

allowed to exercise the right that should belong to all American male citizens over twenty-one years of age.

It is now reported that it was the earnest desire of President Cleveland to publish George B. McClellan in the Cabinet, but was prevented from doing so because New Jersey Democrats were so insistent in urging Mr. Stookman for Secretary of the Navy. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post writes:

"The President now feels it his duty to give Gen. McClellan the first choice of the English mission. Gen. McClellan is very popular, and refuses to say whether or not he will accept the office which has been tendered him."

New Jersey got nothing. This shows how it is not the most urgent States that get the best. Virginia clamored for a place and got nothing. North Carolina clamored for a Cabinet office and thus far has not a crumb of comfort of any kind. Gen. McClellan ought to have been made Secretary of War. He is a most accomplished soldier, and would have made a War Secretary of the very first rank. The country desired his appointment, and those of Judge Thurman and ex-Senator McDonald. If Gen. McClellan should be sent to England he will be a most acceptable minister, as he is a man of letters as well as a soldier, and has the manners of a well bred gentleman.

The New York Times has an editorial on the reported exodus of whites from a section of North Carolina and Virginia. It thinks that this emigration is owing to the undeveloped condition of those States and some how slavery is responsible for it. It holds the spirit which slavery fostered responsible for the fact that immigration is a failure and emigration a success. It thinks that there will be less immigration in the future than in the past. It is because the natural advantages of Carolina and Virginia have not been improved that the whites go away into other States. It is pleased to describe the condition of things in the two States as one of "helpless, hopeless, and unambitious mode of life." It is because of this that the whites are moving away.

To all this it may be said: first that there is actually less emigration from North Carolina and Virginia now than there was before the war. It is a well known fact that Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Tennessee, Louisiana, Florida, Missouri and Arkansas were settled to a considerable extent by North Carolinians and Virginians. Go where you will in most of these States and you meet with many settlers who went out from Virginia and Carolina. Even Indiana and Kentucky received a great many immigrants before the war from the two States named. The truth is the emigration from either State is not large. It is to be regretted that any leave, but fewer go now than in the days of slavery. It is not because the other States really offer larger inducements that emigrants depart. We know that in North Carolina farming is as profitable as in any of the Southern States. We know that there are cotton planters who are as successful in this State as those of other States. We know that there are tobacco growers in North Carolina who make more money to the acre, to the mule or to the hand than any planters to be found in the United States.

Men prosper or otherwise as they are industrious, intelligent and economical, and men who cannot succeed in North Carolina in agriculture will hardly succeed anywhere. Men are credulous and have always been so. English history tells us how Englishmen went out from that land in search of El Dorado. The history of all peoples and times shows how men are always migrating. Thousands go and would gladly return if they could. We tell the Times that many North Carolinians who have emigrated since 1870 are now back in the old State and are delighted to be back.

In the North there is great development and wealth. New England and the Middle States are generally prosperous and rich. Railroad roads cover the States as with a net work. And yet the fact remains that there is a constant emigration from New England and men from Pennsylvania, New Jersey and other States are constantly leaving for the West and not a few for the South. Why do they leave?

The Southern Methodist Church has lost seven Bishops in less than eight years—Paine, Wightman, Kavanaugh, Doggett, Marvin, Pierce and Parker. Since the Conference met in Wilmington last November two of the attending ministers have died, and physically among the strongest, Bishop Parker and Rev. B. C. Phillips. Another member of the Conference, Rev. W. I. Hull, has died, but he was sick during the session.

The Northern papers announce the death of Miss Susan Warner of palsy. She was a native of New York City, and became very famous by a story she published in 1850, entitled "The Wide, Wide World."

We well remember how widely it was read both at home and abroad. It was not a work of genius or of rare literary merit, but it had an excellent moral. No novel by an American woman, except Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was ever so popular. The New York Times, in its editorial upon the death of Miss Warner, says for her most famous book, she wrote "Queechy" and others:

"The literary people are the less likely they are even to have heard of it. It appeals to a much lower and broader audience than that by which the fame of authors is determined. The success which it had on its first appearance in 1850 and for some years thereafter reveals the remark of a British theatrical agent upon the project of a lecturing tour in England for the Rev. Dr. Talmage. 'Do you know, sir,' said the astonished agent, 'after an investigation of the question, that two hundred thousand copies of that man's sermons are printed and read in England every week, and no respectable person ever heard of him.' The number of readers attributed to the divine question may not be accurately given, but the implied deduction is none the less valid, the deduction that it is not necessary to be famous in order to be very popular."

"The Hon. Jacob Thompson, who was Secretary of the Interior under President Buchanan, is lying very ill at his residence in the southern suburbs of Memphis, Tenn. There are but faint hopes entertained of his recovery."—O'Connell's Enquirer.

North Carolinians will feel interested in this announcement. Mr. Thompson was born in North Carolina, and either in the county of Caswell or Person—probably the former—and at Leasburg, within one hundred yards of the line dividing the two counties. He is, we would suppose, at least 75 years of age. He has one or more brothers living in this State.

Secretary Manning is evidently resolved upon finding out something of the past methods in the book-keeping of the Treasury Department. It has been for good reasons long suspected that there was very much crookedness in that Department. The evidence heretofore brought out showed that the Treasury under John Sherman was anything else than a model institution. Let the light be turned on and let the true inwardness be exposed.

In a discussion before the Hazen court-martial now being held in Washington City, ex-Judge Mackey, appearing for the defense, got in a well directed blow on the soft pate of ex-Secretary Bob Lincoln. He said that "such was the heat and temper of the Secretary of War upon questions relating to Arctic work that even upon the subject of ice, upon the question of an iceberg, the honorable Secretary of War could not keep cool."

The Concord public library committee deserve all of the public by their action in purchasing Mark Twain's new book, "Huckleberry Finn," on the ground that it is trashy and vicious.—Springfield Republican.

We could but be astonished that so excellent a magazine as the Century should have devoted so many pages to the publication of so much of this poor stuff. The humor was very thin, very far-fetched and the workmanship far below the standard of the Century.

The Arkansas State Senator elect from Arkansas, Berry, to succeed Secretary Garland, has been Governor of that State as Garland had been. He was vigorously opposed by several candidates, but as he triumphed we may conclude that a majority of the members of the Legislature thought him the best qualified of any.

Russia wishes Mr. Gladstone to say if England has supplied the Emir of Herat with arms and ammunition. The general officers and chiefs held a council of war in St. Petersburg last week and they urged an immediate advance upon Herat. This of course means war. In the meantime Bismarck offers to act as mediator.

We heard Gen. Grant say in 1865 that if this country was to get into a foreign war and a million of men were to be put in the field that he knew no man would sooner see command them than Gen. Sheridan.

The receipts of cotton at this port during the past week footed up only 199 bales, as against 508 bales for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 304 bales.

The receipts of the crop year from September 1st to date foot up 92,839 bales, against 90,000 bales for the same week last year, showing a net increase of 2,839 bales.

The British schooner Victory, Capt. Thompson, was cleared from this port for Nassau, N. P., yesterday, by Messrs. Geo. Harris & Co., with 28,940 feet of lumber, 218,500 shingles, 8 barrels of pitch, 8 barrels of tar, etc., valued at \$1,810.68.

The foundation for the new ice manufactory of Messrs. W. E. Worth & Co., is about laid, and the building will be pushed forward to completion. It will be owned and operated by Messrs. Worth & Co., near the foot of Mulberry street.

A Canvas Boat for Hunting Purposes. We saw yesterday one of Osgood's portable folding canvas boats, to be used by Gen. S. H. Manning as a ducking boat. It is constructed altogether of water proof canvas, except the ribs, gunwales and bottom, which are of a light wood. The whole arrangement, including boat, oars and paddles, only weighs fifty pounds, while carrying capacity is six hundred pounds, in four inches of water. She is said to be almost impossible to sink, for her ribs are made of iron.

The boat is put up in sections, as well as oars and paddles, and can be taken apart and packed in a trunk. In fact, she came here from Battle Creek, Michigan, where Gen. Manning purchased her, in that condition, being first placed in a canvas bag and then packed in the trunk. She is 12 feet long, 38 inches wide and 18 inches deep, being designed for two persons. This is the first boat of the kind ever introduced into this section of the country, and will no doubt prove a great convenience in hunting ducks.

Criminal Court. The case of A. W. Rivenbark, charged with false pretence, in having obtained goods from certain merchants of this city on false representation and just before making an assignment, occupied the time of the Criminal Court yesterday, and attracted much attention, the court being crowded during the entire day. Solicitor Moore was assisted by Maj. C. M. Stedman and Mr. F. H. Darby for the State, while Messrs. Russell & Ricard appeared for the defence. The arguments on both sides were very able.

About 8 p. m. the jury returned into the court with a verdict of "not guilty," and the defendant was discharged. The announcement of the verdict by the foreman of the jury was received by the crowd in the court room with an outburst of applause which was sternly rebuked by Judge Meares.

Criminal Court. Another case against A. W. Rivenbark, who was acquitted of false pretences on Friday, was continued until the next term of the Criminal Court, the defendant, with security, being recognized for his appearance.

State vs. Mary Hill, charged with slander, was found not guilty and discharged. State vs. D. Holm, Chas. McLean, and James Powell, charged with larceny. Found guilty and sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years. These are the three tramps heretofore referred to in the STAR who were alleged to have been caught in the act of stealing boards from the fence of a citizen to make a fire with. They had previously been convicted of vagrancy.

State vs. Moseley Nixon, charged with false pretence. Defendant, with security, recognized in the sum of \$50 for appearance at next term.

State vs. Henry Pollock and Benj. Pollock. Case on trial. A number of young men were arraigned on the charge of disturbing a religious congregation. All submitted but two, who stood their trial, conducted their own cases in a very creditable manner and were acquitted.

Fel Among Philistines. Yesterday a man named Daniel Campbell went to the office of Justice Mills and made affidavit to the effect that he came here from Laurinburg, on his way to Georgia, and that upon getting off the train at the depot, yesterday morning, he was accosted by a man who volunteered to show him to a cheap boarding house. He congratulated himself on his good luck and was conducted by his self-constituted friend to a house on Nutt street, where after while he was shown to a room, where he proceeded to divest himself of his coat and vest and indulge in a siesta. Arising sufficiently refreshed, after a short time, he resumed his cast off clothing and discovered that he had been robbed of \$14 in money, and that his valise, with its contents of clothing, had also disappeared. He accused Daisy White and Fannie Elmore, two white women, with having perpetrated the robbery, and warrants were issued upon which they were soon after arrested. Upon their preliminary examination, however, the evidence was deemed insufficient to commit the defendants to the Penitentiary, and the defendants were discharged, and the Laurinburg man departed a wiser but a poorer man.

The schooner Isaac L. Clark, heretofore reported ashore at Stump Sound, Onalco county, has been gotten off and was reported coming up the river yesterday afternoon, in tow of the steam tug Blanche. She was bound from Pernambuco, Brazil, to Philadelphia, loaded with lumber, and went ashore in December last, being abandoned on the 18th of that month, off Hatteras. She was raised by Captains Leary, Skinner and others. Captain Cranmer, of the wrecked vessel, has been here for some weeks, awaiting developments. The damaged schooner is owned in Philadelphia. The extent of her injuries will be announced after an examination.

Foreign Shipments. The Norwegian barque Lodaen, Capt. Jorgensen, was cleared from this port for Bristol, England, yesterday, by Messrs. Paterson, Downing & Co., with 2,495 barrels of rosin, valued at \$3,168; also the Norwegian barque Moland, Capt. Hansen, for Fleetwood, England, by Messrs. Alex. Sprunt & Son, with 3,090 barrels of rosin and 770 barrels of tar, valued at \$4,100. Total \$8,268.

Personal and Otherwise. Mr. A. D. Brown, of this city, returned Thursday night from Raleigh, where he has been in attendance upon a meeting of the Board of Directors of the State Penitentiary, of which he has recently become a member. The Board was in session on the 18th and 19th. The old officers of the institution were all re-elected, with the exception of the book-keeper, Mr. Stedman, who was resigned, and Mr. Hoge A. Kingsbury, of this city, was elected to fill the vacancy.

Deaths at Canton. We learn by a private telegram received here yesterday that Mrs. Sue J. Murphy, a daughter of Mr. J. R. Beaman and sister to Mrs. Owen Fennell, of this city, died in Clinton, Sampson county, yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock. Mrs. Fennell left for Clinton on the morning train.

Burned to Death. Information was received here yesterday to the effect that about three o'clock in the morning a small frame dwelling on Mulberry street, owned by Mrs. Shoo Robinson, and that a negro man, named Gus McQueen, perished in the flames.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

EXTRA SESSION.

Delaware's New Senator Sworn In. Mr. Van Wyck's Florida Land Grant Resolution Called up.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Sanbury presiding. The Senate met at 10 o'clock, to elect to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Bayard. The credentials were read, after which Mr. Van Wyck moved that the President declare and the oath of office be administered to him. Mr. Van Wyck called up the resolution offered by him last week, relating to the sale of lands granted to the State of Florida in the building of railroads. Mr. Van Wyck moved that it be referred to the committee on Public Lands, and it was so ordered.

AT THE TRANSACTION OF SOME OTHER UNIMPORTANT BUSINESS THE SENATE WENT INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION, AND WHEN THE DOORS WERE REOPENED YESTERDAY. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Manderson, providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators and five Representatives to investigate matters relating to the Government of the Territory, was laid before the Senate. Mr. Manderson moved that it be referred to the committee on Territories. Mr. Manderson's motion of reference was agreed to after a long discussion, and the Senate at 3:30 p. m. the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock, to consider the question of order which was referred to the Senate by the House of Representatives, to the effect that it extends the injunction of secrecy to each step in consideration of treaties, including the fact of notification; that no modification of this clause of the resolution ought to be made; that secrecy as to the fact of notification of a treaty may be of the utmost importance to the country, and should be maintained by order of the Senate, or until it has been made public by proclamation of the Executive. The report was received and the resolution was removed therefrom.

Mr. Hawley, rising to a question of privilege, called attention to the omission from the Congressional Record of some of the remarks made by Mr. Van Wyck yesterday, derogatory to members of the South American Commission, which omission, he said, rendered the subsequent remarks of other Senators somewhat unmeaning. Mr. Van Wyck explained that he had stricken out some parts of his remarks after consultation with Mr. Vest, as a matter of kindly feeling, and not because he thought he was wrong in his statement.

A very lively debate ensued, during which Mr. Van Wyck introduced a formal resolution directing the officers of the report to republish the proceedings of yesterday. Mr. Teller made a spirited defence of his administration which was incidentally referred to by Mr. Vest, who said that he had decided not to pay any attention to the remarks of yesterday, since he had no personal knowledge of the facts from the record, but now the Senator reiterated them. He said the Secretary of the Interior was required to execute the laws of the United States, and that the Secretary of the Interior had been fortified in the action which was criticised, by the much superior in acquaintance with law or morals to the Senator from Nebraska as it was possible for one man to be superior to another.

Mr. Van Wyck's resolution was adopted. Mr. Frye reported a resolution from the committee on Rules, directing that committee to prepare an official report for the Senate of the United States. Laid over. The Senate at 4:40 p. m. went into executive session, and the doors were re-opened and the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock Monday.

NEW JERSEY.

Particulars of the Burning of the State House at Trenton.

(By Telegraph to the Star.) TRENTON, March 21.—The fire in the State House seems to have been caused by the explosion of escaping gas, which ignited in the kitchen. The explosion was heard about 3 a. m. in the Quartermaster General's office, on the first floor of the building. The building was in flames that shot through the windows. In ten minutes all the apartments were in flames. The flames forced their way up the stairs to the floor above, and quickly set fire to the offices of the clerk in Chancery. From there the conflagration spread to the second floor, and thence to the third. In this museum were many valuable State relics, but the most valuable were sent to the basement and removed to safety. There was a lot of battle flags which were rescued by firemen at the risk of their lives. The sword and saddle of Gen. Kearney were destroyed. The other departments were somewhat damaged by water. The Chancery, the Supreme Court, and the Assembly chambers remain intact. The entire building is worth \$500,000, and there is no loss of life.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Situation at the End of the Second Session of the Legislature.

PITTSBURGH, March 21.—The Railroad Coal Miners Convention held here to-day was largely attended. Reports from delegates were very encouraging to the strikers. Of thirty seven pits along the railroads, twenty-two are closed on account of the strike. The men are working at a reduction. To day ends the second week of the strike. The men are working at a settlement when it commenced. There are 10,000 men idle and it is estimated that they have already lost in wages \$100,000. Coal is getting scarce, and every day a number of manufacturers have been compelled to close for want of fuel.

BELEVER, March 21.—Fire broke out here about 9 o'clock. The fire was in the center of the town, and after burning half a dozen buildings was supposed to be extinguished; but about 10 o'clock it broke out afresh in the grocery store which had not previously been on fire and a dozen more small business houses and the Opera house were destroyed. Loss about \$75,000; largely insured.

ARKANSAS.

J. W. Berry to Succeed Garland in the U. S. Senate.

LITTLE ROCK, March 20.—In the Legislature to-day, before balloting, a letter was received from Senator J. W. Berry, resigning from the Senatorial contest. The fifth joint ballot was taken and resulted in the election of J. W. Berry to succeed Garland in the U. S. Senate.

The Shenandoah county bank, at Woodstock, Va., suspended payment yesterday. The shortage will reach \$50,000. Depositors will lose nothing, the stockholder making good the deficiency.

WASHINGTON.

A Number of Nominations—Treaties Ratified by the Senate—The Central American Trouble—Complaints of Various of the Bishops—Gibbons at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—A number of nominations were sent to the Capitol to-day, but arrived too late for delivery to the President. It is understood that they consisted of appointments under the State Department, but the particulars are not disclosed. Prominent Tennessee Democrats assert, however, that ex-Congressman Atkins was named on the list as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and it is rumored that John B. Stall, of Indiana, was named for the position of Public Printer. It is reported that the Senate, in executive session yesterday, ratified the treaty with the Khedive of Egypt and the consular treaty between the Egyptian lines between this country and Mexico. It is the absence of any rule affirmatively providing for giving the facts to the public, Senators and executive officials of the body do not feel at liberty to answer any questions on the subject. The treaty with the Khedive of Egypt extended to United States consular privileges which Lord Britain enjoys by virtue of the treaty between Egypt and Greece made about a year ago. The American consular privileges in Egypt are of international law in the settlement of disputes which may occur over the Khedive's territory. The treaty with Mexico, which stream forms a portion of the boundary between the United States and Mexico.

Base Admiral Joust, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, now at New Orleans, to-day telegraphed to Commander Mark, of the Alliance, instructing him to proceed to Cartagena and Barranquilla, United States of Columbia, and protect American interests in that country. The dispatch informs Commander Mark that vessels belonging to the United States, which are being seized by the insurgents without compensation, may be forcibly recovered, and says that the United States Navy is authorized to use force to recover the vessels. The Secretary of the State to the seizure of the steamers by an armed force.

A regular meeting of the Cabinet was held at noon to-day; all the members were present. It is understood that the trouble in the State of New York, which is being caused by the insurgents without compensation, may be forcibly recovered, and says that the United States Navy is authorized to use force to recover the vessels. The Secretary of the State to the seizure of the steamers by an armed force.

More than a hundred naval officers have applied to the new Secretary of the Navy for revocation of the orders assigning them to duty during the last months of Secretary Chandler's administration of the Navy Department. They assert that they were persons who were assigned to duty by the Secretary to disagreeable positions, and they ask to be detailed to other duty. Some of the older officers declare that boys in the service have been promoted in preference to them and have been appointed to important places.

President Hayes this morning signed the commission of Edward D. Clark, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior Department. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, called at the Executive Mansion by appointment at 5 o'clock this afternoon. In company with him were Messrs. Durbin, K. M. Maguire, of La., to be First Lieutenant, and Orin D. Myrick, of Massachusetts, to be Second Lieutenant.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: Martin V. Montgomery, of Michigan, to be Commissioner of Patents; Milton L. Durbin, of Kansas, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury; Malcolm Hay, of Penn., to be First Assistant Postmaster General; and James D. Porter, of Tenn., to be Assistant Secretary of State.

The Senate also ratified the additional article of the Mexican treaty extending until May 30th, 1885, the time for approval of the commercial convention between the two governments concluded at Washington January 29th, 1884, and removed the injunction of secrecy from the treaty relating to the boundary line bill between the United States and Mexico along the Gila river, which was ratified the day before yesterday.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Assistant Secretaries Fairchild and Coo and Assistant Treasurer Graves, a commission, with instructions to make an examination of the accounts and books of the Treasury, with special reference to simplification and improvement of the methods of doing business, and to report to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the 1st of July.

They are further instructed as follows: "You are also authorized to call before you and examine the accounts and books of the Department, to call for such statements as may seem to you necessary, and to inspect personally the accounts and books of the Department, and to report to the Secretary of the Treasury on or before the 1st of July."

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Gen. Hatch telegraphs to the War Department to-day that he has about 300 men of the 10th Cavalry congregated at Coffeyville, Kansas, on the southern border line, with the intention of moving into the territory. He has sent a force to intercept them.

The Comptroller of the Currency to-day received a telegram from Bank Examiner Shelley, stating that he had taken possession of the Charlotte County National Bank of Charlotte, N. Y., and ascribing its present trouble to an unexpected run made on the bank.

The new Assistant Secretary of State, ex-Governor J. Porter, of Tennessee, assumed the duties of his office to-day. He is a former member of the House of Representatives, and has been in the employ of the Department, and is reducing the number of clerks. He is reducing the number of clerks, and is reducing the number of clerks, and is reducing the number of clerks.

In accordance with his expressed intention of reducing the force of postoffice inspectors, Postmaster General Vilas to-day called for a number of resignations among that class of employes.

The newly elected Representative from Tennessee, Mr. Richardson, has the honor of securing the first appointment made by Postmaster General Vilas. Upon the solicitation of Mr. Taylor, he was appointed Postmaster at Lynchburg, Tenn., to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of the incumbent.

The postmaster at St. Paul, Neb., has been arrested by postoffice inspectors; a shortage of \$500 having been discovered in his accounts.

VIRGINIA.

Argument in the Common Pleas in the U. S. Supreme Court—A Destructive Fire at Petersburg—The Alleged Murder of Miss Madison in Jail at Richmond—An Ascending U. S. Marshal.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—Five of the cases pending in the Supreme Court were argued in the U. S. Supreme Court this afternoon. They all present the question of the effect of the act of Congress of the State of Virginia, March 20, 1884, and the right of a Virginia taxpayer to bring a suit for damages against the tax collector for levying property after a tender of such taxable coupons. In the first three cases the State collector of taxes, who is the defendant, is the State of Virginia,