruit Their Effect," issued under authority of ful source of investigation-than he would the "Yearly Meeting of Friends held in attach to an intelligent man and an intelli-gent voter. No doubt he answered the Philadelphia the 16th day of the Fourth purposes of that Senator better in igno-Month. 1883." It is an argument, and a rance than with intelligence.

very able and ingenious one, in favor of Mr. Ingalls congratulated Mr. Vance or he very adroit appeal he had addressed the abolishment of oaths and the substituto Northern sentiment on the subject. H tion of affirmations in our courts of jushad said that while the people of North tice. It concludes : "That society should Carolina were not asking money, they were set up a distinction, which is not in the willing to accept it as a gratuity for th Christian code, between lying with an adbenefit of the colored people. The census tables showed that the white illiteracy o ded oath and a lie without it, we believe North Carolina was 32 per cent., hence the weakens the public conscience, both by gratuity would be very largely to the whites undervaluing the naked truth and disreas well as the blacks. The blacks of that State, in English opinion, made a much more commendable showing in regard to garding an express command of Christ. We hold then, that all judicial oaths should be education than the whites. The pr extunged from the statute books, and that necessity for the bill, to Mr. Ingall's mind. was to be found in the white illiteracy legislative authority should be given to the rather than the colored illiteracy of the principle, that every departure from the outh. He read from the census tables of ionest, simple truth, is an offence against 1880 to show the figures of white illiteracy. In Alabama they were nearly

per cent. of the white inhabitants ; An Old Horror Revived. in Arkansas 25 per cent., in Florida 20 per A correspondent of the Charleston News cent., in Georgia 23 per cent., in Kentucky 22 per cent., in Louisiana 181 per cent., in fississippi 16 3-10 per cent., in North Caro lina 311 per cent., in South Carolina 229 10 per cent., in Tennessee 27 8-10 per cent., Texas 15 3 10 per cent., in Virginia 18 2 10 per cent. How could it be said that this nony was required because this nation freed the slaves and gave them the right of suffrage? The fact was, that the occasion for the expenditure of money grew out of the position of the Caucasian and not of colored race.

Mr. Vance, replying to Mr. Ingalls, said he (Vance) had said nothing about the war -that was a matter of bistory. Vance de-nied that money was needed by the white people for themselves. They would be able to take care of their own education if they did not have so large a colored popu-

Mr (agalls said that in the halcyon days of the old regime, there were over 0,000 whites in North Carolina who could not read or write, and that was a larger proportion of illiteracy than even the pre-

war.

Mr. Vance said that North Carolina. poor State, had paid into the treasury welve times as much money as Kansas, ich one; North Carolina having paid in, in 1880, \$2.372,226, while Kansas paid v \$239.762 Mr. Plumb inquired how much of North Carolina's amount had been on distilled spirits.

on whisky that had been drank in propor tion in Kansas. Mr. Riddleberger wished the Senate would get back to the question involved in the bill. It made no difference the children who were affected by the bill how the necessity for it arose. If it were right for little children to give their pennies to a missionary society without being asked what their fathers politics were, then the Senators should elin inate politics from this question and vote for or against the proposit tion on its merits Mr. Butler said it was clear that the Sen-

ate was not prepared to vote on the bill to-day, and therefore he moved that the Senate go into executive session, which was agreed to, and when the doors were reopened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. of cilizenship depended the prosperity of the Union. It was not necessary that this aid should be permanent; Mr. Ellis, of La., asked unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution reciting that the waters of the Mississippi river have Mr. Brown would not desire it to be. The risen to the high mark of 1874 at New Orenator from New Hampshire (Mr. Blair) eans, which is the highest known in the had shown to the Senate that the Southern flood annals of the great river, and are rising between St. Louis and New Orleans people were taxed as heavily in proportion to their property as any of the people of at the rate of two or three inches per day; the Northern States. The people of the that the appalling calamity of the overflow-South had done the best they could. No

and passed -yeas 42, nays 13. As passed tributaries. Objection was made and the it makes the salaries of all U. House adjourned. Judges \$5,000 per annum and prohibits

A Democratic caucus was announced to be held at 7:30 p. m. Indian Affairs in the Senate-The De

bate on the Educational Bill-The Bonded Extension Bill Debated! in the House.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 26.-Mr. Gorman

the payment to laborers in the government employ of the same wages for holidays as presented and read a memorial of the Baltifor other days, was taken up, read three nore Yearly Meeting of "Friends," urging Mr. Blair's educational bill was taken he Senate to pass the education bill now before it. Mr. Gorman, in presenting the up as unfinished business, the pending question being on Mr. Harrison's amendmemorial, remarked that the society 'Friends'' had themselves contributed ment to require States to contribute each 200,000 toward the education of all classes annually an amount equal to the amount everally received by them from the naof illiterates in the South, and were much ional fund. The discussion was continued nterested in the question of education Messrs, Harrison, Blair, Jones of Fla., verywhere.

George, Allison, Maxey, Coke, Hoar, Sher The Senate took up the bill reported from man and Brown. The latter said that he committee on Indian Affairs, proviwhen the late war commenced neither side ding for the allottment of lands in severalsupposed the slaves would be freed. Provity on the various reservations and to exdence had a deeper design than the Con-gress of the United States, and it began in end the protection of the laws of States and territories over Indians. An amendment was adopted, providing that the prin-cipal of the purchase price paid to an In-dian tribe for any of their lands shall be ime to be seen that the freedom of the slaves was necessary to the salvation of the Union. At the close of the war the withheld for twenty-five years; interest to Southern people were required to incorporate in their constitutions provisions be paid during the time withheld, and such interest to be expended for the support and which clothed the slaves with all the rights of citizens. The slaves were freed as a needucation of the Indians to whom it beessity of the Union. What, then, became ongs. After further debate the bill passed. the duty of the Union? Certainly it was Mr. Blair's educational bill then came the duty of the Union to take such action as

Mr. Vance said that much laughing and would qualify the newly-made citizens for the duties of citizenship." It had been a boasting had been indulged in with regard fearful experiment to enfranchise the freedo the superior educational facilities of the men in their then condition; but having Northern States over the Southern States. Many of the Northern States had received freed them, it was clearly the duty of the whole Union to aid the States in preparing arge grants of land, and many of these them for citizenship. However willing the Southern States might be to do this work, the fact was they had been left so impov-erished by the war that they could not do States had received a class of immigrants who were already educated. He instituted comparisons between North Carsome olina and Kansas, to show what North Carolina had accomplished for Even though the individual slaves were present as freemen-and so the coun education as compared with Kansas. He also compared Massachusetts and North try is no poorer in that sense-yet all knew that the property owners of the South had Carolina as to common schools. He cited lost their property. There had been an actual loss of five million dollars in the taxable property figures to show that though the wealth of Massachusetts was ten times that of North Carolina, the amount devoted to school of Georgia alone, according to the returns purposes was only nine times greater than North Carolina, and the per centage of taxof the year before and the year after the The Southern States had supported ation devoted to education was only 2 per from their property all the armies of the cent. greater than the amount given by Confederacy and the money which the North Carolina; and Mr. Vance thought that doing pretty well considering how Massachusetts had got her wealth. The whole country had for many years been outhern people had at the close of the war was as ashes in their hands. How differen was it in the North! At the close of the war every investment made in the North taxed to support Massachusetts, and North for the support of the army was good. In Carolina was compelled to contribute to the South they were utterly worthless. Besides that, the South had to contribute support. Referring to a remark by Mr. Hoar yesterday, Mr. made to the payment of the Northern war debt. Vance said it was a constant source of nd many millions of dollars of captured mortification to him (Vance) to have and abandoned property had been taken and sold by the United States; and although Senators taunt his State with illiteracy but it made the mortification more hum ating to hear that taunt from a representathe Supreme Court of the United States said that as to several millions of it captured tive of Tewksbury-a representative of a State that had sacrificed every principle after the war the United States Go-vernment had no shadow of title to for gain-that was more respon t, the statute of limitations ran against slavery than any other State-that was the private owners. Mr. Brown only mennursing mother of the horrors of the middle ioned these things to show that the people When slavery was found not to of the South were impoverished by the pay in Massachusetts, Mr. Vance said, the people of that State sold their slaves to the South for a consideration, and then thankwar, so that it was impossible. no matter how anxious they might be to educate their colored people. Except Texas, no Southed God and sang the long meter doxology ern State was in position to do all that was through their noses that they were not rerequired. But Mr. Brown did not regard sponsible any longer for the sin of slavery. it as a work of charity. The slaves had been freed by the Union. If it was right to make those people citizens—and Mr. Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, said that none of the Northern or Western States wanted any

of the money this bill proposed to appropriate. It was understood that the bill be Brown did not question it was-then it was not only the right, but an imperative fore the Senate was meant to secure the iuty of the Union to fit them or help them education of colored children of the South. Why should not the bill go directly to that point ? Before being called upon to vote to fit themselves for the duties of citizenship; for upon the well-performed duties for an appropriation of money to any State for education, Mr. Dolph wanted to be shown some evidence that the State was in ympathy with the object of the approation. In connection with this point, Mr. Dolph referred to what is known as a denial of civil rights to colored people of the South. Mr. Jonas, while not deeming it necessary

to make any speech in favor of the bill.

The resolution was passed, and the House then, at 12 o'clock, went into committee of the Whole-Mr. Dorsheimer, of N. Y., in the chair-on the Bonded Extension bill. Debate was continued by Messrs, Pusey, McCormack, J. D. Taylor, Brown, of Penn. Warner, Worthington, of Ill., Dunn, and Cox., of N. C. The latter opposed the measure as being merely a proposition for the loan of money to distillers and argued in favor of the total abolition of internal

taxation - Raleigh News-Observer: The Mr. Dunn made a severe attack on the pending measure, which he said his observations had proved to him, was favored by only three members of the Ways and Means Committee-Morrison, Hurd and Blackburn. He wished to know by what Cæsarian operation was this thing taken entirely from that committee and brought into the House ?

The committee rose formally for the purpose of limiting general debate. Mr. Blackburn moved that it be closed in one hour and a half to-morrow. Agreed to: and the committee having resumed session it was addressed by Mr. Hewitt, of N. Y., in support of the bill-in the consideration of which he dismissed all ap peals to sympathy or passion, on ground of charity on one side and of morality on the other. But taxation looked not to charity or mor-ality. It looked to certain economic principles which had been settled by the experience of mankind and written on the pages of the history of the human race. Taxation could only fall on accumulated capital, on production or consumption There was no other spot where the strong arm of the law could impose taxation. In the original history of governments taxation was generally on production, and hence had arisen that remarkable civilization of the Middle Ages, in which the population demands this, and it is well. guilds tried to protect themselves from th overnment. At this day not a single en ghtened or commercial nation tax on production except the United States He had seen the blighting effects of that taxation, industrial death, moral stupor, decay, energy buried in graves of grasping and omnivorous government. In this country strange to say, enlightened by common schools, by colleges in every State, with schools of practical science and practical economy flourishing everywhere, the cardinal principle which survived to-day was the tax on production. In other countries raw materials were admitted as free as air, but here they were met by obstruction the hould conform itself to the fundamental

moment they got within sight of this land of free thought and free government. The system of taxation of this government principles that taxation should not infringe on production. There would be stagnation depression, suffering, want, lack of employ ment, disorder, riots and destruction property. This bill seemed to him to be in the right direction. It was not the right thing. It did not go far enough. It did not touch the heart of the question, but it was the entering wedge, which was going to bring Congress face to face with the question whether it would continue to tax raw materials. It was for this reason that he would vote for the bill.

Several other members spoke briefly after which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

GEORGIA.

The Bank Robbery at Augusta-How the Thieves Operated-Arrest of Two Suspected Partles.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.] AUGUSTA, March 23 .- The robbery of D. R. Crocker, the exchange clerk of the Commercial Bank, which occurred while he was making a settlement with the First Nationa Bank, is the sensation of the city. While Crocker wes exchanging checks and mak-ing his balances with the clerk of the National Bank, two sharpers entered the bank. One of them passed around to Crocker's right and attracted his attention by holding up a check, and asking him, "Is this bank to cash this check ?" He engaged Crocker

friend Mr. John Murphey, of Snow Hill were poisoned nigh unto death by eatin poisoned biscuit at supper on Wednesday night last. It seems that the poison known as "rough on rats" by some means as yet unknown, got into the flour and was cook ed with it. Timely medical, aid when the first symptoms of poisoning appeared saved all who had partaken of the food and we are glad to be able to announce that they are now doing well.

warehouses along the line of the R. & G. R. R. are being repainted. - Shad are now selling at \$1.25 a pair. - The total receipts from September 1st to Thurs day were 31,682 bales, against 44,479 to the same date last year. — At the medical department of the Shaw University, colored, a tumor weighing fifty-eight pounds was taken from a colored woman on Friday. --- We see it stated that at Danville. Va., a man has been arrested who confesses that he killed two negroes, Sam and Henry Clark, and wounded a United States officer. The account further says that the arrested man has passed under the names of H. B. Ewing, John Smith and Gideon Lamb; that he was once a fugitive from justice and came originally

from Wake county, N. C. On his person was found a check for \$1,100, payable to H. B. Ewing. — Standing on the steps of the mansion of the Strawberry plantation in Pender county, one could formerly see seven other residences, all of which have passed away. The larger plantation swallowed up the smaller ones. The same has happened to some extent in every county and in all the older neighborhoods. But since the war the reverse has taken place. Many large plantations have been cut up into small farms. The increase in

- Raleigh News-Observer: Mr. F. W. Sherwood, who is employed at the R. & G. shops, Thursday evening cut off the forefinger of his right hand, having caught it vin a machine. It was sewed together and will be a good looking, though partially useless finger. ---- Mr. Pat. Win-ston writes a characteristic letter to a gentleman of this city, in which he says: "The Liberal nominee for Governor will be either Price or York; if a Republican, he will be Russell or your humble servant, who does not want it." -Mr. Primrose and Mr. Fries returned yesterday from Wilmington. The citizens there subscribed \$1,000 to the stock of the exposition. In regard to the county subscription the commissioners were requested to appropriate the \$500 which they are allowed to do without the concurrence of the magistrates. so that work might be begun at once, but it was agreed that when the Board of magistrates meets this amount will be sup lemented as far as necessary, so that a first-rate exhibit may be made. exhibits will also be made from various manufacturing concerns in and around Wilmington, including the Navassa Guano Company and the Acme Manufacturing Company. of the Messrs. Latimer, who work up the long leaf pine straw into up olstering matter, and make phosphate and cotton seed oil.

- Charlotte Observer: Mrs. Mary Dunn, aged 89 years, died at her home in Paw Creek township, on Thursday the 20th inst. — Esquire Hilton takes the belt as the champion rat killer. While cleaning out an old corn crib on his premises last Thursday, he killed 127 rats. colored men helped him ---- Capt. Dooley's construction train on the Carolina Central road mourns the loss of one of its hands, a colored man named John Grier, who was yesterday run over and killed. — Charles Christmas, colored, was yesterday sent to jail by Esquire Hilton on a charge of trying to burn up a section of the Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Rai road, at a point four miles from Charlotte The cross-ties at that point are of rich heart pine and Christmas had gone along with an axe and almost wrecked the track. - Engineer Cox, who was killed on the Western North Carolina road last Saturday.

son, Downing & Co., with 3,812 barrels of rosin, valued at \$5,194; the British schooner Mabel Darling, Capt. Ranger, for Nas-Mr. Vance replied, about one-half of it sau, N. P., by Messrs. Parsley & Wiggins, with 75,000 feet of lumber, 400,000 shingles and 400 feet of mouldings, valued at \$1,470; and the schooner W. H. Jones, Capt. Falkenburg, for Aux Cayes, by Messrs, Northrop & Cumming, with 189,-826 feet of lumber, 132,000 shingles, 10 barrels of tar, 3 barrels of pitch, and 3 do. of rosin, valued at \$3,882.47. Total, \$10. Death of a Well Known Colored Bar

floated ashore. Some were recognized by friends and removed. Most were beyond recognition and were buried in the sands of the sea shore. Her billet head was for a long time, and may be now, at Smithville, Foreign Exports. The following embrace the foreign exports from this port yesterday: The Norwegian barque A. M. Schweigaard, Capt. Johnsen, for Antwerp, by Messrs. Pater-

		and a set of the set o	ccress in his wellare.	Ing of a city of 300,000 souls is imminent.	one of the Southern States that had been	could not refinin from astant.	in conversation, while his confederate, who	H Caterin Horen Caronna Toau habe Catering
£	placed at nearly \$400,000,000 over	The house was deluged by the whirling,		involving great loss of life and property	fully recommined as in the schelling to t	could not retrain from referring to the re-	had not been seen by Checker all, who	Had his mic insuicu for 60,000 which
128.5	1	with the state of the manual,	A Monster Hawk.	involving great loss of life and property,	runy recognized as in the recention, had	marks made yesterday, by the Senator from	had not been seen by Crocker, robbed a	go to his heir. He was married about a
121.5	390 millions. If we are not mistaken	seething torrent, and subsequent investiga-		and appropriating could to be immedia	hassed any discriminating laws against the	Ohio (Mr. Sherman), who had said he would	satchel, which was at Crocker's elbow, of	year ago, but finding his domestic relations
3 2011	at the second second second second	tion showed that shout fifty words of the	Mr. Daniel E. Savage, foreman for	I ALCIV AVAILAUIC, W DE CADENUEU IN LOS OBSCEP.	application of the school fund to schools	not trust the South with this money, and	\$2,500. The robbery was committed so	year ago, but inding his domestic featurife
	this is the size of the appropriations	non showed that about hity yards of the	Superintendent Savage, at the County	tion of the Secretary of War, in preventing		the Senator from Oregon Of D 1 11, and	quietly that it was not discovered until	unhappy, he separated from his wife
	made hat the last of	tion showed that about fifty yards of the centre of the wharf had been carried sway,	Superintendent Bavage, at the County	an overflow of the city of New Orleans	ment existed for both colors. He thought	the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Dolph), who	some moments after its occurrence, when	and instituted proceedings for a divorce.
			Poor House, shot and killed a monster	and the country adjacent thereto.		to day had said the people of the South had	Gracker energy bis still a desired at	Mr. Wm. Marshall, a prominent cili
6 G B	session-nearly 400 millions No-	sandy of ene targe pinnig upon which the	hawk on Sunday, which has been preyin on	Mr. Dunn, of Ark., reserved his objec-	and my many man on one one	trampled under foot the constitutional	Crocker opened his satchel and missed the	zen of Berryhill township, this county,
200-11	session-nearly 400 millions. Now	whart was built, with the boarding at-		tion until he should hear some angle acti-		and would not administer	money.	died last Thursday, aged 69 years.
	when you know that the revenue un-	tached, being lifted from their deep bed-	the chickens there for the last two or three	tion until he should hear some explanation	on the other side of the question in	this fund faithfully. Mr. Jonas denied	Last night, at 10 o'clock, a special train	Wm. Mack carried a doubled-barrelled
			years. The hawk weighed seven pounds	of the resolution. He wished to know by	in the war to come forward and help out	most emphatically as baseless and calum	left here for Allendale, on the Port Royal	that mach carried a doubled bad with
Sel 1	der the Tariff has never exceeded	ding and hurled into the river. Strange to		I What sort of regeridemain the committee on	those who while doing their best could	minun and the state of the state	Railroad, with the officers of the Commer-	shot gun that he had evidently loaded with
A 81	950 millions -1	say, the outer end of the wharf and that	and measured five feet six inches from tip	ADDIDDITATIONS HAU TEADEU TROM THE UNIO	not do all that they could wish on that the	Disease in the state of the sta	cial Bank and police officers. Information	the view of committing a slaughter, for
	200 millions where is this 400 mil-	say, the outer chu or the what and that	to tip of his wings when spread out. Mr.	river to the city of New Orleans, thus dis-	country could wish As to the constitu	bouth use any prejudice against the		when he pulled the trigger on the nrss
	lions to come from ? The ensures in	next to the shore were not injured in the	to ap or me wingo a neu opreau out. mr.				had previously been telegraphed by the	bird, both barrels exploded, bursting the
	the answer is,	loant and the set also a tor	bayage says he has destroyed twenty-five	ple in Arkansas and Mississippi.	tional question involved, while Mr. Brown		conductor of a Port Royal train, that two	gun "all to flinders," as Mack, looking out
	either from the already accumulated	jury. The men of course got a good wet-	chickens for him first and last, He showed		declared bimself to be a strict constitution.	erty . but they are our follow aitigen . TT.	suspicious characters had boarded his train	of one eye, dolefully expressed it. The
	accumulateri	Jury. The men of course got a good wet-	cancacus tor min miss and mass, me showed		alist he could not but see in the general wel-	meet them in the contests of every	outside of Augusta. They were arrested at	
	surplus or from the tax on whiskey	ting. The Messrs. Davis will have the	us the claws of the slaughtered bird, and	demain used so gnoly by the gentieman	fare clause of the Constitution a clause	day life. they are our adult	Allendale and held in custody until the ar-	powder burned his face, while a piece of
12 8	and tobacco.	meg. The mession Davis will have the	they were immense.	from Arkansas. The object of the resolu-	clearly covering so fundamental a consid	they perrede the streets of neighbors;	rival of the special train from this city.	the flying iron struck him over the eye and
会学が	and topaceo.	damage repaired at once.	integ were interended.	tion was not for the relief of sufferers, but	eration as the education of the people. If	they pervade the streets of our cities,	The prisoners arrived in Augusta this	lacerated it quite severely At a very
	But suppose you apply the sum la		Break and a second s		the people. It	they live in our villages, they culti-		late hour last night, we learned of a homi-
	But suppose you apply the surplus	Accidentally Drowned.	Proposed Organization of a New	ing calamity of the age. The water of the	there was anything necessary for the gene-		morning at 2.30 o'clock. They gave their	cide that occurred on the plantation of Mr.
1000	in this way, you will exhaust it will	Mr. H. Schultz, of Stratsund, mate of the	Church.		ral welfare in a republic, was it not the	they mix with our children, they vote at	names as Simmons and Watkins. They	Thomas Wilson, in Gaston county, yester
	and a thin calledot Ity WIII	mit. II. Schultz, of Selausund, mate of the	A new Presbyterian church was to have	river was up to the top of the levees and whenever the flood waters went over a	education of this people who formed the re-	the polls and to a large extent control our	had keys and blank checks in their posses-	Thomas Wilson, in Gaston Councy ifficulty
22.1	you not? Then if you abolish the	German barque Edward Pens, hailing from		whetherer the mood waters wellt over a	Dublic and made its laws? If again Mr	elections" Mr Tomes monthed to the	sion, but the stolen money was not found.	day afternoon. Mr. Wilson had a difficulty
S. C	tor on which and all all and	the same nort man appidentally desmand	soon organized as cuatoourb, on the w.,		Brown said, Congress had the power to	strongest terms inclosed lepened in the	It is believed that they had confederates in	with a negro man, whose name was un-
	tax on whiskey and tobacco you will	the same port, was accidentally drowned	C. & A. R. R., on Sunday last, but owing	nothing between the city of New Orleans	protect men in their exercise of the ballot.	sciongest terms instituations that had been	their robbery. The prisoners are supposed	known to our informant, which ended in
	have no surplus, will you, for the	on Saturday night last. It seems that he	i station bullday more owing	and the river, sixteen feet above the level	did it not follow that Congress had power	made that the people of the South-or at	their rousery. The prisoners are supposed	the negro shooting Mr. Wilson through
8.000	have no surplus, will you, for the	was standing in the stern of one of the	to the very inclement weather there was a	of the city but a dirt well The colomity	did it the follow that Congress had power	least that portion that he in part represent-	to be the men who operated in Macon last	the heart, killing him instantly. The
	Devt woor 9	I was been und in the stern of one of the	postponement until next Sunday. There	that must ensue, if the waters rose higher.	to prepare them to cast that ballot? Had	ed-would be faithless to this trust if con-	week, when they obtained money from the	negro came to Mr. Wilson's plantation and
		small boats, when it struck rather heavily			we not the right to prepare him to read and	fided to them. "Why, Mr. President,"	bank officers by sharp practice.	being under the influence of liquor, acted
	we do not think we are mistaken	against the side of the yessels by which he	were quite a number of Wilmingtonians		Write his balloty	said be (Free being in the chain) stores have		being under the fundence of higher offensive
29 F 12	when we gov that the atter a	was precipitated into the river. The acci- dent happened about midnight.	present. Rev. Mr. Kirkland will officiate	It would be the calamity of the age.	Pending debate the Senate went into Ex.		Ayer's Pills are purely vegetable, per-	in an insulting and exceedingly offensive
	that no say that the estimated ex-	dent happened about midnight	when the annutation to the	DIL. DUUD WILLIUTEW MBY ODIECHOD. DUL	echilive session and when the deere more	into the affairs of the far off county of Co-	feetly safe do not gring and	manner. Finally, Mr. Wilson ordered him
		There and a ministry	when the organization takes place,	called attention to the fact that in his dis-	reopened, adjourned.	piab, if nothing else was proven there, it		to leave, when he drew a pistol and shol
200 20						plan, it nothing else was proven there it		3.6